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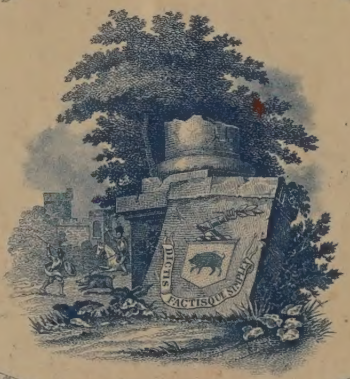

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Presented by Horace C. Cooper Jr.

Received June 29, 1910.

THE
COURTS AND LEGAL PROFESSION
OF
IOWA

VOLUME II.

Hon. CHESTER C. COLE, Historian
Hon. E. C. EBERSOLE, Editor

ILLUSTRATED

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sold to the county for the use of a court-house. Adel is the county-seat of Dallas county. The attorneys are as follows: White & Clark, R. S. Barr, T. R. North, Miller & Russell, E. W. Dingwell, Giddings & Winegar, M. E. Vanlaningham, Shortley & Kelly, Cardell & Fahey, H. A. Hoyt, White, Clark & Clark, H. W. Layton, Allen T. Percy, and W. T. Sharp.

It appears that to be a good performer on the violin was one of the practical accomplishments and characteristic of a good, or at least a popular, judge in those days, since Hon. James P. Carelton, like Hon. Joseph Williams of Muscatine, judge of the second judicial district of Iowa territory, and various other such prominent officials, were all fine fiddlers and great jokers. We would be glad to give here a full sketch of Judge Carelton, but are unable to obtain the necessary statistics. He had a good, big heart, overflowing with humor, benevolence and magnaminity. He was withal a very fine performer on the violin, as was also Jefferson, and the great astronomer, Herschel. He used to while away many happy fleeting moments in the bosom of his friends with his favorite instrument in hand, while on his rounds of official duty. He figured somewhat prominently in political and public affairs during the last years of the territorial and the first years of the state government. He was Johnson county's representative in the house at the Sixth legislative assembly of Iowa territory, which convened at Iowa City December 4, 1843. He was elected speaker of the house December 5, 1843, where he displayed excellent abilities as an expert parliamentarian and a ready and impartial presiding officer. He was elected the first judge of the Fourth judicial district April 5, 1847. At the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected April 5, 1852, and resigned in 1853.

Edmund E. Nichols was born in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, New York state, June 4, 1860. He was

educated at Potsdam, New York, and Iowa City, Iowa. He read law in Iowa City, and with William S. Forrest, Chicago, and was admitted to the bar at Iowa City in June, 1883. In October, 1884, he located at Adel, Iowa, and was in partnership with T. R. North. In 1888 he removed to Perry, where he has since resided and where he formed a partnership with Mr. Cardell, as Cardell & Nichols. For five years they did a general law business. He was one year senior member of the firm of Nichols & Koperlik. He was then alone until January 1, 1903, when he went upon the district bench. In politics Judge Nichols is a republican. He was county attorney of Dallas county from 1890 to 1894; elected judge of the Fifth judicial district in 1903, and re-elected November 6, 1906. June 17, 1885, he married Dorothy I. Stevens.

George W. Clarke was born in Shelby county, Indiana, October 24, 1852. He spent his boyhood on a farm near Drakeville, Davis county, Iowa. He was educated at Oskaloosa College, Oskaloosa, Iowa, and read law at the State University of Iowa, where he was admitted in June, 1878. He came to Adel immediately after graduation at the law school and opened an office. Was alone in practice three years, when the firm of White & Clarke was formed, which has continued to this time—1906. Mr. Clarke is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. He was elected on the republican ticket a member of the house of representatives of Iowa, and served in the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first general assemblies, and was speaker of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first. He was married at Adel June 25, 1878, to Arletta Greene, and has made Adel his home since that time.

Ernest W. Dingwell was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, July 7, 1872. His parents were Elisha and Louisa G. (McKay) Dingwell. His parents

moved to Marshalltown, Iowa, in 1876, where he attended the public and high schools, graduating with the class of 1893. He studied law in Judge Parker's office at Marshalltown, and was admitted in 1899. He began at once the practice of law in the firm of Parker & Dingwell, which he continued for a year and a half, when he removed to Adel, and formed a partnership with Mr. Cardell, under the firm name of Cardell & Dingwell, which continued for eighteen months. Since that time he has been alone and had a general practice. He was a member of the Forty-ninth Iowa volunteer infantry, and served in the Spanish-American war until mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Dingwell is a republican, has always been active in politics but never held any office.

Robert S. Barr was born September 1, 1837, in Franklin county, Ohio. He removed to Stark county, Illinois, in 1851, and came to Iowa in 1869, and to Adel in 1874. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in May, 1864, and to the Iowa bar in the fall of 1869. He has been continually in the practice since he arrived in Iowa. He was in the law business with Judge Perkins from 1874 to 1879, and then he was in partnership with T. R. North from 1879 to 1885. Since that time he has been alone.

T. R. North was born in Union county, Ohio, June 23, 1838. At the age of thirteen he came to Iowa with his parents, settling in Clayton county, and in 1864 he located at Adel, and has resided here since that time. He was admitted that year. He retired from the practice in 1896 on account of his health. He was mayor of Adel 1904-1905.

Jeremiah Perkins was born January 7, 1816. He began practice at Adel in 1855. He was appointed prosecuting attorney in 1855, and elected in 1856 to the same office. He served as county judge for nine years, was county recorder four years, county auditor three years. He died April 6, 1876.

James B. White was born June 14, 1849. He began to practice at Adel in June, 1874, two years after he was admitted. He was in partnership with D. W. Woodin from 1878 to 1882. He is now senior member of the firm of White & Clark.

DAVIS COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

Davis county began to be settled in 1844, and was organized as part of the state about May, 1846, when Iowa adopted her constitution; and in 1851, when Iowa adopted her first code of laws, the county and district courts were established. The jurisdiction of these courts was the same in Davis county as elsewhere in the state, and the circuit courts were established in Davis county at the same time the law was enacted for the state. Most of the lawyers who obtained judgeships or eminence at the bar from this county were mainly self-educated ones, and perhaps the one most conspicuous at the bar from Davis county is Judge H. H. Trimble, formerly of Bloomfield, who is still living and residing at Keokuk, and is out of the judgeship, but still in practice.

The present judges of the district and circuit courts are Robert Sloan, of Keosauqua; F. W. Eichelberger, of Bloomfield; M. A. Roberts, of Ottumwa, and C. W. Vermillion, of Centerville.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Samuel Sights Carruthers was born August 20, 1837, at Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia). He spent seven years of his boyhood at Wheeling; the next three years in what is now Pemiscot county, then the south part of New Madrid county, Missouri; the following five years he resided in Indiana. Then he returned to Wheeling for about one year, then moved to Bloomfield, and has resided there continuously ever since, arriving July 31, 1854. He was educated at Shelbyville, Indiana, and at

Wheeling, Virginia. He read law with the law firm of Trimble & Baker at Bloomfield, Iowa, and was admitted at Keosauqua, Iowa, September 3, 1860. He was in partnership with Judge H. H. Trimble from January 1, 1867, to June, 1882, at which time Judge Trimble moved to Keokuk.

Mr. Carruthers has been attorney for the Wabash Railroad Company and its predecessors continuously since April, 1868, and of the C. B. & K. C. branch of the C., B. & Q. Ry. since 1873, and of the C. R. I. & P. Ry. since 1872. He has been in general practice in the state and United States courts in Iowa. He is a member of the Masonic order, also member of A. O. U. W. Mr. Carruthers has never held an elective office. He is a democrat, and was a delegate from the Sixth congressional district to the democratic national convention, held at St. Louis in 1888, and was a member of the Iowa commission to the World's Fair in 1904.

Amos Steckel was born at Egypt, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1833. He spent his boyhood in his native town. He was educated at Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he read law, and was admitted in 1858. He came to Iowa the following year, locating at Council Bluffs. In 1860 he removed to Bloomfield, where he has since resided. He was connected for a number of years with the Democrat Clarion, and later he began the practice of his profession by himself, chiefly commercial and collection work. Mr. Steckel was first a democrat, afterward a republican. He was superintendent of public schools in Davis county, and was commissioner to the Paris Exposition from Iowa, 1886.

Dillon H. Payne was born at Dahlonega, Iowa, August 7, 1847. He spent his boyhood in Southeastern Iowa, Wapello, Henry and Washington counties. He graduated from the Iowa Wesleyan University in 1869, and received the master of arts degree in 1872 in the same institution.

He read law in the office of Gen. J. B. Weaver in Bloomfield, Iowa. He was admitted in 1870. He was in partnership with General Weaver from 1871 to 1879, under the firm name of Weaver & Payne. From 1879 to 1881 the firm was Weaver, Payne & Eichelberger, from 1881 to 1891, Payne & Eichelberger, and from 1892 to 1907 Payne & Sowers. He is a member of the Masonic order A. F. & A. M., Chapter Council, and Knight Templar. He was county attorney from 1897 to 1900.

Henry Clay Taylor is a native of Iowa, having been born in Davis county January 17, 1859. He was educated in the common schools, and the Southern Iowa Normal at Bloomfield, Iowa. He read law at the law school of the State University, and was admitted to practice his profession in June, 1888. He was in partnership with Judge F. W. Eichelberger until the latter went on the bench; also with Judge H. C. Traverse until he retired. He was a delegate to the National convention in 1896 and a candidate for Judge in 1898. He is in general practice at Bloomfield.

Henry C. Traverse was born in White county, Illinois, August 28, 1839. His parents settled in Monroe county, Iowa, in 1846. Here he attended the public schools. He went to Keokuk to learn the printer's trade, teaching school for a time. He read law with George W. McCrary, and was admitted to practice his profession in 1862. He soon after enlisted in Company F, Thirtieth Iowa Volunteers, which was attached to the Fifteenth army corps. He was in the battles of Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post, Siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and many other minor engagements. He served three years, and was discharged with the rank of orderly sergeant. He returned to Bloomfield, which has since been his home and began the practice of his profession. In 1867 he was elected to the state senate, serving in the Twelfth and Thirteenth general assemblies. He was again elected in

1879 to the senate serving one session, when he was elected judge of the second judicial district serving in all as judge fourteen years.

Frank W. Eichelberger was born in Ohio, August 7, 1843. His father came to Iowa and settled at Muscatine in 1854. Frank's education was received in the common and high schools of Muscatine. He read law in the office of Judge Woodward at Muscatine, and finished with Judge Williams at Ottumwa. He was admitted to the bar in 1867 at Ottumwa, he went to Muscatine, where he remained for a time, and thence to Bloomfield, where he has since resided. He was associated with Robt. G. Ingersoll in the Davis will case of Montana, which originated in Davis county, Iowa. For eleven years Judge Eichelberger was in partnership with Judge Traverse, after which he formed a partnership with Payne & Taylor, with whom he was associated when he was elected judge of the district court of the second judicial district of Iowa. A Republican in his political affiliations, Judge Eichelberger has served as county attorney and mayor of Bloomfield. In 1894 he was elected judge of the district court, which position he filled with such satisfaction that he was re-elected in 1898 and he still holds the office. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, United Workmen and the Odd Fellows.

George T. Sowers was born in Vinton county, Ohio, February 15, 1861. He was educated in Poe's private school, Chillicothe, Ohio. He read law and was admitted at Iowa City June 19, 1888. He commenced the practice of law at Bloomfield, Iowa, June 20, 1888 and was elected county attorney November of that year, and re-elected in November, 1890, and in April, 1891, he formed a partnership with D. H. Payne, as Payne & Sowers. He is a member of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias lodges of Bloomfield.

Theodore P. Bence was born in Springville (then in

Davis county), March 17, 1861. He was educated in the country schools and at Bloomfield, and completed the scientific course at the Southern Iowa Normal. He read law with Amos Steckel and S. S. Carruthers, and at Drake University, and was admitted October 6, 1897 at Des Moines. He has practiced his profession at Bloomfield alone since he was admitted. He has been president of the school board of Bloomfield for the past six years. He belongs to the Masonic order. He was Master nine years of Franklin Lodge, and is now High Priest of R. A. M. Chapter, and has been for three years. He is a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a republican, but has never held a political position.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The members of the Davis county bar at present are, H. C. Taylor, J. F. Scarborough, C. L. Marmon, D. H. Payne, Geo. T. Sowers, T. A. Goodson, S. S. Carruthers, E. Rominger, Ex-Judge H. C. Traverse, C. W. Ramsey, T. P. Bence and Amos Steckel.

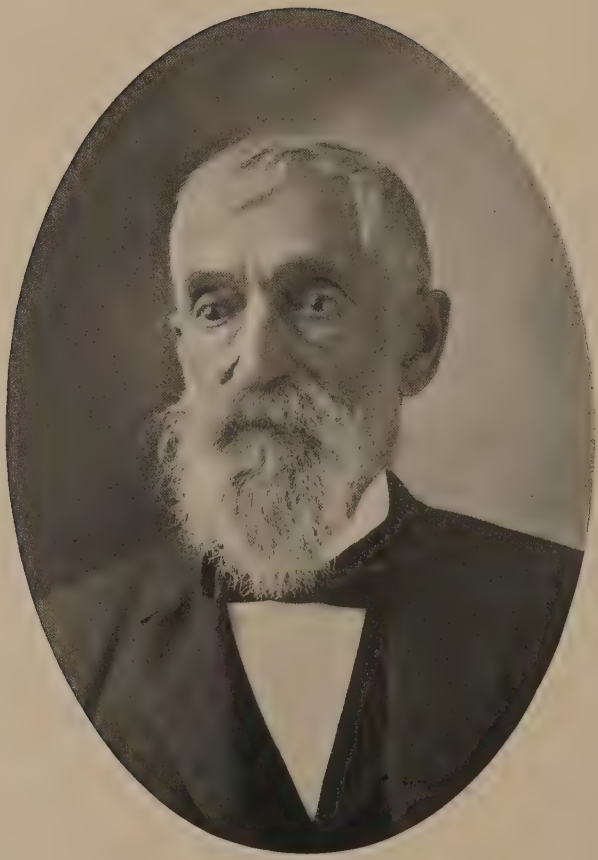
DECATUR COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

An organization of the county was effected April 15, 1850. The commissioners met first on May 6, 1850, and among their proceedings is an order that court should be held at the house of Daniel Moad until the county-seat should be located. Daniel Moad then lived about six miles southeast of where Leon was afterwards located.

In January, 1851, the legislature authorized the location of a county-seat, and the commissioners located it at Decatur. A two-story log court-house was built here, 20 x 22 feet, and 14 feet high, at a cost of $375.00.

In August, 1852, county officers were elected as follows: Samuel C. Thompson, county judge; W. L. Warford, clerk; A. J. Evans, prosecuting attorney and Thomas Miller, supervisor of roads. This year a county-



F. VARGA.

seat fight was inaugurated, and one of the first orders by Judge Thompson was for an election to decide the matter. The election decided the question in favor of removal. In the winter of 1854-5 the legislature changed the name of the county-seat to Leon, and thus it remains.

THE PRESENT BAR.

Decatur county attorneys are John W. Harvey, Marion F. Stookey, S. A. Gates, Stephen Varga, C. W. Hoffman, W. H. Albaugh, Marion Woodard, V. R. McGinnis, George W. Baker, Ed. Sharp, A. P. Olsen, Frank Horton, S. H. Amos, B. M. Russell, W. B. Kelley, J. F. Harvey, W. J. Springer.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Francis Varga. Among the papers of Mr. Varga, the following, giving a sketch of his life, was found:

"I, Francis Varga, was born August 8, 1817, in Hungary, in the city of Debreczin. My father, Stephen Varga, was Professor of Theology in the great Presbyterian college at the same place. My mother, Clara Peczely, was the daughter of the celebrated Joseph Peczely, who was a Presbyterian minister, and was the sister of Joseph Peczely, Jr., who was a most prominent Professor of Universal History, Latin and Greek eloquence, and who, I having lost my father in 1830, as my second father, shaped my future career. In 1840 I was admitted to the bar and was practising law in the southern part of the country, in the County of Torontal. In the year 1848, when the Hungarian Revolution broke out, I was appointed as presiding Judge to a special tribunal created to punish treason. I was elected as Vice Lord Lieutenant of the County of Torontal, and was instructed by the government as Commissioner to act with full power in said county. When my native country was subdued by Russian bayonets, I was at Vilagos when Gorgei laid down the arms into the hands of the Russians, and we were, by Russian orders, escorted towards the north, but on the third day I suc-

ceeded in escaping from their custody and entered upon my secret pilgrimage in the country. In such condition, concealing myself under disguised name and occupations, I spent eleven months before I was able, with a forged passport and under false colors, to make my escape from the country. Stopping at Hamburg and Altoona for six months, in January, 1851, I went to London where I spent another six months in hopes that circumstances might make it possible that I could return to my native home. Our hopes being frustrated, we determined to hunt a second home. It was easy for us to decide that there is but one free, happy country in the world, this being the United States of America, and we, with three friends, started on our voyage in July, 1851. Having been raised on the continent of Europe, isolated from England, not having the English language, and also induced by my companions, we blindly followed Governor Ujhazy who, the year before, selected the Grand River country, in Decatur county, and settled on Congress land south of New Buda where I was farming until 1857, when, disposing of my lands, I moved to the southwest corner of Long Creek township where I made my second farm. In the fall of 1864 I was elected clerk of the court and clerk of the board of supervisors, in which capacity I served in 1865 and 1866, and when the then county judge and recorder resigned his office, for two weeks I filled those offices also. In 1866 I was unanimously nominated for the same office, but was defeated by the opposite political party. In 1867 I was again unanimously nominated for treasurer, but my party being again defeated I returned to my farm, and was elected justice of the peace, and for years was honored as school director and president of the school board. For two years I represented Long Creek township as a member of the board of supervisors. In 1871 I was elected treasurer of Decatur County and was re-elected to the same position in 1873 and 1875. For these renewed ex-

pressions of kind confidence on the part of the people of Decatur county it was my aim to serve the people and the county with faithfulness. In the year 1858 I was married to my dear wife who with wonderful attention shared with me, during all those years, the joyous as well as the troublesome days of life. We were blessed with children, two of whom have gone before, and seven have been spared to make our life happy. I was so fortunate that our children remained around us. They are Stephen Varga, Mrs. Clara Frazier, Mrs. Emma Gatchell, Mrs. Rosa Hamilton, Mrs. Esther Coder, Mrs. Mary Slade and Mrs. Nellie Dorn. They with their children were my joy, my consolation. God bless them. In my native home my older brother, Louis, went before me, leaving his good wife, one son, Geza, a celebrated doctor, and a daughter, Mary, married, with two little children. My dear sister was also taken away, leaving only one son, Berti, behind; and my youngest brother, Anthony, formerly member of Congress in Hungary, who died Dec. 31, 1883, leaving three daughters, Luiza, Isabella and Cornelia, with their husbands and children. From my earliest childhood I was a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church. I was one of the first members who organized the Presbyterian church in Leon in 1866, since 1873 acting as an elder, until I resigned the active service in 1901."

The following was printed in the Decatur County Journal, Leon, Iowa, Thursday, April 10, 1902.

In addition to the above it is proper to say that Mr. Varga was a man of high education, and a polished gentleman in the fullest sense of that term. He was also a man of high ideals as to conduct, and demanded like perfection in others. A man of strong feeling, he denounced in strong terms whatever he deemed wrong, nor was he less positive in expressions of kindliness towards those he esteemed. On this account he was strong in his friendship, and his relation to members of his family was of the ten-

derest kind. As a citizen he was concerned in all that pertained to the welfare of the community, the state and the nation. He was strenuously loyal to the country of his choice in its trial by civil war, and a firm supporter of its institutions at all times. As a member of the church he was highly esteemed for his personal worth and for his intense interest in, and abounding provision for, its highest interests. Faithful in his office as an elder, it was a matter of regret when physical infirmity compelled him to resign its active duties. In the Presbytery he was honored as one of its ablest members, and was recognized as one of its most competent lay advisors. His last days were full of suffering, which was patiently borne. For months he knew the end was at hand, and was diligent in the arrangement of business affairs with it in view. Nor was he less careful in spiritual matters. Again and again he expressed himself as ready to go whenever the Father should call for him, and, as the time drew nearer, often expressed desire, if it were the will of the Father, that he might be released from his suffering soon. His life was one continuous lesson of manliness. His last days were a lesson of Christian fortitude and faith in the midst of suffering, and his death a lesson of faith and confidence in the God whom he loved and trusted with a childlike faith.

Francis Varga, Hungarian patriot, and leading citizen of Decatur county for more than half a century, died at his home in this city last Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, aged 84 years, 7 months and 27 days. All of his family were at his bedside when he passed away.

George W. Baker was born in Leon, Iowa, January 9, 1866. There also he was educated, graduating from the high school. Later he graduated from the Iowa State University. He was admitted to the bar in 1892 before the supreme court at Des Moines. He was first elected county attorney in November, 1896, and was again

elected and took the office in 1899. He is now filling the same office, having been elected in November, 1906. He is a democrat in his political views.

Amos P. Olsen was born in La Salle county, Illinois, October 30, 1866. He was educated at the Northern Illinois College at Dixon, and graduated May 5, 1890. He read law and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court at the January term, 1897, and began to practice at Lamoni, Iowa. He was elected county attorney of Decatur county in 1900, and re-elected in 1902, serving four years. He prosecuted, and convicted to a term of thirteen years, Dr. J. W. Crofford for the murder of Maude Stone, by abortion; prosecuted and convicted the notorious Frank Greenland, the millionaire farmer and cattle thief; also convicted and broke up his entire gang, the worst cattle thieves in the state. He is a republican in politics, belongs to the I. O. O. F. and has held the office of District Deputy Grand Master. He resides at Leon, Iowa.

Stephen Varga was born in Decatur county, Iowa, August 3, 1859. He spent his boyhood in his native place and was educated at the schools of Leon and by the private instructions of his father. He read law at the Iowa State University and was admitted there June 21, 1881, and began to practice at Leon. He was one year with J. L. Young, under the firm name of Young & Varga. He has been engaged in the abstract business since February 11, 1893, and he has the only complete records of Decatur county. All the records were destroyed by fire March 31, 1874, and Mr. Varga's books were compiled prior thereto by able and competent abstractors. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and in politics a republican.

Marion F. Stookey was born in Indiana March 19, 1846. He came with his parents in 1857 to Iowa and settled in Linn county on a farm. He came to Leon in 1877, and has resided here ever since. He was educated

at the district school and Grand Rapids high school; read law at the State University, and graduated with his class in 1877. Having been admitted, he began to practice at Leon in 1877. He was associated in the practice of the law with E. W. Haskett three years, with W. H. Robb one year, and from 1895 to 1900 with J. E. Brooks. He was county attorney in 1886. He was elected state senator in 1903 by the republicans.

Samuel A. Gates was born in Ohio, February 25, 1850. He came with his parents when five years old to Iowa and settled two miles north of Leon. He attended the country school and graduated at the Leon high school in June, 1871. He read law at Leon with J. W. Penney, Hon. A. M. Post and N. P. Bullock. He was admitted before the district court at Leon, May 1, 1875, and to the United States courts in October of the same year at Des Moines. Mr. Gates gives special attention to corporation, equity and probate law. He never tried a case that could be compromised on a fair basis, yet never sacrificed principle for settlement. He was one of the charter members of Hesperia Lodge, No. 33, K. of P.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

The county-seat of Delaware county was first located by vote of the people, at Delhi in 1841. The erection of a log court-house was commenced during the winter of 1842 by the settlers, but it was not completed until several years later. The construction was made possible by the voluntary contribution of labor by the settlers.

In 1837, under Wisconsin jurisdiction, Delaware county was formed, being attached to Dubuque county for judicial, revenue and election purposes, until organized in 1841. Soon after the organization of Iowa as a territory, Delaware county was made a part of the Third judicial district, which district was presided over by Thomas S.

Wilson, one of the judges of the supreme court of Iowa, by the act of congress of June 12, 1839.

The first term of court was held at Delhi on September 30, 1844, Hon. T. S. Wilson presiding. The first case of record was an appeal from justice's court, which, with one other case commenced for such term of court, was continued. James Crawford appears of record as an attorney at this time, and he was, probably, the only lawyer present. As the court house was not completed, the grand jury met in an adjacent grove; there being, however, no business before it, it immediately reported and was discharged, whereupon the court adjourned, having been in session but the one day.

In April, 1845, Judge Wilson presided over a special term commencing on the first day of the month. It is recorded that at this term the first civil suit was tried, being an action to recover for services for the building of a chimney. The plaintiff appeared by Timothy Davis, the defendant by General Wilson. After being out but a short time, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $5.33. Immediately following the civil case the court entered upon the trial of the case of the United States vs. Jefferson Lowe, which was the first criminal case tried in Delaware county. Lowe was indicted for murder, but was acquitted by the jury. The only other case tried at this term was a divorce suit. The attorneys in attendance at this term, so far as can be ascertained, were James Crawford, James Wilson, Timothy Davis and William Hamilton. During the subsequent terms of the court, while a part of the Third judicial district, the names of A. K. Eaton, Zina A. Wellman and John V. Watson appear of record as attorneys. A. K. Eaton was probably the first lawyer to settle at Delhi, locating there in the year 1846.

Upon the admission of Iowa as a state, Delaware county was made a part of the Second judicial district by act of the First general assembly, February 17, 1847, and

on April 5, 1847, James Grant, of Davenport, was elected judge of such district. The first term of the district court of the state of Iowa, in and for Delaware county, convened June 7, 1847, Judge Grant presiding. The court's first recorded act was the naturalization of a native of Germany.

James Grant, the first judge of such court, was a historical character in those pioneer days. Born in Halifax county, North Carolina, on December 12, 1812, he entered college at the age of fourteen, graduating at the age of eighteen. In 1834 he located for the practice of law at Chicago, soon after being appointed prosecuting attorney of the Sixth district. In 1838 he removed to Davenport, Scott county, Iowa, from which county, in 1841, he was sent to the general assembly as a representative. In 1844 he was sent as a delegate to the first constitutional convention, but the work of such convention not being adopted by the people, a second convention was called for 1846, of which Judge Grant was a member. He was the author of the "Bill of Rights" in the constitution adopted by such convention. In 1847 he was elected judge of the Second judicial district, serving until 1852. In the profession he was recognized as one of the great lawyers of the West, being employed in numerous important cases. It has been stated that in one railroad case he won for his client he received a fee of $100,000. Politically he was a democrat.

Thomas S. Wilson followed Judge Grant as judge of the Second district, serving from 1852 to 1857. Previous to his service on the district bench, he had been a member of the supreme court of the territory of Iowa, having been appointed by President Van Buren in 1838. Probably his most notable service as a lawyer was the winning, with his associates of the suit which determined the title to the land embracing the city of Dubuque and the lead mines in the vicinity, being successful in both the United States circuit and supreme courts. On the bench he rendered the first decision liberating a slave brought to Iowa by his master. He died on the 16th of May, 1894.

By an act of the legislature in 1858, Delaware county was made a part of the Ninth judicial district, Judge Wilson continuing on the bench as judge of such district until 1862. James Burt followed Wilson as judge of the Ninth district, holding the office for two terms. In 1871, John M. Brayton, who had been elected in 1870 judge of such district, commenced his term, but resigned in July, 1872, Governor Carpenter appointing David S. Wilson to fill the vacancy. Judge Wilson was elected in the fall of the same year to fill the unexpired term of Judge Brayton, and two years later was again elected for a full term, serving to January 1, 1869. For the years 1879 to 1883, Sylvester Bagg filled the office, he being succeeded by Carl F. Couch, who was judge of such district court during the years 1883 to 1887. In April 1886 the legislature again re-districted the state for judicial purposes; to take effect January 1, 1887, Delaware county being made a part of the Tenth judicial district. By such act three judges were to be elected in such district. The first judges in the Tenth district were C. F. Couch of Waterloo, John J. Ney of Independence, and D. J. Lenehan of Dubuque, their term of office being four years. In 1890 J. L. Husted, of Waterloo, was elected to succeed Judge Couch, Judges Lenehan and Ney being re-elected. In 1891 Judge Lenehan resigned, and Frederick O'Donnell, of Dubuque, was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy. Judge Ney, having in 1894 removed from the district, resigned, and A. S. Blair, of Manchester, was appointed by the governor to fill such vacancy.

In 1894 the legislature removed Dubuque county from the Tenth district, to take effect January 1, 1895, leaving Delaware, Buchanan, Black Hawk and Grundy counties comprising such district. The act provided for the election of two judges for the district as thus constituted, and in November, 1894, A. S. Blair, of Manchester, and J. J. Tolerton, of Cedar Falls, were elected to such offices.

Judge Tolerton having resigned in 1898 on account of continued sickness, Franklin C. Platt, of Waterloo, was appointed by Governor Shaw to fill the vacancy. The present judges of the Tenth judicial district are A. S. Blair, who is now in his twelfth year of service, and Franklin C. Platt, who has served eight years.

Of the judges of the courts of record in and for Delaware county the county itself has supplied but two, John M. Brayton from January 1, 1871, to July, 1872, and A. S. Blair from 1894 to January 1, 1907, both of whom were district judges.

John M. Brayton was born in Newport, N. Y., September 15, 1831. He attended Hamilton College, Clinton, and the law school connected therewith under Professor Theodore W. Dwight, graduating in 1853. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of New York in April, 1854, locating in Delhi, Iowa, the latter part of the same year for the practice of his profession. He was state senator from 1864 to 1868, and judge of the district court of Iowa as hereinbefore mentioned. Judge Brayton is still living at Delhi, active as a man of half his years, attending the terms of the district court at Manchester, a distance of ten miles from his home, by conveyance in the good old fashion of the circuit rider.

A. S. Blair was born in Perry, Genesee (now Wyoming) county, New York, August 24, 1831, his parents removing to Loraine county, Ohio, in 1835. He studied law in the office of John R. Osborn in Norwalk, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at a session of the supreme court of Ohio at Perrysburg in 1854. After practicing at McGregor, Iowa, and Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, for a few years, he located at Manchester, Iowa, in October, 1858, where he has since remained, actively engaged in the practic of law, until elected to the district bench in 1894, which position he still occupies.

In 1868 the state legislature divided each judicial dis-

trict into two circuits and establishing the circuit court with exclusive probate jurisdiction, and concurrent civil jurisdiction with the district court. Delaware county was made a part of the First circuit of the Ninth judicial district. Afterwards, and in 1872 the two circuits were discontinued by the legislature, and one created co-extensive with the district. The circuit courts continued for eighteen years, and were then abolished by an act of the legislature in 1886, which took effect January 1, 1887.

During its existence the Delaware circuit court was presided over by W. T. Barker from 1869 to 1872. During the first half of the year 1872 David S. Wilson was circuit judge. Having received, however, from Governor Carpenter the appointment as district judge of such district, to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of Judge Brayton, he resigned as circuit judge, and B. W. Poor, of Dubuque, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Judge Poor, however, held the office only for the last half of the year 1872, having been defeated for the nomination to such office for the unexpired term, by Sylvester Bagg, who was elected and served during the years 1873 to 1878. Following Judge Bagg as circuit judge in their order, were B. W. Lacy from 1879 to 1884, and W. H. Utt from 1885 to January 1, 1887.

During the 70's the question of removing the county-seat from Delhi was seriously agitated, and in fact was voted upon by the electors of the county several times, but not until 1880 was the question of locating the county-seat determined adversely to Delhi by a vote of the people. In the fall of that year Manchester was designated as the county-seat by a majority of 577 over Delhi, and the records were at once removed to Manchester. Upon recourse to the courts, both the circuit and supreme court sustained the legality of such election, whereby Manchester has been the county-seat of Delaware county since 1880.

It is difficult to assign to any particular period the at-

torneys who have comprised the bar of Delaware county during the sixty years of its existence. However, the names of J. H. Peters, S. R. Peet and A. E. House should be added to the role of pioneer lawyers already mentioned, placing their entrance to the profession in the county at 1854. From then on down to the present time, not including the present members, the list includes George Watson, Geo. T. Watson, L. L. Ingalls, W. A. Heath, S. L. Doggett, J. G. Strong, J. J. Daley, Ray B. Griffen, N. J. Dunham, J. T. Patterson, J. H. Trewin, B. B. Elison, T. J. Dooley, W. H. Hartshorn, John Marvin, Emma Brayton, Chas. S. Crosby, Dennis Ryan, P. H. Ryan, W. M. Welch, John S. Welch, Alva Long, LeRoy S. House, C. T. Peet, John Radcliffe, D. R. Blaisdell, J. B. Satterlee, Chas. Husted, Samuel Hussey, Earl Woodward, Vincent Childs, S. G. Van Anda, J. B. Boggs, E. O. Clemens, Ed P. Weatherby, C. B. Kennedy, C. B. Lane, S. P. Carter, E. G. Smith, W. B. Ingersoll, I. N. Sullivan, Silas Sawyer, C. D. Clark, S. S. Summers, E. P. Seeds, B. J. Wellman, Arthur A. House, G. W. Adams, W. W. McClure.

The present members of the bar of Delaware county are J. H. Peters, J. M. Brayton, C. E. Bronson, E. M. Carr, Calvin Yoran, W. H. Norris, G. W. Dunham, H. F. Arnold, E. C. Perkins, W. I. Millen, M. F. LeRoy, E. B. Stiles, Hugh Clemens, R. W. Tirrill, M. J. Yoran, Hubert Carr, Henry Bronson, A. M. Cloud, P. H. Cloud and F. B. Blair.

Of those who have been members of the Delaware county bar Clarence D. Clark has become United States senator from Wyoming, and I. N. Sullivan one of the judges of the supreme court of Idaho. From among the other members living and dead, should be mentioned the names of C. S. Crosby, C. E. Bronson, E. M. Carr, Calvin Yoran, W. H. Norris and G. W. Dunham, as having acquired more than a local prominence in the profession.

No legal battle of extraordinary importance has become

a part of the court records of the county. The most notable from the amount involved and legal questions finally determined in the supreme court was case of Cobb, Blaisdell & Co., vs. The Illinois Central R. R. Co. The plaintiff claimed five hundred thousand dollars damages for failure to transport oats from Dubuque to Cairo. The case was originally tried before Judge Barker in December, 1871, the jury returning a verdict of $409,088.52. Judge Barker died a few days after judgment was entered, which prevented his signing a bill of exceptions on appeal to supreme court. On such grounds Judge Wilson granted a new trial and change of venue to Buchanan county, from the circuit court of which county the case went to the supreme court, where a judgment against the defendant was affirmed and certain rules relating to the liability of carriers established.

DES MOINES COUNTY.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

In June, 1834, congress passed an act attaching the Black Hawk Purchase to the territory of Michigan. In September of the same year the Michigan legislature divided the purchase into two counties, Des Moines and Dubuque, the division between them was a line running due west from the lower point of Rock Island. A court was organized in each county and the seat of justice for Des Moines county was at Burlington. The first session of the court was held April 13, 1835, in a log house owned by William R. Ross; present, William Morgan and Young S. Hughes, justices. These gentlemen were a part of the judicial bunch selected at the first election, held in pursuance of an order by the governor of Michigan territory. The third justice was John King, of Dubuque. William R. Ross was the clerk of the court. William W. Chapman was appointed United States prosecuting attorney and took his office.

The first victim was John Tooper, who was fined three dollars and costs for "reason satisfactory to the court," but not now shown, and he was put in durance vile from lack of funds.

The April session of this court, which convened on the 11th day of that month, 1836, found a new bench. Isaac Leffler, chief justice; Arthur Inghram and Henry Walker, associate justices: W. R. Ross, clerk; W. W. Chapman, prosecuting attorney.

The first session of the United States district court under the Wisconsin territory for the county of Des Moines convened at Burlington April 3, 1837. Hon. David Irwin, judge of the Second judicial district and associate justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin, on the bench. On motion of James W. Grimes, Robert R. Williams was admitted to practice.

The first session of the United States district court for Des Moines county, Iowa territory, assembled in Burlington, November 26, 1838. The court consisted of Hon. Chas. Mason, Hon. T. S. Wilson and Hon. J. Williams, Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, associate justice of the supreme court, on the bench; John S. Dunlap, clerk; Alfred Rich, district attorney.

Under the state constitution of 1848, the judiciary of the First district, which was composed of Des Moines, Henry, Lee and Louisa counties, was as follows: 1847, George H. Williams; 1852, Ralph P. Lowe; 1857, John W. Rankin (by appointment for a short term); 1857, Thomas W. Clegett; 1858 (under constitution of 1857), Francis Springer. Judge Springer resigned in October, 1869, and was succeeded by Joshua Tracy. In 1874 Judge Tracy resigned, and was succeeded by P. Henry Smyth. September, 1874, T. W. Newman; 1879, A. H. Stutsman.

The circuit court judges were John C. Power, 1869; J. B. Drayer, 1873; and Charles H. Phelps, 1878. District attorneys were Joshua Tracy, 1858; Francis Springer,

1869; G. B. Cookhill, 1870; D. N. Sprague, 1871; and T. A. Benman.

Prosecuting attorneys, 1835 and 1836, W. W. Chapman; 1838, Alfred Rich; 1841, William R. Starr; 1842, H. T. Reid; 1843, L. D. Stockton; 1846, J. C. Hall; 1847, James W. Woods; 1848, David Rorer; 1852, Charles H. Phelps; 1854-6, C. Ben Darwin. In 1858 the office became a district one.

On the 1st of September, 1851, the county judge system succeeded the original commissioners system, Hon. Chas. Mason, judge. The first business transacted by him was the issuance of a marriage license to James Taylor and Miss Amelia J. Gibbon. The clerk of the district court was ex-officio clerk of the county court. O. C. Wightman was clerk, Prosecuting Attorney David Rorer was, by virtue of his office, authorized to act as county judge during Judge Mason's absence. August 1, 1852, O. C. Wightman became county judge. In August, 1855, Thomas Newman was elected county judge and in August, 1857, O. C. Wightman was again elected judge.

Judges of probate: 1835, John Whitaker; 1837, Robert Cock; 1840, Charles Madera; 1842, John W. Webber; 1846, O. H. W. Stull; 1847, J. P. Wightman. In 1851 the probate business passed into the hands of the county judge, who continued to exercise the duties of that office until the establishment of the circuit court in 1869. The county judgeship, as a business office, ceased to exist in 1860, upon the establishment of the superior system of government. In 1860 Judge O. C. Wightman was in possession of the office. In 1861 H. C. Ohrt was elected; in 1865 John C. Power; in 1868 Emory S. Huston. The last was legislated out of office.

Des Moines county attorneys: A. M. Antrobus, W. W. Baldwin, Blake & Wilson, W. L. Cooper, Lamonte Cowles, W. D. Eaton, S. L. Glasgow, John Greiner, R. M. Green, Paul Guelich, T. G. Harper, Hedge & Blythe, Huston &

Holstein, E. L. Hirsch, J. T. Illick, H. F. Kuhlemier, Wm. C. McArthur, W. J. McConnell, Mercer & Mercer, C. H. Mohland, W. E. Pilling, Luke Palmer, Jr., C. L. and B. P. Poor, Power & Power, F. S. Robinson, Seerley & Clark, John O. Smyth, J. H. Scott, F. E. Thompson, Tracy & Tracy, Chas. Willner.

John C. Power was born in Ohio. He came to Burlington in 1856. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar. In 1863 enlisted in Company D, Eighth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry. He was mustered in as second lieutenant, and mustered out as captain in 1865. On his return from the war he was elected county judge, which office he held until January 1, 1869, when he resigned, having been elected circuit judge in the fall of 1868, and held that office four years and in 1873 he returned to the practice of law and so continued until his death.

William E. Blake was born in Preble county, Ohio, June 27, 1844. He received his education in various Iowa institutions, passing through the schools of Morning Sun, Iowa, graduating from the Monmouth College, and completing his legal course at the Iowa State University. Previous to commencing the practice he had considerable experience as a railroad contractor and school teacher, but since August, 1869, he has practiced his profession in Burlington, Iowa. During thirty-six years in which he has devoted himself to his profession, he has also taken an active and abiding interest in educational institutions and movements. He has served as a member of the city board of education and on the board of trustees of Parson's College, Fairfield, Iowa.

J. W. Blythe was born in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, in 1850. He was educated in the Lawrenceville schools and Hanover College, and read law with T. S. Atkens in Trenton, N. J., for three years. The next three years he taught school. In Princeton College he won his degrees of bachelor and master of Arts. Bethany College, Kansas

and Hanover College, Indiana, conferred that of doctor of laws. He came to Burlington in December, 1874, and was admitted to the bar at the January term of 1875. He went into partnership with Thomas Hedge, under the firm name of Hedge & Blythe, and in 1876 became solicitor for the C. B. & Q. R'y, and still holds that office. In politics he is a republican.

A. M. Antrobus, was born at Greensburg, Indiana, May 16, 1840, and is a son of Thomas H. and Elizabeth E. (Donnell) Antrobus; they came to Des Moines county, Iowa, in 1844. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood on a farm. He attended the common schools of Des Moines county, and the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant. He read law with Henry Ambler, and was admitted before the supreme court of Iowa in 1866. He began to practice at Mt. Pleasant, and in 1868 he came to Burlington, taught school a while, and then opened an office and he has continued in practice ever since. He was at one time associated with John C. Power. He is a republican and generally active in politics. He is referee in bankruptcy for Des Moines, Louisa and Henry counties. He has been a member of the school board for fifteen years.

James D. Smyth was born in Henry county, Tenn., October 24, 1851. His father, P. Henry Smyth, came to Burlington in 1857. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools and high school of Burlington. He graduated from Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., in 1874; he studied law with his father and was admitted in 1876. He entered into partnership with his father at Burlington, January 1, 1880, which continued until he was appointed judge in 1891, of the Twentieth judicial district by Governor Boies, and has served on the bench since that time. He was county attorney from 1888 to 1890, when he resigned this office when he was appointed judge.

Cornelius L. Poor was born May 13, 1845, near Titusville, Pennsylvania, on a farm and is a son of Alonzo and Elizabeth (Henderson) Poor. His parents were born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Poor spent his boyhood in Philadelphia, coming west in 1875. He was educated in the common schools and the State Normal, Edenboro, Pennsylvania. He studied law with Taylor and Mackey of Franklin, Pennsylvania, and was admitted in that state in October, 1874, and in Iowa in May, 1875. He opened an office at Burlington in 1875 with his preceptor, Charles W. Mackey, as associate, which partnership continued one year. He then formed a partnership with A. E. Millspaugh, which continued until 1878. He then was alone about two years in practice of his profession. Chas. Baldwin then joined him which partnership continued until 1887. He then was alone until 1905, when his son was admitted to the firm and they do a general practice under the firm name of Poor & Poor.

John M. Mercer was born at Kewanee, Illinois, August 28, 1858, and is a son of William and Sarah (Chambers) Mercer. He came with his parents to Burlington about 1859. He attended the common schools of Burlington and the Albens Commercial College, graduating in 1879. He attended the Iowa State University of Law, and graduated in June, 1880, and was admitted that year. In the fall of 1880 he opened an office at Burlington. In 1882 he formed a partnership with S. K. Tracy, which continued until 1884. He then formed a partnership with G. S. Tracy, which continued until Mr. Tracy became county attorney in 1894. Mr. Mercer was elected city attorney in 1894-1896. In 1904 his son, H. M. Mercer, joined his father, and they are engaged in general practice. He was surveyor of customs under President Cleveland's first administration.

Charles Willner was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 13, 1860, and came to Iowa with his parents in

1861, locating at Burlington, and he has lived here all his life. He was educated at the public schools and the Iowa State University of Law. He graduated and was admitted in 1887. He formed a partnership with W. E. Pilling, which continued about two years. Since 1889 he has conducted the practice of law alone. From 1884 to 1894 he was captain of Company H, Second regiment I. N. G. He is a member of B. P. O. E. and a Blue Lodge Mason.

Frank E. Thompson was born at Grandview, Louisa county, Iowa, December 13, 1871. He attended the common schools of Henry and Muscatine counties and had a collegiate course at the State University at Iowa City. He graduated from the Law Department of the State University, and was admitted in 1896. He then opened an office at Burlington, and has continued in the practice of law since that time, engaged in general practice. He was a member of Company C, Fiftieth Regiment, I. N. G. for three years; is a member of B. P. O. E., No. 84, Burlington, F. O. E., No. 150, Burlington, and Modern Woodmen of America. He is now county attorney. In politics he is a republican.

Charles H. Phelps was one of the sons of the Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, of Middlebury, Vermont, several of whom grew up to positions of honor and distinction. Charles H. graduated at Middlebury College in the class of 1845, at the age of twenty years. Next he taught a school at Fredericksburg for about one year. The following year he devoted to law studies in the office of ex-Senator Horatio Seymour, of Middlebury, who was his father's relative. Then he studied telegraphy and, while acting as operator at Vergennes, pursued his legal study until 1849, when he gained admission to the bar. In 1850 he came to Burlington and almost immediately became a partner of J. C. Hall, Esq., with whom he remained a year or two, when he entered into partnership with Henry W. Starr, and on its dissolution, by the retirement of Mr.

Starr, was partner of Gen. S. L. Glasgow until, in 1878, he was appointed judge of the circuit court to fill a vacancy, and by subsequent elections held that position until 1886, in which year he was elected judge of this district court, and successively until his decease while in its occupancy, on March 1, 1891. He was married November 22, 1852, to Miss Eunice A. Webb, a daughter of Mr. Nathan Webb, of La Fayette, Indiana, by whom he had five children, of whom two sons and a daughter survive him. Mrs. Phelps died March 27, 1883. Judge Phelps was of medium height, had an attractive countenance, agreeable address, and was a very pleasant companion. As judge he was quick and decisive, with excellent judgment and due regard for the proper decorum both of the bar and the bench.

DICKINSON COUNTY.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

The county was organized in 1857, and the officers elected were O. C. Howe, county judge; M. A. Blanchard, treasurer and recorder; R. A. Smith, county clerk; C. F. Hill, sheriff; B. F. Parmenter, county attorney; Alfred Wilkins, county surveyor. Spirit Lake is the county seat.

The beauty of the lakes and groves of Dickinson county annually attract thousands of tourists from a distance during the summer. Hotels, cottages, scores of boats of all classes and other accommodations have made Lake Okoboji and Spirit Lake most delightful summer resorts.

THE BAR.

The attorneys of Dickinson county are as follows: W. J. Bock, Francis & Owen, V. A. Arnold, A. W. Osborne, W. F. Carlton, C. I. Reigard, J. L. Bascom, E. M. Robey.

William F. Carlton was born in Ohio and is a son of Charles D. and Julia Carlton. He passed his early life at Clermont, Iowa, where he attended the public school. He

read law in the office of Goode & Richards at Red Oak, Iowa, and was admitted at Atlantic, Iowa, February 9, 1871. He was of the firm of McPherson, Carlton & McPherson, Red Oak, one year. He then discontinued the practice until 1890, but is now in active practice at Spirit Lake. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was auditor of Dickinson county from 1882 to 1889, inclusive, first assistant secretary of the senate session of 1890, and has been for the past six years chairman of the republican county central committee.

Leslie E. Francis was born near Spirit Lake, on a farm, April 4, 1871. He was educated in the county schools and Spirit Lake high school. He studied law at the State University, graduated and was admitted June 13, 1893, at Iowa City, and has since practiced his profession at Spirit Lake. He served as county attorney six years. Politically he is a republican, but not a "standpatter." He has always taken an active part in the campaigns of the party, but chiefly as a speaker.

Vilas A. Arnold was born in Wisconsin in 1857. He studied law in the office of O. Rice, at Spirit Lake, and in the fall of 1896 was admitted to the bar. Prior to this, young Arnold worked on the farm and taught school. For four years he served as clerk of the court. He has been mayor of the city, and in the fall of 1900 was elected county attorney. He has been connected with some of the most important cases in Dickinson county, some of which have been in the supreme court.

Albert W. Osborne was born in New York State June 26, 1842. He received a good education, read law at Norfolk, New York, and was admitted to the New York bar October 3, 1866, and at Algona, Iowa, May 19, 1868. He began to practice law at Spirit Lake in 1870. He served eleven years as treasurer of Dickinson county and was twice elected county attorney, and mayor of Spirit Lake three terms.

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The county judges under the jurisdiction of Michigan territory were John King, Lorin Wheeler and Milo H. Prentice from 1833 to 1836, and the district judges were David Irwin, 1836, Charles Dunn to July 4, 1838, when the act organizing Iowa territory took effect. T. S. Wilson became district judge and served from July 4, 1838, to April 26, 1847; James Grant to May, 1852; James Burt to January 1, 1871; J. M. Brayton to November, 1872. D. S. Wilson and Sylvester Bagg served a number of years.

The circuit court was organized by act of the legislature approved in 1868, succeeding the county court, and it began its sessions in January, 1869. W. T. Barker was elected judge and served from 1869 to 1872 and then he died. D. S. Wilson was appointed to fill the vacancy and served until September of the same year, when he resigned to accept the office of district judge to which he had been elected. At the end of his service he was succeeded by B. W. Poor, who held the office until January, 1873. Then Sylvester Bagg was elected and held the office six years. In 1879 B. C. Lacy was elected, and resigned January 1, 1884. The judges now serving in the Nineteenth district which Dubuque is a part of, are Fred O'Donnell and M. C. Mathews.

The city court was organized in 1859 and abolished in July, 1862. Samuel M. Polock was judge of this court.

The probate court was created by an act of the territorial legislature and continued until the county court was established in 1852, when it was merged therein, and finally, in 1868, when the circuit court was organized, became a part of that tribunal. The judges were E. Lockwood, 1834, who served four years; Joseph T. Fales, who served from July 2, 1838, to April 20, 1839; Charles Corker, who was judge from April 20, 1839, to 1847; V.

Glenat, who served two years, from 1847 to 1849; W. W. Hamilton, who was on the bench from 1849 to 1852, when the county court provided. William G. Lovell was appointed county judge upon the creation of the court in 1852, Stephen Hempstead was elected in August, 1855, and served until the court was abolished in 1868, when the legal business was transferred to the circuit court.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

S. P. Adams was born in Massachusetts, February 5, 1817. He read law in Lowell in his native state, and was admitted in 1849. Mr. Adams was elected to the state legislature in 1845, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1853 and of the legislature in 1857. In the early part of that year he resigned from the legislature and came to Dubuque, where he continued to practice law. Mr. Adams was attorney of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota, and Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroads. He was a leading lawyer of Dubuque for many years.

Among other old members of the Dubuque bar were: **H. M. Black,** born in 1828; **Caleb H. Booth** was born December 24, 1814. He located in Dubuque in 1836 the year he was admitted to the bar. **Monroe M. Cady** was born in Massachusetts in 1842; was admitted in 1868 at Albany, N. Y., and the following year located in Dubuque. **George Crane** was born in Ohio, February 6, 1829. He came to Dubuque in 1856, and was admitted in 1857.

Alonzo Cragin was born in Vermont, October 23, 1829. He came west and located at Dubuque in 1856 and two years later was admitted.

H. B. Fonke, born in Virginia, was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1860, and settled in Dubuque in 1866.

William Graham was born in New York state, March 2, 1831, was admitted in 1856, and the following year, 1857, located in Dubuque. He is still in active practice.

J. M. Griffith was born February 25, 1829, and was admitted in 1850. In 1854 he removed to Dubuque.

Stephen Hempstead was born in Connecticut, October 1, 1812, was admitted in 1836 to practice as an attorney in all of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin, which then embraced the territory of Iowa, and the same year he located at the town of Dubuque, and was the first lawyer who commenced the practice of law in that place. In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates of Dubuque county to the first convention to frame a constitution for the State of Iowa, and was chairman of the committee on incorporations. In 1848 he was, with Judge Charles Mason and W. G. Woodward, appointed commissioner by the legislature to revise the laws of the state of Iowa, which revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as the Code of Iowa of 1851. In 1850 he was elected governor of Iowa, and served four years. In 1855 he was elected county judge of Dubuque county, and held the office about twelve years.

John Hodgdon was born in New Hampshire, October 8, 1800. He began to practice law in Dubuque in 1853. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College and admitted to the bar in 1827.

D. E. Lyon was born in New York, November 14, 1832. He was admitted in 1858, the year he located in Dubuque, where he is still engaged in the practice. His son is associated with him in the law business.

S. M. Pollock was born in Ohio in 1829, and was admitted in 1855.

B. W. Poor was born in 1818, was admitted in 1844, and located in Dubuque in 1852.

Frank M. Robinson was admitted in 1857. **F. T. Walker** was born in 1841 and admitted in 1867.

David S. Wilson was born in 1825.

Joseph C. Longueville was born August 12, 1846, and died June 22, 1906. His parents located in Dubuque county when Joseph was but six days old. He attended the country district schools. He read law, while teaching

school, with Judge Burt and D. E. Lyon, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. In politics he was a republican.

B. W. Lacy was born March 12, 1849, in New York state. He located in Fayette county, Iowa, in 1855, and in 1872 he removed to Dubuque, where he has practiced law since that time. He was admitted in 1871. He was a member of the firm of Adams, Robinson & Lacy, which continued until Judge Adams went on the bench, and then the firm was Robinson & Lacy. Mr. Lacy was elected district judge in 1879, and held that office until January 1, 1884, when he resigned. He is now a member of the firm of Lacy & Brown.

James H. Shields was born in Pike county, Missouri, on his grandfather's plantation May 8, 1842. At the time of his birth his parents, who had located in Dubuque several years before, were paying a visit to their relatives in their old home. He had superior educational advantages. After a preparatory course, he entered Union College, Schenectady, New York. In 1862 he graduated with the class of that year, having completed a full classical course. He read law with ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri, and Hon. Ben M. Samuels, of Dubuque, and was admitted to the Dubuque bar, where he practiced for many years. After being admitted to the bar he was elected city attorney, and served two years. Ten years later he was again chosen for the same position which he held for about three years. In 1882 he was elected district attorney of the Tenth judicial district for a term of four years. In 1889 Mr. Shields was elected to the state senate from the Dubuque district. He was on the judiciary committee, the leading committee of the senate, and was the chairman of the sub-committee thereof, and took a leading part in the debates in the senate.

In 1892, in the convention held at Council Bluffs to select delegates to the Democratic national convention to be held at Chicago, Mr. Shields, for delegate-at-large, re-

ceived fifty-six of the eleven hundred votes cast, getting votes from every county in the state except three, and also receiving 260 votes more than any other delegate-at-large. In Chicago he was made chairman of the Iowa delegation by a unanimous vote. He headed the movement of the nomination of Gov. Horace Boies for president, and managed it with credit to the distinguished candidate and to the state he represented. In August, 1892, he was nominated by the democrats of the Third district for congress but was defeated by Colonel Henderson.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The active attorneys of the Dubuque county bar are George A. Barnes, Bonson, Kenline & Roedell, E. E. Bowen, M. M. Cady, John A. Cunningham, George Crane, Duffy & Denison, John Deery, Dennison & Sailor, T. J. Fitzpatrick, L. J. Flynn, A. P. Gibbs, William Graham, Hurd, Lenehan & Kiesel, John Hawe, Husted & Michel, Jess & McEnany, W. J. Knight, J. W. Kintzinger, Longueville & Longueville, Lyon & Lyon, S. B. Lattner, W. A. Leathers, Lacy & Brown, Matthews & Frantzen, John I. Mullany, P. C. Murray, Frank L. Muekel, J. W. Malvin, D. E. Maguire, P. J. Nelson, H. O'Donnell, D. C. Oehler, T. J. Paisley, W. F. Rupert, H. F. Salot, J. H. Shields, H. B. Spensley, T. M. Sughroe, J. B. Utt, Anna M. Utt, W. S. Wright and E. H. Willging.

The district judges are Mathew C. Mathews and Fred O'Donnell.

EMMET COUNTY.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

The county was organized in February, 1859. The commissioners who located the county-seat were appointed by Judge E. H. Hubbard of Sioux City. The first county judge was Adolphus Jenkins, and Jesse Coverdale was clerk, R. E. Ridley treasurer and A. H.Ridley, sheriff. The county-seat was located at Estherville by L. H. Smith

and O. C. Howe. The first newspaper established in the county was in 1868, by O. C. Bates and Eaton Northrop.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of Emmet county are as follows: W. A. Ladd, K. Faltinson, M. J. Groves, George E. Patterson, C. W. Crim, P. H. Paulsen, John Ott, N. J. Lee, G. K. Allen, Myerly & Davidson, A. J. Rhodes, M. H. Kendall, Byron M. Coon, Soper, Allen & Alexander.

William A. Ladd was born November 10, 1851, in Damascus, Mahoning county, Ohio, being the son of Joshua and Lydia (Cobbs) Ladd. He was reared on his father's farm and acquired his early education in the district schools of Mahoning and Columbiana counties, Ohio, later attending Damascus Academy and Mount Union College, Mount Union, Ohio, as well as the State University of Iowa. Removing to Marshalltown, Iowa, in 1879, he began the study of law in the offices of W. E. Snelling and O. L. Binford, entering the law department of State University in 1879, and graduating therefrom in 1880, when he was admitted to the bar. After his admission he located in Marshalltown, forming a partnership with O. L. Binford under firm name of Binford & Ladd, continuing until 1883, when he removed to Estherville, Emmet county, Iowa, forming a partnership with J. B. Binford, which continued till January 1, 1886. Since that date he has carried on his practice alone with most gratifying success, both professionally and financially. Mr. Ladd has been somewhat active in the local affairs of the republican party and served as city solicitor of Estherville for four years; also as county superintendent of schools of Emmet county, from 1888 to 1892. He is a member of the order of Elks and of the Episcopal church. He was married October 3, 1883, at Marshalltown, to Miss Eva Marie Estabrook.

Francis Edward Allen was born at Maumee, Lucas county, Ohio, February 20, 1850. His parents were John

C. Allen and Nancy Kirtland Allen, the latter of whom, together with two children, Francis Edward, Jr., and Donal G., survive. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and at Oberlin College. He began life as a clerk in his father's store, and later occupied a similar position in the store of David Fessler, and afterwards in the store of D. M. Crosby, at Fort Dodge, Iowa. In the summer of 1871 he came to Estherville and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1873 he was elected to the position of auditor of Emmet county, which office he held and filled with great acceptability to the people of the county for one term. Before the end of his term, as auditor, he entered the law office of E. B. Soper, then as now one of the leading lawyers of Northwest Iowa, and entered upon the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, when a partnership was formed between him and Mr. Soper, under the firm of Soper & Allen, which partnership continued until his death January 18, 1899. He was local attorney for the B. C. R. & N. Railway, which railroad had one of its divisions at Estherville, which appointment he held at the time of his death. In 1894 he was appointed by the federal court receiver for the American Investment Company, of Emmetsburg, one of the largest, and at one time one of the most successful real estate and investment corporations of the Northwest, having a capital stock of nearly $1,000,000. The matter of winding up the affairs of this extensive concern was successfully and skillfully performed by him, while at the same time he was filling the position of president of two or three banking institutions, the management of which was in his hands, as well as superintending the legal business of the firm at Estherville and looking after the large real-estate interests of the firm of Soper & Allen in Iowa, South Dakota and the northwest. Mr. Allen was a man of honesty and honor. For many years he was acquainted with every man in the county, and few if any there were

who did not call him their friend. He was a man eminently fitted for the large responsibilities which devolved upon him, and he leaves to his relatives and friends that greatest legacy—a pure and upright life. He was an honor to his noble profession and his life an inspiration to honest and earnest endeavor.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

Fayette county was organized in 1850. The first county judge was Thos. Woodle, and J. W. Rogers was the first clerk. J. W. Neff, sheriff, and J. A. Cook, treasurer. Judge Thomas S. Wilson held the first term of court in July, 1852, at West Union. This place was laid out by Wm. Wells, J. W. Rogers and Jacob L. Brand in 1849. In 1850 there was a postoffice secured, and Mr. Rogers was made postmaster. In 1851 West Union was made the county-seat by a vote of the people.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The members of Fayette county bar are as follows: W. J. Ainsworth, A. J. Anders, R. G. Anderson, J. J. Berkey, G. W. Backus, J. R. Bane, D. W. Clements, A. W. Callendar, Jay Cook, James Cooney, C. W. Dykins, G. E. Dibble, E. L. Elliott, E. H. Estey, W. E. Fuller, H. P. Hancock, A. N. Hobson, C. B. Hughes, John Hutchison, W. B. Ingersoll, A. E. Irvine, John Jamison, Wm. Larrabee, Jr., W. C. Lewis, E. J. O'Connor, D. D. Palmer, G. H. Phillips, L. P. Phillips, T. D. Peterman, M. D. Porter, Loren Risk, W. J. Rogers, C. H. Rohrig, C. B. Rockwood, L. M. Whitney, H. T. Weed, and S. B. Zeigler.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Alfred N. Hobson was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1848. His parents settled in Fayette county, Iowa, in 1855. After leaving the public schools he attended Upper Iowa University, and later entered Iowa State University. He read law with his father at

West Union, and later studied with Hon. L. L. Ainsworth, and on April 27, 1870, was admitted to the bar at West Union. In 1873 he was a clerk in the office of the United States assessor of internal revenue at Dubuque, and then became a clerk in the office of his former preceptor, Hon. L. L. Ainsworth. He filled that position until after Mr. Ainsworth's election to congress in 1874, and in 1875 he formed with him a partnership under the firm name of Ainsworth & Hobson, which was continued until July, 1893. In 1894 the name of the firm was changed to Ainsworth, Hobson & Ainsworth, Mr. W. J. Ainsworth, a son of L. L. Ainsworth, having been admitted to the firm. In November, 1894, Mr. Hobson was elected district judge of the Thirteenth judicial district, and was re-elected in 1898, and he has continued to serve as judge, having been again elected November 6, 1906. He resides at West Union, Iowa.

Joseph Hobson was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1823. He removed to Fayette county, Iowa, in 1855, and entered into the practice of law at West Union. He was elected clerk of the district court in 1858, and served continuously for ten years. He was active in politics and a good campaign speaker. He was elected a member of the Thirteenth general assembly of Iowa, was assessor of the United States internal revenue from April 1, 1870, until the office was abolished June 1, 1873. He was mayor of West Union several times.

He died at his home December 14, 1893. He was the father of the Hon. Alfred N. Hobson.

Samuel B. Zeigler was born in Reading, Pa., December 6, 1831. He was educated in the common schools of his native town. He read law by himself before he moved to Iowa, in 1855-6, but mainly at West Union. He was admitted to practice his profession at West Union, where in 1857, he formed a partnership with M. McGlathey, afterwards elected judge of the district court. He is a

member of the Masonic order, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He has been mayor of West Union for many years. He was United States consul at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, under President Harrison.

G. W. Backus, Oelwein, was born in Lake county, Illinois, in 1872. He attended the public schools of Waukegan, Illinois, and took a business course in Chicago. He read law in the office of Paul H. Sanborn at Waukegan, and was admitted to the bar in 1899, having attended Iowa College of Law at the Drake University. He began to practice his profession at Lamont, May 4, 1901. January 1, 1903, he came to Oelwein to take up the practice of Judge Elliott, who had been appointed judge of the superior court.

Jay Cook was born on a farm in Fayette county, Iowa, March 11, 1857. He was educated in the village schools at Wadena, Iowa, during early boyhood and as soon as able worked his way through Upper Iowa University and the State University, graduating from the law department of the latter June 17, 1891. He located at Mason City the year he was admitted, and practiced law at that place until the fall of 1894, when he removed to Oelwein, Iowa, and is engaged in general practice.

A. J. Anders was born in Ohio October 11, 1849. He spent his youth and early manhood on a farm in Indiana and Iowa. He read law on the farm and was admitted at West Union in September, 1882. He purchased the Code of Iowa and a few text books and opened his office on the farm four miles north of Oelwein, and in 1885 he bought the Iowa reports and some text books and opened an office in Oelwein. He practiced until 1895, since which date law and banking has occupied his time.

David W. Clements was born July 9, 1846, to Henderson and Margaret (Woods) Clements, and he is a native of Ireland. His parents were of Scotch ancestry. They came to the United States about 1849 and settled in New

Jersey, whence they removed to Fayette county, Iowa, in 1856, and located on a farm. His father served in the Civil War from 1862 to 1865 as a member of Company F, Thirty-eighth Iowa volunteer infantry. The subject of this sketch worked on his father's farm and received a good common school education during his boyhood. He taught school and gave his attention to special studies, in private, while teaching. He read law at the State University of Iowa from which he was graduated and admitted to the bar June 30, 1874. He began to practice his profession at West Union the same year he was admitted. About November, 1874, he became a partner of Henry Rickel under the firm name of Rickel & Clements. In 1878 Mr. Rickels moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Clements then practiced alone for a number of years. In 1893 he formed a partnership with his son, W. B. Clements, under the firm name of Clements & Clements, which continued to August, 1905, when Mr. W. B. Clements moved to Wisconsin. In December, 1905, our subject formed a partnership with E. H. Estey, as Clements & Estey, which still continues. Mr. Clements' practice, general in character, has involved numerous cases of importance and local note and is probably as extensive as that of any attorney in northeastern Iowa. At the age of seventeen, in 1863, he enlisted in the Eighth Iowa cavalry, and was afterwards transferred to the Ninth Iowa cavalry, but was sent home for general disability. Mr. Clements has been active in social and benevolent organizations; is a member of the Masonic order and belongs to the Knights Templar, organizing and being the Eminent Commander of the commandery at West Union. He has also filled all the positions in the Grand Commandery of the state of Iowa from Grand Senior Warden to that of Grand Commander of Iowa, and drafted the present statutes for that body. He is president of the board of trustees of Templar Park, Spirit Lake, Iowa, owned by the

Grand Commandery of K. T. of the state of Iowa. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Clements has served three terms as county attorney of Fayette county. He was married July 4, 1867, to Miss Mary A. Bartlett of Clermont, Fayette county, Iowa. In political faith he is a republican.

E. S. Elliott was born in Waverly, Iowa, April 14, 1868. He read law at the Iowa College of Law and in the office of Gilchrist & Whipple, Vinton, Iowa, and was admitted at Des Moines, January 19, 1898. He practiced law from February 1, 1898, to May 1, 1899, at Vinton, and then he moved to Oelwein and formed a partnership with A. J. Anders, as Anders & Elliott. From October 15, 1900, to December 31, 1902, he was alone in the law business.

He was elected judge of the superior court of the city of Oelwein in 1903, and is still serving. He is a republican in politics.

FLOYD COUNTY.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

Floyd county was first attached to Fayette county and then to Chickasaw. In 1851 the new Tenth judicial district was formed, composed of the counties of Clayton, Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek, and Worth. Samuel Murdock of Clayton county, was elected judge of the district, April 2, 1855, and commissioned May 3. Judge Murdock served until legislated out of office in 1869 under the constitution of 1857. New districts were then formed and Clayton, Allamakee, Bremer, Butler, Chickasaw, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell and Winneshiek counties composed the Tenth judicial district. The counties of Bremer, Butler, Floyd and Mitchell were subsequently detached in organizing the Twelfth district. In 1868 these counties were divided into two circuits, Bremer, Butler and Floyd being the First and the other five the Second. The Twelfth

district now comprises Butler, Bremer, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Hancock, Mitchell, Winnebago and Worth counties.

The first county court ever held in Floyd county was held at Freeman September 4, 1854, Judge John M. Hunt presiding. There was not a single case or application for business, and the court adjourned to October 1, following, when it was again called and the county divided into four townships, St. Charles, Floyd, Rock Grove and Union. The first district court in this county was held in what was then known as the Benjamin building, Charles City. This ground was occupied later by Judge R. G. Riniger as a residence. The seal of this court was procured in May, 1858.

The first circuit court was held in 1868. This department of government was first organized this year, by the Twelfth general assembly. Each judicial district in the state was divided into two circuits. In each of these was elected a judge for four years. The circuit court, as thus organized, possessed original jurisdiction concurrent with the district court, except in chancery and criminal cases, and exclusive jurisdiction in all appeals from justices of the peace. District courts have been provided for by both the constitutions of 1846 and 1857.

Thomas S. Wilson, the first territorial judge of the district court for Floyd county was born in Ohio, October 13, 1813.

Samuel Murdock was born March 13, 1817. In 1855 he was elected the first district judge of the Tenth judicial district.

Elizas H. Williams was born in the state of Connecticut, July 23, 1819. In 1851 he was elected the first county judge under the new system of county government, and this not only included all the county affairs, but also the probate of estate. In 1858 he was elected district judge of the Tenth judicial district of Iowa, and re-elected in

1862. In 1870 he was appointed by the governor of Iowa chief justice of the supreme court of the state.

William B. Fairfield was born in New York state, August 24, 1835, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. In 1864 he was elected judge of the Twelfth district, was re-elected in 1868, and resigned in 1870. He was a resident of Floyd county many years. He died in Hudson, New York, October 27, 1879.

George W. Ruddick was county judge from 1862 to 1864, circuit judge 1868-70, and served as judge of the Twelfth judicial district. J. F. Clyde, C. H. Kelley and Clifford P. Smith are now serving as judges of the Twelfth district.

EARLY MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

David Wiltse was judge of Floyd county for several years in early times. He removed to Illinois and died in 1880. **O. P. Harwood** was an early member of the Floyd county bar. **Wilson Lane** and **I. W. Card** became partners of Reiniger, Card & Reiniger in 1858, and retired in 1861. In 1868 Mr. Lane was elected district attorney. Others of the older members are J. B. Hunt, G. W. Reiniger, R. N. Mathews, D. W. C. Hayes, J. E. Owens, John G. Patterson, S. B. Starr, T. A. Hand, Poter W. Burr, E. D. Ellis, A. E. Ellis, G. F. Boulton, Z. D. Boulton, De Witt D. Duncan, S. P. Leland, A. M. Harrison, Jay C. McConkey, A. O. Doolittle and A. G. Case.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys who are now in active practice are L. O. Rue, F. Lingenfelder, P. W. Burr, J. H. Lloyd, Ellis & Ellis, J. S. Bradley, G. F. Boulton, H. J. Fitzgerald, Eggert & Lockwood, J. C. Campbell, W. S. Prouty, W. E. Haven, C. S. Moore, F. M. Graham and F. K. Nies.

Charles H. Kelley was born at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, April 21, 1856. He was reared on his father's farm, and attended various schools in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. He was graduated from Boston University

in 1882, and admitted to the New Hampshire bar that year. He removed to Iowa and was admitted in 1884. He practiced in Bristol, New Hampshire, one year and in Clear Lake, Iowa, a year and a half, when he removed to Forest City, Iowa, in September, 1885, and was in practice there until he went upon the bench in April, 1898. In August, 1906, he removed to Charles City. He was county attorney of Winnebago county, in 1893-4-5-6, and was appointed by Governor Shaw district judge in April, 1896, serving continuously since that time, having been re-elected November 6, 1906. Judge Kelley votes the republican ticket. He was married July 31, 1884, to Florence L. Clark.

Porter W. Burr was born in Mercer, Maine, February 1, 1852. He graduated from Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa. He had already commenced the study of law, and in 1872 he completed his course in the law school of the State University of Iowa, and was admitted that year at Iowa City. His career at the bar is that of the lawyer in a country town. He was in partnership with Hon. W. P. Gaylord of Nora Springs, Iowa, in 1875 and 1876, and since that time alone in the practice of his profession. He was county clerk of Floyd county from 1877 to 1881; has also served as mayor of Charles City, city attorney, member of the school board, and judge of the Twelfth judicial district from 1893 to 1897. He is a republican in politics and his home is Charles City, Iowa.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

Franklin county was organized in 1855, the election of officers being in August. Prior to this the county had been attached first to Chickasaw, and afterwards to Hardin county, for judicial purposes. James Reeve was elected first county judge, S. R. Miller first clerk, and Q. A. Jorden prosecuting attorney. After the organization of the county had been effected, the attention of the people was

directed to the question as to where the county-seat should be located. C. J. McFarland was then district judge, and to him Dr. Mitchell went with a petition to have commissioners appointed. The settlers had decided upon whom they wanted appointed as commissioners, but this counted for nothing with Judge McFarland. Imperiously waving Dr. Mitchell aside with an oath, he said: "I appoint Dr. Ault one of the commissioners and I don't care whether the people of Franklin county like it or not, and I also appoint M. M. Trumbull of Butler county and J. D. Thompson of Hardin county, who voted for me, as the other two commissioners," and Hampton was chosen as the county-seat. The first county court was held March 3, 1856, Judge J. B. Reeve presiding. In November, 1856, S. R. Mitchell resigned the office of clerk of court and Judge Reeve appointed James Thompson to fill the vacancy. In 1859 the supervisors took charge of county court matters, except the issuance of marriage licenses, probate matters and civil cases. The county court still held its sessions and continued to do so until 1869, when it was abolished by law; but nothing of interest transpired, as the time was all spent in routine matters.

C. J. McFarland, of Polk county, was judge of the district, but he never held a term of court, but he issued many official orders affecting Franklin county. He was an odd character although one of the brightest men that ever presided over the courts of the Fifth or Eleventh judicial districts. He was born in Ohio, and removed to Lee county, Iowa, in 1844. He was prosecuting attorney of that county several years, and also represented that county in the legislature. He afterward moved to Boone county, where he was appointed judge of the Fifth judicial district and was afterward elected. He died at Boonsborough, April, 1869. Many anecdotes are related of the Judge, some of which are too good to be lost. He had nicknames for many of the attorneys who practiced before his

court. James W. Wood he called "Old Timber," and Governor Eastman "Old Spot," from the fact of his being marked with small-pox. On one occasion, while Old Timber was addressing the court, an ass walked up near one of the windows and set up a terrible bray. The judge quickly turned to Mr. Wood and cried out: "Sit down, Old Timber, sit down; one at a time, if you please."

In March, 1857, the Thirteenth judicial district was created, composed of Franklin, Butler, Grundy, Hamilton, Hardin, Marshall, Story and Wright; to which Webster was added in February, 1858.

The first district court in Franklin county, as the records show, was held in March, 1857, at Hampton, with Hon. J. D. Thompson, judge of the Thirteenth judicial district, presiding. It was a very busy term, as all of the cases that had been accumulating for years came up for trial. In those days there was no district attorney, the work of that office being done by a prosecuting attorney, and R. F. Piatt acted in that capacity. The first entry upon the judgment docket of Franklin county was dated January 19, 1856.

James D. Thompson, the first judge of the Thirteenth judicial district, was born in 1832, in New York State. He lived with his parents on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he went to Niagara county and taught school. At the close of his school in the spring of 1850 he resumed his studies at the academy at Fredonia, and in his leisure hours read law. In 1854 he removed to Iowa, and on the evening of June 15th he walked into Eldora with his satchel on his back, and soon opened a law office. At the next regular election he was elected prosecuting attorney, and in the summer of 1855 he became judge of Hardin county by the resignation of Judge Alexander Smith. In 1857 he was elected district judge. In 1861 he raised and commanded company G, First Iowa cavalry, and returned home in 1864. In 1874 he closed his office at El-

dora, and in 1875 removed to California. By the constitution of 1857, Franklin county became a part of the Eleventh judicial district.

John Porter, the successor of Judge Thompson, was born in Pennsylvania, April 14, 1828. He worked on the farm in the summer and taught school winters, and read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In 1856 he removed to Mason City. In 1858 he was elected judge for the newly organized district, which position he occupied until 1866, when he resigned.

Daniel D. Chase was appointed by the governor February 5, 1866, to succeed Judge Porter, and he was elected four years later. He was born in New York State July 4, 1830. He attended the district schools in the winters and labored on the farm the balance of the year. The four ensuing years he passed at the Ames academy and Cazenovia seminary, where he acquired a good academic education. He read law, and was admitted to the New York bar January 1, 1856, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession. In 1858 he removed to Webster City. In 1865, while filling the position of district attorney, he was appointed by the governor to the office of district judge to fill a vacancy. He was twice elected to that office.

Isaac J. Mitchell was born in Ohio, May 31, 1827. He worked on his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age. He attended a high school in Ohio a few months to prepare for teaching. He read law in Indiana. He removed to Boonesborough. In 1868 he was elected state senator. In 1874 he was elected judge of the Eleventh judicial district. He was a good lawyer, and he made an excellent judge.

J. W. McKenzie of Hampton was elected judge July 10, 1878. He was compelled to resign on account of ill health and died shortly afterwards. He was born in Ohio July 2, 1843.

H. C. Henderson was appointed judge of the district upon the death of Judge McKenzie. He filled the position to the satisfaction of everybody and was elected for the full term beginning January 1, 1883.

Samuel L. Rose was the first circuit judge, and was elected in the fall of 1868. He was born in New York state December 19, 1818. He came to Iowa in 1862 and located at Rose Grove. He served as judge four years.

J. H. Bradley was the successor of Judge Rose, and was elected in the fall of 1872. He began his work January, 1873, and was re-elected in 1876, and served his second term ending January, 1881.

D. D. Miracle was elected successor to Judge Bradley in the fall of 1880. He resided at Webster City.

Among those who located and practiced law in Franklin county, who have either moved away, quit practice, or are deceased, are the following: R. F. Piatt, Samuel B. Jackson, B. A. Jordan, T. H. Baker, A. H. Bridgemen, W. N. Davidson, J. J. Layman, N. B. Chapman, M. A. Leahy, John T. Stearns, Col. A. T. Reeve, A. G. Kellam, John H. King, J. D. Giffen, J. H. Bland, J. F. Haight and J. W. Gilger.

In early day **M. M. Trumbull,** of Clarksville, Butler county, was connected frequently with law cases in this county. He was a young man and full of fun. When he came to Franklin county he would often stop with C. M. Leggett, and he happened along once just in time to help Leggett out of trouble. Leggett had a neighbor named Webster, who lived across the creek, and who had a large herd of cattle. The cattle were troubling Leggett in the fall by getting into his corn field, but as there was no herd law in those days it was impossible to get any redress. Finally some of Webster's cattle threw down the fence, and Leggett's own cow got in and ate so much corn that she died from the effects thereof. Leggett was the only justice of the peace in the county, and before whom to sue

Webster he could not imagine; but Trumbull came along, stopped over night, and to him Leggett confided his troubles. Trumbull went to work and drew up a notice to Webster, citing him to appear before Judge Reeve, the county judge, at the next term of court, and told Leggett to go over and serve it. "But the county judge has no jurisdiction in such cases," said Leggett. "That makes no difference," said Trumbull, "the chances are ten to one that he don't know it." Accordingly, Leggett went over, and with great pomp and ceremony read his notice to Webster. This scared Webster, and he began negotiations for a compromise forthwith, which ended by his giving Leggett another cow, and paying for extra trouble and an attorney's fee besides, which Trumbull donated to Leggett, as perhaps his (Trumbull's) conscience would not allow him to take money for such advice.

W. F. Harriman was born in New Hampshire August 16, 1841. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and in the New London Literary and Scientific Institution. Before his parents removed to Iowa in 1860, he worked on a farm and taught school. He read law, and was admitted to practice in 1869. He began to practice at Cherokee. In 1876 he removed to Hampton, Iowa, retiring from active life in 1888. In 1891 he was elected to the house, serving in the Twenty-fourth general assembly, and he was re-elected to the Twenty-fifth general assembly. In 1895 he was elected to the state senate, serving in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh general assemblies. He was the author of the act creating the department of agriculture.

David W. Evans was born in Wisconsin, April 10, 1858. His parents, Evan J. and Anne (Davis) Evans, settled in Iowa county the year David W. was born. He was educated at the public schools of Williamsburg, Iowa, Iowa City academy, graduating from the State University of Iowa, collegiate course, in 1886. He then read

law at the State University, graduating in 1891. He was admitted to practice that year. In 1893 he removed to Minnesota, where he practiced his profession ten years as a member of the firm of Evans & Evans. In 1903 he returned to Hampton, Iowa, where he has since been in practice. In politics he is a republican and served six years as prosecuting attorney while in Pipestone, Minnesota. In November, 1906, he was elected district judge of the Eleventh judicial district.

William D. Evans was born in Wisconsin, May 10, 1852. In 1858 his parents removed to Iowa, locating at Williamsburg. In 1879 Judge Evans moved to Franklin county. He taught school four winters in Iowa county and summers he worked in the normal institute, and he graduated from Iowa College in 1878. In 1879 he graduated from the law department of the State University, and was admitted to practice that year. He began to practice at Hampton, Iowa, and in 1903, he was elected district judge. He was a member of the firm of Taylor & Evans from September, 1879, to January, 1903. He has served two terms as county attorney.

John M. Hemingway, of Hampton, Iowa, was born December 4, 1848, in Michigan, where he resided until he was twenty-five years of age, when he removed to Franklin county, Iowa. He was graduated from the law department of the State University in 1875, and began to practice law, as a partner of Judge McKenzie, under the firm name of McKenzie & Hemingway, at Hampton, Iowa, which relation continued until McKenzie went on the bench. He then formed a partnership with T. C. McKenzie, which continued until the death of Mr. McKenzie in the fall of 1884. In 1886 he was in partnership with D. W. Henley one year. In 1887 he moved to Kansas City, where he remained two years, and at the end of this time he returned to Hampton, and has since been continuously in practice there. He was elected mayor in 1890, and has served three consecutive terms.

FREMONT COUNTY.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

The county was organized in 1850-51. Among the first officers were Thomas Greenwood, county judge, A. H. Argyle, treasurer and recorder, J. S. Jones, prosecuting attorney, Milton Richards, clerk of the court. Previous to this W. S. Burge had filled this office of prosecuting attorney, by appointment. The county-seat was early located at the center of the county, a town laid out and named Sidney, and there it has remained. Among the early settlers in the county were John Gordon, James Applegate and David L. Lincoln. The first term of the district court was held in 1850 by Judge Wm. McKay in a log cabin at McKissick's Grove, where a town had been platted, named Austin. The town of Sidney was laid out in 1851 on land belonging to Judge Thomas Greenwood.

As before stated, the first district court held in the county was by Judge William McKay in the house of A. H. Argyle, June 24, 1850, who was then a resident of Des Moines, that being the political center of the First judicial district, to which Fremont then belonged. The Second district court was held in May at the same place with James Sloan, presiding judge. At this term of court Hon. L. Lingenfelter was admitted to practice, together with C. P. Brown, William Berger and A. C. Ford.

In this term of court was found the first indictment ever found by a grand jury in Fremont county. At the third term of the district court Judge Sloan was on the bench. It convened October 20, 1851, at Sidney. There were present as court officials, besides the judge, Milton Richards, clerk, and T. L. Buckham, sheriff. The roll of attorneys comprised the names of Wm. L. Berger, A. C. Ford, L. Lingenfelter, G. P. Stiles, J. L. Sharp, C. P. Brown, and James M. Dews. The prosecuting attorney was Jacob Dawson, but he not being present, the court

appointed Wm. L. Berger as prosecuting attorney pro tem. There were but ten cases on the docket, one of which was a criminal suit on an indictment for arson and burglary; five were civil causes, and three were suits in chancery, all of the latter being divorce cases. Judge Sloan resigned in 1852 and took up his residence at Salt Lake. The resignation of Judge Sloan left the district court without a presiding genius.

The next term of court convened at Sidney on Monday the 17th day of May, 1852. There were present T. L. Buckham, sheriff, and Milton Richards, clerk. No judge appearing, the court adjourned until the following day at 10 o'clock. Again, and still again, "no judge appearing" did the court adjourn, and at 5 o'clock p. m., Wednesday the 19th day of May, the court adjourned until the next term to be held on the third Monday in October.

Allen A. Bradford was appointed by the governor the successor of Judge Sloan, and at the expiration of his first term was elected to the next term. He did not complete the term for which he was elected. In some difficulty with a man near Nebraska City, he received a severe wound on the head by a club in the hands of the same, which necessitated his resignation of the judgeship. The difficulty seems to have been occasioned by the boundary line of the respective claims of Judge Bradford, and his assailant. The successor of Judge Bradford was E. H. Sears, whose first court in this district was held February 19, 1855. Judge Sears gave such general satisfaction that he was elected the second time. The successor of Judge Sears was James G. Day, who became one of the supreme court judges. Judge J. W. McDill succeeded him, to be in turn succeeded by Judge J. R. Reid.

The district judges of the Fifteenth judicial district, of which Fremont county is a part, are Hon. A. B. Thornell, Hon. N. W. Macy, Hon. C. D. Wheeler and Hon. W. R. Green.

"Thus it may be seen that the district court of Fremont has had a most eventful history. It originally was held in private residences, but now in a stately building erected specially to meet the end of justice. Its list of attorneys comprise many men of distinction; its different judges have been men for the major part of distinguished ability."

Fremont county has had, as have its neighboring counties, a most varied judicial history, having first held court in one district and then another. It originally belonged to the Fifth district, which was composed of the counties of Appanoose, Boone, Clark, Dallas, Decatur, Fremont, Jasper, Lucas, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Page, Polk, Ringgold, Story, Taylor, Warren and Wayne. The district judge (McKay) then resided, as before stated, at Des Moines; hence the magnitude of his journeyings and the greatness of his labors may be judged from the extent of his territory. In February, 1851, Fremont was taken from the Fifth and made a part of the Sixth judicial district, which was originally composed of the following counties: Adair, Adams, Audubon, Buena Vista, Buncombe (now Lyon), Carroll, Cass, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dickinson, Fremont, Harrison, Ida, Mills, Monona, Montgomery, O'Brien, Osceola, Page, Plymouth, Pottawattamie, Ringgold, Sac, Shelby, Sioux, Taylor, Union and Plymouth (now Woodbury).

With the establishment of the circuit court judge, James G. Day, of the Third district of Iowa, on the first day of December, 1868, in compliance with the requirements of section 24 of the act establishing circuit and general term of courts and defining the power and jurisdiction thereof, designated the following dates for holding the terms of the circuit court in Fremont county: At Sidney, January 19, April 13, July 27, and October 12, all of the year 1867.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of Fremont county at this writing are as follows: Judge A. B. Thornell, R. C. Campbell, A. L. Chantry, George E. Draper, William Eaton, P. H. Hoop, W. E. Mitchell, James H. McDonald, W. W. Morgan, W. H. Norcutt, T. S. Stevens, J. C. Shockley and J. S. Estes.

GREENE COUNTY.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

The first election, after being set off as a separate county, was on September 14, 1854, when township officers only were elected. County officers were elected in August, 1855. Wm. Phillips was the first county judge, S. G. Crumley the first clerk, N. S. Daniels the first prosecuting attorney, Isaac D. Crumley the first sheriff. The first term of court was held by Judge C. J. McFarland in May, 1856. It was a number of years, not until about 1866, that a newspaper was printed in the county. A. J. Cain was county judge in 1855-6; L. McCurdy in 1857; Thos. T. Morris, 1857-59; Wm. Shriner, 1860; W. H. Price, 1861-67; Thomas Elwood, 1868-69. The office was abolished at this time. Levi Thompson was clerk of the court in 1855-56; Robert Haney in 1856; Amos Basom, 1857-58; Noah Titus, 1858; John Monroe, 1859-60; T. B. Aldrich, 1861-62; Wm. Gilley, 1863-66; Wm. H. Price, 1867-68; John K. Deal, 1869-72; E. M. Betzer, 1873-74; Wm. Lynch, 1875-84; and J. N. Powers, 1885. L. McCurdy was prosecuting attorney in 1855-57, and then the office was abolished.

The Sixth judicial district was created in February, 1851, and then included thirty counties. February 9, 1853, the Seventh district was formed by taking nineteen counties, including Carroll from the Sixth. March 13, 1857, Buncome (now Lyon), Buena Vista, Carroll, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dickson, Ida, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux and Woodbury counties were made the Twelfth district.

The constitution of 1857 went into effect January 1, 1858, and under this Adair, Audubon, Carroll, Dallas, Greene, Guthrie, Madison, Warren and Polk counties formed the Fifth district. April 18, 1872, the Thirteenth district was formed of the counties of Audubon, Cass, Carroll, Crawford, Fremont, Greene, Mills, Pottawattamie and Shelby. The judges of the district including Carroll county have been Samuel H. Riddle, 1853-57; M. F. Moon, 1857; John H. Gray, 1858-65; C. C. Nourse, 1865-66; Hugh W. Maxwell, 1866-72; J. R. Reed, 1873-83; C. F. Loofborough, 1883-86. Under the law that went into effect in January, 1887, J. P. Connor and J. H. Macombe became judges of the Sixteenth district, including six counties—Ida, Sac, Calhoun, Crawford, Carroll & Greene. The judges of the Sixteenth judicial district are Hon. F. M. Powers and Hon. Z. A. Church.

Judge Zala A. Church was born May 28, 1852, in Dayton county, Wisconsin. He had good educational advantages, attending the common schools and seminary at Evansville, Wisconsin, and the Wisconsin University to the sophomore year. He read law with Welch & Botkin at Madison, Wisconsin, and in 1876 was graduated from the law department of the University of Wisconsin, where he was under the instructions of Hon. William F. Vilas and Judge Philip L. Spooner. He was admitted to the bar of the Wisconsin district and supreme courts and the district court of the United States June 20, 1876. He settled in Jefferson in 1878, and was the first county attorney of Greene county, and served two terms of two years each. His practice, general in character, embraced all branches of the law and involved many cases of local note and importance in which he achieved gratifying success. He served as county recorder to fill a vacancy; was presidential elector for Iowa on Harrison and Reid ticket, and in 1894 was elected judge of the Sixteenth judicial district of Iowa for a term of four years, and re-elected for a sec-

ond term ending January 1, 1903. At the November election, 1906, he was again elected judge for four years.

James A. Henderson was born in Johnson county, Iowa, August 3, 1862. He was reared on a farm until sixteen years old, near Shueyville in said county. He then went to Linn county, from thence to Jefferson. He was educated in common country schools, Jefferson academy and the law department of the State University of Iowa, from which he graduated June 17, 1890, and was on that date admitted before the supreme court and the United States courts for the Southern district of Iowa at Keokuk. He located for practice at Jefferson, Iowa, July 15, 1890. In 1895 he formed a copartnership with Perry D. Ross, under the name of Ross & Henderson. This continued until May 1, 1901, since which time he has been alone in the practice at Jefferson. He is a so-called progressive republican. He was deputy clerk of the district and circuit courts, 1879-83; clerk of the district court of Greene county four years, 1885-88; township clerk, justice of the peace, city solicitor, member of the city council and trustee of the public library. He has also served as a member of the executive committee of the State Bar Association.

Isaac D. Howard was born in Massachusetts in 1834, and is one of the oldest practitioners at the Greene county bar. Mr. Howard received his education at the Shelburne Falls (Mass.) academy. In 1853 he came to Iowa, settling first in Boone county, and taught school, until elected clerk of the district court of Greene county, which position he held for eight years. In the meantime he studied law by himself, and on April 10, 1869, at Jefferson, Iowa, he was admitted to practice, before the district and circuit courts; March 17, 1874, at Council Bluffs, before the Iowa state supreme court, and October 18, 1876, before the United States circuit court. He began the practice of his profession at Jefferson, where he has since resided.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of Greene county are as follows: Judge Z. A. Church, G. S. Toliver, Clark & Bossert, P. P. Pitcher, T. A. Mugan, Wilson & Albert, Will H. Adams, W. W. Turner, J. A. Henderson, Owen Lovejoy, J. M. Forbes, Howard & Howard, R. C. Head, S. J. Sayers, and Gallaher & Graham.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

This county was organized in 1855. Among the first officers were Thos. G. Copp, treasurer; Elias Marble, clerk; A. W. Lawrence, county judge, C. F. Clarkson, prosecuting attorney, and T. G. Hoxie, sheriff. At this election one hundred votes were cast. This was a national election, and for president John C. Fremont received ninety-nine and James Buchanan one vote each.

The county-seat was located at Grundy Center in 1856, and the first term of the district court was held in 1857 in a log house, at which Judge J. D. Thompson presided. In 1861 W. H. Hartman and J. M. Caffee started a newspaper and gave it the name of "The Pioneer."

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of Grundy county are as follows: Williamson & Willoughby, Kerr & Kerr, A. N. Wood, C. T. Rogers, F. W. Reisinger, E. A. Crary, S. W. DeWolf, W. M. Blough, and W. H. Draper.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Robert J. Williamson was born February 3, 1856, at Newburg, Orange county, New York. His family removed to Independence, Buchanan county, Iowa, where he received his early education. He attended, later, Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa, graduating from that institution in 1878 with degrees A. B., and later received the degree A. M. He studied law in Independence, and was

admitted before the circuit court of Buchanan county in 1880. In January, 1881, he formed a partnership with his brother, J. H. Williamson, which continued till April, 1886, practicing at the Buchanan county bar. Since 1886 he has practiced at the Grundy county bar, in partnership with H. A. Willoughby from July, 1899, under the firm name of Williamson & Willoughby handling many important cases. He was a member of the Greenback party until 1886, since which time he has been affiliated with the Democratic party. In 1878 he was elected on the fusion Democrat-Greenback ticket, as clerk of the district court of Buchanan county, and held that office one term. In the spring of 1885 he was elected city solicitor of the city of Independence. He was elected county attorney of Grundy county in 1888, and again in 1900, holding the office two terms. He was a member of the commission of insanity for Grundy county several years, and also of the school board of Grundy Center.

Hugh A. Willoughby was born in Grundy county, Iowa, December 13, 1876. He acquired his education at the State University, graduating in June with class of 1899. He was admitted at the January, 1899, meeting of the state board of law examiners. Upon his admission he formed a partnership with R. J. Williamson at Grundy Center.

William G. Kerr was born in Grundy Center, Iowa, September 2, 1871. He graduated from the Grundy Center high school and afterwards attended Coe College, Cedar Rapids, and Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. He studied law in the offices of Daniel Kerr and T. J. Noll in Grundy Center, and later in the law department of the State University at Iowa City. He was admitted to the bar at the May term of the Supreme Court of Iowa in 1896.

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The judicial history of Guthrie county may be said to have commenced when, on September 25, 1851, the locating commissioners, who had been appointed by the general assembly to decide the locality best suited for the future county-seat of Guthrie county, selected a site for the location and determined that the same should be designated Panora. At the election in the year 1851 Theophilus Bryan had been elected county judge and Silas G. Weeks, clerk of the district court, and on the 16th of October, 1851, upon the record of the county court appears the order of Judge Bryan for the location of a town on the southeast quarter of section 32, in township 80, range 30, pursuant to the selection which had been made by the locating commissioners.

An interesting fact as to the material resources of the county at the time of its organization in 1852 is found in the assessment roll for that year, which was returned by Michael Messinger, sheriff and ex-officio assessor of Guthrie county, and recites as the aggregate of the different species of property in the county and the value thereof as follows:

Land, 1,360 acres	$ 3,200.00
Horses, 48 head	1,795.00
Cattle, 248 head	3,214.00
Sheep, 108 head	134.00
Swine, 406 head	345.00
Carriages and vehicles, 41	1,293.00
Moneys and credits	2,363.00
Household furniture	156.00
Property not enumerated	447.00
Total value of taxables	12,947.00
Number of those liable to poll tax	49

From the foregoing it will be apparent that this was a day of small things in the judicial history of the county,

and that there was not very much material to be the subject of litigation.

However, on the 6th of June, 1853, an order was made by the county judge, "That a courthouse be erected on the public square in the town of Panora for the use and benefit of the county of Guthrie of the following size and dimensions: A good substantial frame building forty feet square and two stories high, to be built of good material. * * *"

At the election of August, 1854, James Henderson was chosen to succeed Judge Bryan as county judge.

The first term of the district court held in Guthrie county was in September, 1853, and Judge Allen A. Bradford presided. Prior to this time, and previous to its organization, Guthrie county was attached to Dallas for judicial purposes, but in 1853 it was made a part of the Sixth judicial district, of which James Sloan had been elected judge who, however, resigned and was succeeded by Judge Bradford.

Judge Bradford was a resident of Sidney, in Fremont county, and local historians say that when he came to Panora to hold the first term of court he drove a mule team and carried with him his own rations. He stopped on the prairie, staked his mules, ate his lunch, and went up to the new county-seat to open court. The story goes that the arrival of the judge was unannounced, that the county judge was absent, and the clerk and sheriff were at their homes several miles from Panora.

Judge Bradford, however, sent for the absent officials, impannelled a jury, and began the trial of the first case, which is said to have been tried in Guthrie county; the same being upon an account for professional services brought by Dr. Gaff, of Winterset, against A. Moore, having been appealed from justice's court, but it was compromised before the jury returned a verdict. It is said that M. L. McPherson appeared for the plaintiff and Fred

Fry for the defendant. An extraordinary circumstance, which is perhaps worthy to be recorded of this initial judicial history in Guthrie county, is that the judge is said to have paid the witness fees. History, however, has not recorded any reason for the judicial generosity, and it is hardly likely that it can be considered a precedent of any value to the profession.

The next term of the district court was held in the spring of 1854, at which time the first grand jury was impannelled, and it is recorded that Judge Bradford compelled each grand juryman, as he took his oath, to observe the ancient custom of kissing the book. At this term of court occurred the first criminal prosecution in the history of the county, which was upon a charge of larceny preferred against William Rhoades and Noah Troegler. At the trial of Troegler, who had no counsel, the court appointed M. L. McPherson to defend him, which he did, as a local historian has declared, "by quashing the indictment." The defendant had been indicted for robbing the store of Edward Serry, whereas Edward Serry was only a clerk, the store belonging to one Baker. This indictment was drawn, it is said, by an attorney from Council Bluffs by the name of Pierce, and thus it seems that this first failure of justice in Guthrie county should be charged to the bar of Pottawattamie county.

Another interesting circumstance in the early history of our district court is suggested by the above reference to Edward Serry. Mr. Serry was the clerk of the district court, and he kept the records of his office in the primitive storeroom, a log cabin, in which he slept, and, besides dealing out justice and marriage licenses, sometimes served the pioneer customers with their supplies of gunpowder, and other necessities of frontier life. The clerk is said to have been a studious fellow who was wont to improve his hours of leisure, after the closing of the store, in reading, and the story goes that one night, when retir-

ing to his bed upon the counter on which he slept, after reading a while, he blew out his candle, and in doing so blew a spark into an open keg of powder beneath the counter, with the result of such a judicial upheaval as never occurred before or since in this judicial district. The unfortunate clerk is said to have been blown through the roof of the cabin and almost killed, but he survived the accident, although some of the records of the court which were in his custody were destroyed, and Mr. Serry is said to have lost an eye. To this accident is due the fact that no records of our courts exist of a date prior to that of the ..... term of the year 185...

The last term of court held by Judge Bradford in Guthrie county was in the autumn of 1854, when he is said to have resigned and removed to Nebraska. He was shot in some controversy over a land claim, and it is said that for some reason a change of venue was granted to his assailant when arraigned for trial in Fremont county, and the case came to Guthrie county for trial. When the case was reached in this county, it is said that the prisoner asked for another change of venue on the ground, as his petition recites, "That the people of Guthrie county are too moral to try a case of this character and magnitude."

However doubtful the compliment or undeserved the criticism, whichever is implied in the ground of the defendant's motion, it is suggestive of the fact in the history of Guthrie county that there is very little record of capital crimes committed therein. It has been a very peaceable community, and not more than two or three indictments for murder have ever been found. For many years there have been no open saloons in the county, and litigation, both criminal and civil, has been light.

Judge Bradford was succeeded in 1855 as district judge by E. H. Sears, who was appointed to fill the vacancy. Judge Sears seems to have been highly esteemed by the people of Guthrie county, and was said to have been a

most excellent lawyer, and an able and dignified judge. At the April term, 1856, held by Judge Sears, is said to have occurred the first trial of a suit for divorce that was ever heard in this county. It was the case of Stephen Tuttle vs. Sarah Tuttle, and there was a decree granted to the plaintiff.

In the spring of 1857 Judge J. C. McFarland, who was the successor of Judge Sears, held his first term of court. Judge McFarland's career in Guthrie county was probably similar to his record in many other counties in the state, which is traceable, wherever he held court, by a series of current stories, all indicative of an eccentric and convivial character, which will doubtless be sufficiently illustrated by others in their historical reminiscences of the bench in Iowa, without a repetition of those which are frequently told in this county. It is one of the best and most striking indications of progress in the judicial history of the state that the judiciary has seldom included members of Judge McFarland's class.

In October, 1858, John H. Gray was elected to succeed Judge McFarland, and was re-elected in 1862. It is said that Judge Gray was an able Judge and commanded the respect of the bar and of the people. He is said to have died in October, 1865, and to succeed him Governor Stone appointed Charles C. Nourse. Judge Nourse, however, only held one term of court in Guthrie county, and resigned in August, 1866. He was succeeded by H. W. Maxwell, who held his first term of court in Guthrie county in September, 1866, having been elected in August of that year, and who remained upon the bench in this district until the first of January, 1875.

In October, 1874, John Leonard of Winterset, was elected judge of this judicial district, and served one term. Judge Leonard was recognized as an able lawyer, and was in 1878, and again in 1882, renominated, but was defeated by Judge William H. McHenry, who had been

elected to succeed him in 1878. Judge McHenry held the office of district judge until the first of January, 1887.

In 1886, under the provisions of the law reorganizing and redistricting the courts of the state, there were elected three judges in the Fifth judicial district; to-wit, John H. Henderson, of Indianola, who had served as judge of the circuit court in the Polk-Warren district; O. B. Ayres, of Knoxville, and A. W. Wilkinson, of Winterest. Judge Ayres served only one term. He was an able lawyer and an excellent judge, and retired from the Bench to look after business interests, having been elected president of the State Insurance Company. He died in March, 1900, leaving a name and a memory universally admired and respected by the people and the bar of his judicial district. Judges Henderson and Wilkinson were renominated in 1890 by the Republican party, and at the same time James H. Applegate, of Guthrie county, was nominated as the successor of Judge Ayres. These three men, Judges Henderson, Wilkinson and Applegate were elected in 1890 as judges of the Fifth judicial district.

January 1, 1896, Judge Henderson resigned to resume practice at Indianola, and became a member of the firm of Henderson & Berry, the old firm which he left when he went upon the bench in 1886.

Governor Jackson appointed to succeed Judge Henderson, John A. Story, of Adair county, and Judge Story served as district judge until the first of January, 1897, when he was succeeded by James D. Gamble, of Knoxville, who was elected in November, 1896.

Judge Wilkinson retired from the Bench at the end of his fourth term, January 1, 1903, having declined to be longer a candidate for the office, and was succeeded by Edmund Nichols, of Dallas county, and Judges Applegate, Gamble and Nichols are now the judges of the district court of the Fifth judicial district.

The first term of the circuit court which was held in

Guthrie county began on the 15th of March, 1869, at Panora. The judge of the court was Frederick W. Mott, of Winterset. John Mitchell, of Polk county, succeeded Judge Mott January 1, 1873, and was re-elected in 1876, but upon the division of the judicial circuit S. A. Callvert, of Adel, was appointed to the circuit judgeship in 1878, and was elected at the next general election. Judge Callvert was re-elected in 1880, and again in 1884, having been nominated in a very closely contested campaign in which John S. McCaughn, of Winterset, was a candidate. In 1886 Judge Callvert was a candidate for district judge, but was defeated, and soon after his retirement he left the state, and located in the state of Washington, where he now resides.

In March, 1882, the courthouse in Guthrie Center was totally destroyed by fire, but the records were all preserved. A new courthouse was soon thereafter erected, the proceeds of the insurance upon the old courthouse having been made available by legislative enactment promptly secured during the session of the Nineteenth General assembly, soon after the fire occurred.

The writer is able to give but little record of the personnel of the early bar in Guthrie county. The names of M. L. McPherson and Fred Fry appear as the attorneys in the first litigation of which we find any record, and but little is known of them.

William M. Kain was the first lawyer who located in the county. He removed to Wayne county, Iowa, in 1859. J. H. Murphy and D. H. Solomon were admitted in April, 1855, and B. F. Dilley and W. M. Henderson at the fall term in 1855. Mr. Dilley left the county many years ago, and has since died in Oklahoma. Mr. Henderson went in 1860 to Kansas. Col. S. D. Nichols, of Panora, located there in 1857, and has resided in the county ever since. He was a distinguished officer in the Civil War, and is still engaged in the practice of his profession. Charles Haden

came to Panora soon after Col. Nichols, and was for many years an active practitioner, but for the past ten years has been living in retirement at Panora, highly respected by his neighbors. He died January, 1907, at the age of eighty years. His death is the first that has occurred among the bar of this county for many years, there having been a low rate of mortality in the profession during the last quarter of a century. Several prominent practitioners have left the county for other fields of labor, notably among them Chas. S. Fogg, of Stuart, who was for a number of years leader of the bar in Guthrie county, and is now located at Tacoma, in the state of Washington. Mr. Fogg was, in the year 1887, the nominee of the Democratic party in this state for judge of the supreme court.

Isaac Parrish was a practitioner in Guthrie county in 1855, having come from Ohio, where he is said to have twice been a member of congress. He removed to Harrison county, Iowa, where he died in 1860.

William Tracy was a lawyer by profession, one of the founders of Guthrie Center, the present county-seat. He, however, embarked in other enterprises, and founded the first newspaper in the county, and long ago died.

William R. Ellis, who was raised in this county and here admitted to the bar, removed about the year 187— to Taylor county, Iowa, and subsequently to the state of Oregon. Mr. Ellis has several times represented his state in congress, and is now serving in that body, and has also been upon the district bench of his state.

D. M. Harris was an early member of the bar in this county, but removed to Harrison county, Iowa, where he has since resided, and was some years ago the democratic nominee for congress in the Ninth congressional district of Iowa.

The following were members of the Guthrie county bar who have left the county: E. R. Fogg, now of Beatrice, Nebraska; Howard Brown, S. W. Switzer, removed to Ne-

braska; J. L. Brown, removed to Bedford, Iowa; A. K. Updegraf, who removed to Leadville, Colorado, where he served as county judge, dying in 1882; J. B. Carpenter, who served as a district judge in Texas about 1868, came to Iowa in 1875, removed to Kansas, and is now dead; N. T. Hellyer, now a resident of Colorado; Charles Whitney, E. M. Burnett, T. W. Irons, G. T. Whisler, S. W. Pollock, and J. A. Mattern were for a short time located inGuthrie county, but left many years since, and their present location is unknown. W. T. Dillon removed to Kansas; W. D. Giffin located at Gothenburg, Nebraska; Lyman Porter, now of Loveland, Colorado; J. M. Brown, now at Sioux City, Iowa; R. G. Hoge and Thomas S. Mattison, removed to Tacoma, Washington; Ben S. Adams removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he died; W. D. Kelsey, now in Colorado; H. E. Long, now in Chicago; W. H. Stiles, now in Des Moines; J. G. Berry and Samuel Porter were members of the bar who died while residing in this county. C. W. Neal and Fred Neal removed to Davenport, Iowa. Frank A. Agnew removed to South Omaha, Nebraska. M. C. Creighton is now at Boone, Iowa. Truman Stevens, now at Hamburg, Ia. S. F. Gibbs went to Des Moines and there died in 188— (was a partner of James Nugent).

The present bar: Judge J. H. Applegate, Weeks & Hughes, Henry B. Holsman, J. D. Brown, Milligan & Moore, John W. Foster, E. R. Sayles, C. W. Hill, R. E. Duffield, W. D. Smith, P. L. Sever, C. L. Wilson, Hinkson & West, Ed. R. Brown, C. P. Knox, W. E. Kersey, S. Monahan, O. W. Witham, Charles Haden, J. W. Morris, S. D. Nichols, J. R. Mount, C. A. Berry, A. M. Fagan, C. E. Berry, M. J. Hallinan.

In conclusion, it may be fairly said of the bench and the bar in Guthrie county that the character of judicial officers has been high, and there has been a growing tendency toward the most orderly conduct of court proceedings, both in respect to the expeditious dispatch of business and the

absence of acrimonious controversy between the members of the bar in trial work. There are no feuds or enmities among the lawyers of Guthrie county to mar their pleasant personal relations. There are none known between the bench and bar, and there has been a gradual elevation of professional standards and an admirable respect for traditional ethical demands.

James H. Applegate was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, April 23, 1852. His parents moved to Iowa in 1857, locating in Marion county on a farm, where our subject was raised. He was educated in the country schools; Central College, Pella, Iowa, graduating with his class 1877.

He read law with Stowe and Ayers at Knoxville, Iowa, and was admitted March, 1881. He moved to Stuart, Iowa, and began to practice in June of that year, with Mr. Long, as Long & Applegate. This partnership was dissolved in 1882; he then was alone in the practice of his profession about a year and a half, when the firm of Adams & Applegate was formed. In 1885 he removed to Guthrie Center and practiced law under the firm name of Applegate & Foster; then as Applegate & Brown, which continued until Mr. Applegate went on the bench January, 1891, and has been district judge since that time. In politics he is a Republican.

Henry B. Holsman was born in Ohio, March 5, 1856. His father was Wm. Holsman and his mother before her marriage was Lucy Dilley. They came to Iowa when our subject was eight months old and settled at Guthrie Center, Iowa.

Mr. Holsman is a graduate of both the collegiate and law department of the State University of Iowa, and upon his admission to the bar in 1878, he began to practice his profession at Guthrie Center, and since that time for more than twenty-six years he has strictly confined himself to the duties of his profession and has been successful. In

HENRY B. HOLSMAN.

1884 he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, and for twelve years he practiced law there. In 1896 he returned to Guthrie Center and the balance of the time he has been an attorney at his present location. A democrat in his political views, he was mayor of Guthrie Center two years, 1901-1903. Has been chairman of county delegation to state conventions for the past ten years; elected delegate to Democratic National Convention held at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904; he is a member of the American Bar Association and member of the executive committee, State Bar Association.

Charles S. Fogg, Tacoma, Washington, was born in Stetson, Maine. His parents were Simon and Hannah (Witherel) Fogg, both of whom were also natives of Maine. He was educated in the public schools of Maine and Iowa, and the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, Maine. In 1866 the family came to Panora, Guthrie county, Iowa. After a few years' residence there they returned to their home in Maine.

In July, 1870, Charles S. returned to Panora, and entered the law office of his brother, Edward R. Fogg, where he read law one year. At the expiration of that time he entered the law department of the State University at Iowa City, Iowa, and read law there one term and was admitted to the bar at Iowa City, Iowa, November 28, 1871, and to the Nebraska bar February 23, 1889; to the supreme court of the state of Washington February 3, 1892; to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, October 10, 1892, and to the Supreme Court of the United States of America on the 14th day of December, 1899, and also to the bar of the Supreme Court of Iowa.

On the first day of January, 1872, he began the practice of his profession at Panora, Iowa, where he remained until the fall of the same year, when he removed to Stuart, Guthrie county, Iowa, and formed a law partnership with

his brother which lasted about two years. In 1881 the firm of Fogg & Neal was formed.

Mr. Fogg's professional work has been largely that of a trial lawyer in general practice in the various courts of Iowa and Washington. In November, 1899, Mr. Fogg removed to the city of Tacoma, state of Washington, where he has since resided and practiced law. His time since coming to Tacoma has however been largely confined to the practice relative to corporations.

Mr. Fogg is an able lawyer, influential citizen and has left his impress upon the history and jurisprudence of Iowa.

In politics he is a democrat, he served as Mayor of Stewart, Iowa, one term. August 20th, 1873, at Iowa City, Iowa, he married Miss Delia Iowa Seydel.

Joseph D. Brown was born in Richmond, Indiana, September 11, 1852. In 1854 his parents moved to Madison county, Iowa, near Winterset, where he resided and spent his boyhood. His early education was obtained in the old school house in the counties of Madison and Warren. At the age of 21 years he entered Simpson College at Indianola, Iowa, from which he graduated in 1880. He read law with Henderson & Berry, of Indianola, and was admitted to the bar August 11, 1880. Mr. Brown commenced practice at Guthrie Center, Iowa, September 1, 1883, with his brother, J. M. Brown (now of Sioux City, Iowa), under the firm name of Brown Bros. August 7, 1887, he formed a partnership with Hon. J. H. Applegate under the firm name of Applegate & Brown, which lasted until the fall of 1890, when Mr. Applegate was elected judge of the Fifth judicial district. Since that time Mr. Brown has had no partner in the law business. Mr. Brown has never held any political positions, but he votes the republican ticket.

Fred O. Hinkson was born in New Hampshire, December 17, 1855. In June, 1882, he graduated from the

Charles S. Fogg

Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa. He studied law at the State University of Iowa and was admitted in 1883. Since that date he has practiced law at Greenfield, Adair county, and Stuart, Guthrie county, Iowa. He has served as mayor of both Greenfield and Stuart and was a member of the Twenty-seventh general assembly.

William D. Milligan was born in Wisconsin, December 12, 1867. He read law at the State University of Iowa, and was graduated and admitted in 1891. He removed to Guthrie Center, Iowa, May, 1895, from De Witt, Iowa. He has served as city attorney, was appointed referee in bankruptcy under Judge Woolson for Guthrie county, which office he held for four years; was elected county attorney in 1900 and re-elected in 1902. He is a republican.

William F. Moore, county attorney of Guthrie county, was born November 18, 1875, in Guthrie county, Iowa. He read law at the State University and was admitted in 1901. He is a member of the firm of Milligan & Moore. He is a member of the State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

John W. Foster was born in Guthrie county, Iowa, February 26, 1857. He obtained his higher education in the State University of Iowa and was admitted to the bar in 1879. For ten years he has been local attorney for the C., R. I. & P. Railway Company and is now largely concerned in banking; was county auditor of Guthrie county from 1880 to 1886.

Charles W. Hill was born in Indiana, July 4, 1843. Had a good education, graduating from the law department of the University Michigan, Ann Arbor, and was admitted in March, 1883. He served as a member of Company C, 4th Iowa Infantry, over four years and was mustered out as first lieutenant of the company. He resides at Guthrie Center.

Charles B. Hughes was born in Columbus, Iowa, May 16, 1878, and was admitted in 1902. He came to Guthrie

Center in 1903 and became a member of the firm of Weeks & Hughes.

James R. Mount was born July 17, 1858, in Dallas county, Iowa. He spent his boyhood days on a farm in Guthrie county. He graduated from the State University of Iowa with class 1883, A. B. He read law at the Drake University at Des Moines and was admitted in 1898. He has resided at Panora, Iowa, since that time. He served as recorder of Guthrie county about three years, 1887-1891.

Edward R. Sayles was born August 17, 1852, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. His father was Albert P. Sayles and his mother before her marriage was Susan Jones. Mr. Sayles was educated at the Iowa College, Grinnell, and the State University of Iowa. He read law in the office of Judge Aylett R. Cotton, at Lyons, Iowa, and was admitted in Clinton county, Iowa, June, 1876. He was a member of the firm of Cotton & Sayles, at Lyons, Iowa, 1879-80. He located at Guthrie Center, Iowa, in June, 1881; practiced alone until November, 1890. Then he became member of the firm of Sayles & Hinkson. The firm was dissolved in spring of 1892 and since then Mr. Sayles has practiced alone. He is president and counsel of Guthrie County Law and Abstract Company; was mayor of Lyons, Iowa, and Guthrie Center, Iowa, and one time chairman of Republican County Central Committee of Guthrie county. He never has been a candidate for any political office; his time is chiefly engrossed in his profession.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

This county was organized in 1856-7. John D. Maxwell was the first county judge and Charles Leonard the first sheriff, both being elected at a special election in April, 1857. Cyrus Smith was the first treasurer and recorder. The first newspaper was established in June, 1857, by Charles Aldrich and named the "Hamilton Freeman."

E. P. Douglass

The first school taught in the county was by John Hancock in a little log cabin, three miles north of New Castle, in the winter of 1854. The first store in the county was opened by Isaac Hook in 1852 near the Des Moines river at a place called Hook's Point.

THE PRESENT BAR.

Wesley Martin, J. L. Kamrar, W. J. Covil, Rube McFerren, Barner & Mattice, John D. Porter, G. F. Tucker, N. P. Hyatt, J. E. Overbaugh, Boeye & Henderson, D. C. Chase, J. M. Blake, G. D. Thompson, J. W. Lee, Chas. Biernatzki, Percival Knowles, E. D. Burgess, Wm. Whistler, L. A. Gade, I. A. Sayrs, J. E. Burnstedt, Oscar Brewer.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Watson J. Covil was born in New York state, January 20, 1843. He located in Webster City in the fall of 1865, and is still practicing law at that place with good success.

Joseph H. Richard was born in Logansport, Indiana, June 8, 1867; educated at Iowa State College at Ames, and Drake University, Des Moines; read law at the Iowa College of Law, Des Moines, and was admitted in 1892. He began his practice with George Wamback at Webster City. Later he formed a partnership with G. D. Thompson under the firm name of Richard & Thompson. Still later he was elected to the bench to fill out unexpired term of Judge S. M. Weaver, then re-elected for a full term expiring January 1, 1907; and he has now formed a partnership with Mr. Coe, under the firm name of Richard & Coe, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

George F. Tucker was born in Vermont, July 28, 1854; was educated at the National Normal School, Ohio, and State University at Iowa City, and was admitted in August, 1881, before the district court; in 1888, to the supreme court of Iowa, and to the United States circuit court November 24, 1888. He moved to Webster City from Stratford, and is engaged in general practice.

David C. Chase was born in Webster City, Iowa, June 18, 1859. His early education was acquired in that place, and in later years he received a thorough education at the Iowa State University, from which institution he graduated with high honors. He then engaged for a time in journalistic work, commencing his professional studies in 1880, and in 1881 was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the general assembly in 1890-1892 and was delegate at large from Iowa to the Republican National Convention in 1892. In 1896 he was a presidential (republican) elector, representing the Tenth Congressional district, casting its vote for William McKinley. He was appointed city attorney in 1890. Of late years he has become prominent as a local financier, having in 1897 organized the Webster City Savings Bank.

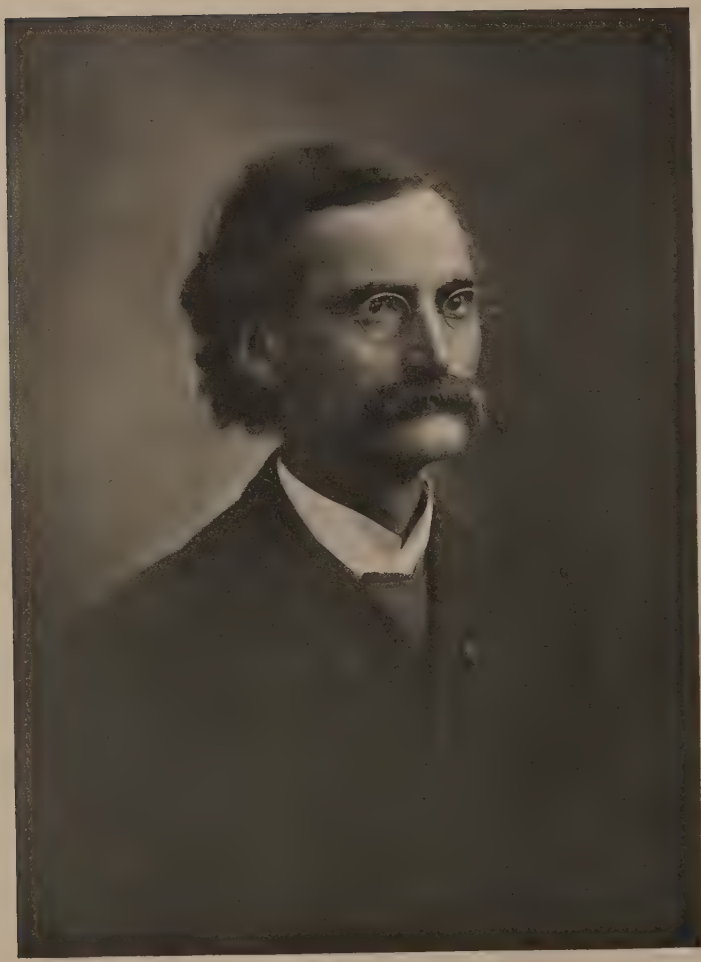
HANCOCK COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The county was organized in 1857-8. The first officers elected were M. P. Rosecrans, judge; George Loupper, clerk; Reuben Church, treasurer and recorder; Benoi Haskins, sheriff; C. R. Wright, surveyor; G. R. Moben, superintendent of schools, and James C. Bonar, drainage commissioner. November 4, 1865, John I. Popejoy and James Goodin were appointed commissioners to select a site for the county-seat. They located it where Concord now stands. A tract of land was donated to the county by Thomas Seymour, and in May, 1867, was platted and named Concord. Previous to the selection of Concord, the county business had been transacted at Ellington, where in 1860 W. E. Tucker and Mr. Tobin had established a newspaper called the "Hancock Sentinel." A brick courthouse was built at Concord in 1868.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The Hancock county attorneys are as follows: W. L. Bliss, F. E. Blackstone, John Hammill, O. F. Missman, A.



A. C. Ripley

C. Ripley, W. H. Ramsay, J. A. Senneff, L. A. Warner, J. E. Wichman, and C. R. Wood.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Andrew C. Ripley was born in Ohio, February 11, 1849. At the age of fifteen years, after receiving an elementary education, he enlisted as a private in company C, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, thus serving until the close of the Civil War. He then returned to Westchester, his native home, and afterwards entered Harlem Springs College, Carroll county, Ohio, graduating therefrom in 1869. He taught school for the eight succeeding years, reading law during that period, and at its conclusion being admitted to the bar. From 1878 to 1881 he served as county superintendent of schools, and from 1884 to 1890 as a member of the county board of supervisors. In 1898 Mr. Ripley was placed at the head of the management of the C. R. G. & N. W. Railway, and has served as director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Garner, Iowa. If he has any speciality in practice it is that of commercial and real estate law.

John Hammill was born in Wisconsin, October 14, 1875. He came to Hancock county, Iowa, when he was thirteen years old. He read law at the State University of Iowa, and was in June, 1897, admitted to the bar. He has been county attorney of Hancock county for the past four years. He resides at Britt.

Charles R. Wood was born in New York State February 15, 1851. He was reared on a farm in Kendall county, Illinois, and received a common school education, later studying law in the office of L. D. Holmes at Aledo, Illinois, where he was admitted to the bar and opened an office. Mr. Wood removed to Corwith, Iowa, in 1891. From 1895 to 1899 he served as county attorney of Hancock county. He has also been local attorney for the Iowa Central Railway company and other important corporations.

John E. Wichman was born in Galena, Illinois, April 16, 1859. He was educated at the Northwestern German-English College, then located at Galena, Illinois, now at Charles City, Iowa. His legal education was attained in the law office under A. C. Ripley and H. H. Bush of Garner, Iowa. He was admitted to the Iowa bar at Charles City, July 2, 1884. Shortly after his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with H. H. Bush under the firm name of Bush & Wichman, and he practiced in that way at Garner until January 1, 1890, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Wichman has since practiced alone. In 1886 he was elected county attorney of Hancock county, serving four years, from January, 1887. In 1898 he was again elected to the same office, serving four years, from January 1, 1899. Mr. Wichman has always been a Republican in politics, but has held no political positions except county attorney for eight years, and the usual honorary offices in his home town, such as mayor for two terms, member of the city council and member of the school board. He has always taken an active part in politics, and attended the political conventions both county and state.

Hon. Harvey Nelson Brockway was born at Mottsville, Michigan, December 26, 1836. In early childhood he moved to Northern Indiana where he received a common school education. In 1856 he preceded his father's family into Northern Iowa. Here for several years he was thrown into active pioneer life. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in Concord, Hancock county, in 1860. Being the first lawyer in the county, his legal knowledge was of great value in helping to start the county right and keeping it in good running order. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty-second regiment Iowa Volunteers, serving three years, first as private, then first sergeant and later as captain of Company B, which office he held when mustered out and honorably discharged.

In 1865, he was married to Sarah Mitchell at Washington, Iowa. The same year he was elected treasurer of Hancock county and at the end of his term was re-elected. In 1868 he was elected first circuit judge of his district. At this early day there were no railroads, often no highways. The hardships entailed in meeting appointments under such conditions are not easily imagined or described. At the end of four years he resigned his judgeship against the wishes of his friends, preferring home and business to a public and official life. About this time was formed the business partnership with Mr. J. M. Elder, continuing until dissolved by mutual consent in 1894. This firm during its existence handled in one form or another a large proportion of all lands lying in Hancock county. Their extensive business was conducted and the proceeds divided without written contract on account, and in a spirit of absolute trust and harmony. With the exception of a short partnership with Mr. J. N. Sprole, the remaining years of his life were spent in the management of his private affairs. In his latter years Capt. Brockway was a great sufferer but never yielded until forced to his bed by exhaustion of the whole system. He died June 7, 1906. Mr. Brockway enjoyed a large general practice and was identified with many of the most important cases in his county. He established a very high reputation as a lawyer and was honored and respected by all for his honesty and integrity. In his political views he was a republican. He was the founder of the Hancock County Bank and conducted it until 1893, when it was merged into the National Bank. He sold his interest in the bank to his former partner, Mr. Elder.

HARDIN COUNTY.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

This county was organized in February, 1853. Alexander Smith was the first county judge and James Putnam the first clerk. Previous to this the county had been at-

tached to Marshall county for judicial, elective and revenue purposes. The first term of the district court in the county was held by Judge C. J. McFarland in November, 1854, but no record was made of its proceedings. The next term of court was in April, 1856. At this time D. F. Ellsworth was admitted to the bar. Attorneys of record present were M. M. Crocker, Enoch W. Eastman and James W. Woods, the latter known far and wide as "Old Timber."

Francis M. Williams was born in Perry county, Ohio, January 9, 1848. He was reared on a farm in Morrow county, Ohio. He received a good education, graduating from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware in 1877. He read law in the office of Cal Reid, Delaware, Ohio, and with Judge Dunn of Mt. Gilead, Ohio. He was admitted at Webster City, Iowa, August, 1881. For more than twenty-six years he has been engaged in the practice of law in Hardin, Franklin and Wright counties. In the fall of 1886 he removed to Iowa Falls and formed a partnership with George Baker, which lasted two years, since which time he has practiced alone. He was a democrat until 1896, since which time he has been a republican.

Charles E. Albrook was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1850. Mr. Albrook came to Iowa with his parents and settled in Delaware county in 1857. After finishing at the common schools in Delaware county he attended Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, where he graduated in 1874. He taught school one year, and in 1876 located at Eldora and began the study of law with Porter & Moir, and was admitted to the bar, 1877. He was a member of the firm of Albrook & Hardin about ten years, and of the firm of Poter & Albrook one year. He has been a member of the firm of Albrook & Lundy since 1893.

W. J. Moir is one of the oldest members of the Hardin

county bar. A native of Buchan Parish, Scotland, he was born October 19, 1824. He was educated in Scotland, Canada and Vermont. He studied law in the office of Mr. C. H. Reeve, at Plymouth, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. In 1857 he commenced to practice at Eldora, Iowa, and was partner of Hon. John Porter. He is a republican and was a member of the legislature in 1862 and 1864, and mayor of Eldora two terms.

Henry L. Huff was born in Pennsylvania, January 29, 1829. He received a good common school and academic education in Ohio, and began the study of law there with James Taylor. In 1852 he went to Muncie, Indiana, and then studied law one year under Judge March, and in 1853 was admitted to the bar. He began to practice law that year at Marengo, Iowa, in partnership with J. D. Temple, of Iowa City. May 20, 1855, Mr. Huff removed to Hardin county, locating at Hardin City. After remaining there two years, in 1857 he moved to Eldora, and has resided there for fifty years.

Herbert A. Huff was born December 5, 1874, at Eldora, Iowa, where he has resided all his life, and is in partnership with his father under the firm name of Huff & Huff. He read law in his father's office and was admitted in May, 1900.

Edward H. Lundy was born in Union, Hardin county, Iowa, July 3, 1871. He read law with C. E. Albrook, and was admitted to practice his profession at Des Moines, May 10, 1894. He was elected by the republican county attorney of Hardin county in 1896, and served four years.

THE PRESENT BAR.

J. H. Scales, Daniel Eiler, John R. Heinz, J. S. Roberts, M. J. Furry, H. E. Button, Albrook & Lundy, N. S. Carpenter, Huff & Huff, Ward & Williams, W. J. Moir, John Porter, J. F. Hardin, Chas. A. Rogers, S. D. Moser, E. R. Seaton, C. L. Hayes, Aymer D. Davis, Bryson & Bryson,

F. M. Williams, J. H. Funk, W. L. Weaver, John Lamprecht, P. H. Jones and Frank K. Long.

HARRISON COUNTY.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

The county was organized in 1853. Stephen King was elected the first county judge, P. G. Cooper clerk, Chester Hamilton sheriff, Wm. Cooper treasurer, and John Thompson school fund commissioner. In March, 1853, the county-seat was located by commissioners near the geographical center of the county, where a town was laid out named Magnolia. The first term of court was held in May, 1855, by Judge S. H. Riddle in a log house. In 1858 Isaac Parish established a newspaper at Calhoun, the first one started in the county. He called it the "Harrison County Flag."

Lloyd William Fallon was born in Magnolia, Harrison county, Iowa. His youth was spent on his father's farm at Magnolia, where he attended the public schools, acquiring a good education. He took up the study of law at Logan, Iowa, and also attended the State University, law department, graduating from that institution with class of 1895. July 15, 1895, he located at Logan and commenced the practice of his profession alone, and so continued until November 1, 1901. He was elected county attorney in 1902, and held that office until retiring voluntarily, 1907.

George William Egan was born November 7, 1871, in Bartlett, Fremont county, Iowa. He was educated at Woodbine (Iowa) Normal school and the State University at Iowa City, graduating with degrees A. B., LL. B. and A. M. He also studied law at Drake University, graduating with the degree LL. M. He was admitted to the bar June 16, 1901, at Iowa City. He opened an office for the practice of his profession at Logan, Iowa, August 15, 1901.

Sanford H. Cochran was born May 20, 1852, at Carmi,

Illinois. He received his education at the Union Seminary, Southern Illinois Normal, West Point, M. A. He studied law at the Iowa State University, graduating from that institution in 1874, and was admitted to practice the same year. He has been permanently located in the practice of law at Logan, Iowa, since 1874, having practiced in the state and federal courts of record in Iowa and Nebraska since that year. He has tried many important cases, among which he defended ten murder cases and the famous Pollock diamond robbery case, State vs. Dennison.

Harry L. Harvey was born January 1, 1873, at Magnolia, Harrison county, Iowa. During his boyhood he received his education at Logan, attending the high school. Later he took up the study of law in the State University at Iowa City, where he graduated June 10, 1894, and was admitted.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys now in practice in Harrison county are as follows: T. E. Brady, H. L. Harvey, L. H. Bassett, H. F. Johns, J. S. Holland, M. B. Baily, J. S. McGavren, Burke & Tamisiea, Cochran & Egan, L. Brown, L. W. Fallon, J. S. Dewell, C. A. Bolter, Tom C. Smith, J. D. Hornby, E. R. Cadwell, C. W. Kellogg and Roadifer & Arthur.

HENRY COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The county was organized in the winter of 1836-7 by act of the territorial legislature of Wisconsin, and by the same act the county-seat was established at Mt. Pleasant. The first election was held January 13, 1837. The first district court was held in a log cabin on the west side of the public square in Mt. Pleasant on April 14, 1837, Judge David Irwin, of Wisconsin, presiding. It was a territorial court, with both federal and local jurisdiction. W. W. Chapman acted as United States attorney and Dr.

Jesse D. Payne as clerk. The first court-house was built in 1838 by voluntary contributions, and stood in the public square. It is believed to have been the oldest court-house in the state.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Winfield Scott Withrow was born at Salem, Iowa, September 28, 1855. He was educated in the public schools and at Whittier College at Salem. He read law at the Iowa State University and was admitted in June, 1880. He practiced at Salem until 1887. In that year he removed to Mt. Pleasant and formed a partnership with ex-Judge W. J. Jeffries, which continued until the death of Judge Jeffries in 1889. In 1894 he formed a partnership with W. F. Kopp under the firm name of Withrow & Kopp. January 1, 1895, ex-Judge W. I. Babb entered the firm, and the firm became Babb, Withrow & Kopp. Later in the same year Mr. Kopp retired from the firm, Babb & Withrow remaining until June 15, 1896, at which time Mr. Withrow retired, to enter upon the duties of judge of the twentieth judicial district, to which place he was appointed by Governor Drake. He was elected for a full term in 1896, and re-elected without opposition in 1900 and 1904. Judge Withrow was a member of the twenty-first general assembly, and he declined a renomination. He was a delegate from the first district to the national republican convention held at Minneapolis in 1892.

James Hourihan was born January 13, 1868. He attended the district schools, graduating from Howe's Academy, Mt. Pleasant, and the law department of the State University at Iowa City in 1900. After being admitted he opened an office in September, 1901, and began the practice of law. He was a candidate on the democratic ticket for county attorney in 1902. He was elected mayor of Mt. Pleasant in 1903 and re-elected in 1905.

Albert W. Kinkead was born February 22, 1853, in

Ohio. He attended the common schools of that state and graduated from the Howe Academy, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1875. He read law with H. & R. Ambler of Mt. Pleasant, and was admitted August 13, 1877, before the circuit court of Henry county, Iowa. He was city solicitor 1879-1880, and county attorney from 1887 to 1891.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The first election of county officers occurred in April, 1857, but those elected failed to qualify, and another election was held in August of the same year, and Jonathan Hutchison was elected judge, F. C. Williams clerk, Alexander McLane treasurer, D. H. Nivers sheriff, and J. S. Ellis prosecuting attorney.

In August, 1860, A. S. White and Charles Berge issued the first newspaper published in the county, the "Humboldt County Independent."

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys in Humboldt county are as follows: Parley Finch, D. F. Coyle, G. S. Garfield, F. C. Loverin, L. W. Honsel, A. R. Starrett, J. N. Prouty, Edith Prouty, Wm. J. Taft, A. D. Bicknell, F. M. Mills.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

David F. Coyle first saw the light of day September 12, 1858, at Avoca, Wisconsin. He was educated at the State University of Iowa and graduated from the law department of that institution and was admitted in 1881. He began his practice at Dakota City, Iowa, and was alone from June, 1881, to 1883. He then formed a partnership with M. F. Westover, which was dissolved in the fall of 1884. He removed his office to Humboldt and formed a partnership with James N. Prouty in 1866, under the firm name of Prouty & Coyle. Edith Prouty was admitted to the firm in 1891, and the firm became Prouty, Coyle & Prouty, and so continued until January 1, 1907.

He served in the twenty-third general assembly, was elected judge of the fourteenth judicial district of Iowa November 6, 1906, for four years.

James N. Prouty was born in Mt. Pisgah, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1836. He was educated at the old log school house in his native town and at Mt. Morris Seminary, Illinois. He read law in the office of Bailey & Brawley at Freeport, Illinois, and was admitted at Ottawa, same state, before the term of the supreme court in April, 1866. He practiced at Freeport, Illinois, until the spring of 1869, when he removed to Humboldt, Iowa, and has remained there since. For the last twenty years he has been in partnership with D. F. Coyle, and fifteen years ago he added to the firm his daughter, Miss Edith Prouty, making the style of the firm Prouty, Coyle & Prouty. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in the Ninety-second Illinois Infantry, being transferred to Company I, First regiment, Mississippi marine brigade, and served for more than three years. He is a member of the G. A. R., and has been a member of the Masonic order for forty-five years. He is a republican, and has been a good citizen all his life and a successful lawyer.

George S. Garfield was born in Kane county, Illinois, June 11, 1856. He spent his early life in Windsor county, Vermont, and Sullivan county, New Hampshire. George was educated in the common schools of Vermont and New Hampshire, the Vermont State Normal School at Randolph, Vermont, and the law department of the State University of Iowa. He read law in the office of M. P. Hathaway, Decorah, Iowa, and the law department of the State University of Iowa, graduating from the latter June 22, 1880, and was admitted at Iowa City. He began the practice of law at Humboldt, Iowa, the year he was admitted, and has continued in the same location ever since.

Parley Finch was born in Bradford county, Pennsyl-

vania, September 24, 1844. He worked on a farm in his youth and attended the common schools winters. He read law with his brother, Ira Finch, in Wyndham, Pennsylvania, and in the office of Orin Miller, Waterloo, Iowa. He was admitted in September, 1871. He has been in general practice at Humboldt for a number of years, and was elected mayor of that place and served four terms. He was representative of his district in the Iowa general assembly in 1894 to 1897, and was a member and secretary of the committee having charge of the publication and annotation of the Code of 1897. He was elected senator from the fiftieth district, and served in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth general assemblies. In politics he is a republican.

Anson D. Bicknell was born near Rome, New York, December 30, 1838. He spent his early life in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, and was educated at Rome Academy, his native state, and there he read law and was admitted in 1877. He opened an office at Humboldt that year and still is in practice, having been quite successful.

HOWARD COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The county of Howard was organized in the year 1855. The county of Chickasaw, adjoining its territory on the south, was organized in the year 1853, and until 1855 such territory was attached to Chickasaw county for judicial and record purposes. The settlement of Howard county did not begin until about the year 1855, so that no important records or litigation appears until after its own organization.

The petition for the organization of the county was presented to Judge Lyon, then judge of Chickasaw county, at the July, 1855, term of the county court, and such action was taken that the county of Howard became legally

organized, and the first election was held in August, 1855, and at which the following officers were elected:

County judge, James G. Upton; county clerk, E. E. Gillett; recorder and treasurer, William Woodward; sheriff, John Harlow; prosecuting attorney, M. V. Burdick; and it may be here remarked that the first three named are still living, Judge Upton and Mr. Gillett still residing at Cresco, where William Woodward also resided until a few years ago, when he removed to South Dakota.

This county passed through the usual experience of counties in the location of its county-seat. Its county-seat was at Howard Center, then an ambitious settlement, and located five miles directly west of Cresco. Afterwards the county-seat was removed to Vernon Springs, on the Turkey River, about two miles southwest of Cresco. A sufficient water power was found at that point for the location of a mill, which formed the nucleus around which a settlement followed. Vernon Springs appears to have made substantial advance as a village until the town of New Oregon, situated two miles farther down the river, appeared to rival its prestige. New Oregon, it seems, distanced its rival, and as it gained prestige attempted to deprive Vernon Springs of its county-seat. A compromise was effected, and the court-house built at a point half way between the villages of New Oregon and Vernon Springs, and upon the bank of the Little Turkey River, and there the seat of justice remained until its removal to Cresco. The building of a railway through the county in 1867 established the towns of Cresco and Lime Springs along its line. Each of the towns named was a candidate for county-seat honors, and a bitter rivalry grew out of their efforts, and to this was due the fact that the location of the court-house remained for many years at the place where located, instead of being removed to a town having railway facilities. The change, when made, was the result of legislative acts and other maneuvers. The location of

the court-house was within two miles of Cresco, and an act was passed by the legislature whereby towns were given authority to take any adjacent territory within a radius of two miles and exercise control over such territory when in its corporate limits. Another act followed, whereby the right was given to remove a court-house within the corporate limits in which it was situated; and, taking advantage of these acts, the court-house was located in 1877 in the center of the town of Cresco. Cresco, having enjoyed a substantial growth since, has remained the county-seat without controversy down to the present time.

A court-house had been erected in Cresco, which was used for court and record purposes by a sort of sufferance until the final location, and in 1880 a new court-house was erected, which is still in use, somewhat enlarged. The old court-house that had been used before was destroyed by fire in 1876, and most of the court records were then burned.

Among the bar of the county in its early history were W. R. Mead, M. V. Burdick and C. E. Berry. Mr. Mead did not remain in active practice after the town of Cresco came into existence. He was also engaged in newspaper work, and after his removal to Cresco he devoted himself exclusively to editing. The three gentlemen named have all since passed away.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

H. A. Goodrich, who had received his legal education in Buffalo, New York, removed to New Oregon and engaged in the practice of law in 1867, afterwards followed with the removal of the business men of that town to Cresco. From the first he engaged in active practice and remained in Cresco until his death, January, 1907. He was actively and successfully in the practice of his profession until a few years before his death, when he retired from active practice.

In its early judicial history Howard county, as was then the custom, was visited by outside attorneys, the Hon. L. O. Hatch, R. Noble and John T. Stoneman, then of McGregor; Levi Bullis and G. R. Willett of Decorah; John T. Clark of Waukon; L. L. Ainsworth of West Union, all of whom have since passed away, taking part in the litigation of that time. In 1870 the town and county had seen a substantial growth, and following and about and before that date a number of attorneys located at Cresco. The **Hon. H. T. Reed,** now judge of the United States district and circuit courts for the Northern district of Iowa, was admitted and commenced active practice in the early seventies. He soon took a prominent position as an attorney of recognized ability, which increased until his appointment as above. Other lawyers then engaged in active practice and located at Cresco were C. F. Breckenridge, Henry Wagner, S. L. Smith, Sayre & Woodward, H. C. McCarty, W. K. Barker, Jeremiah Barker and G. W. Hawes. Some of those named have since passed to the beyond, and others are engaged in practice elsewhere.

During this period, and later in the early eighties, Cy Wellington, then of Decorah, was district attorney, and his duties called him to Cresco at each term, where his ability as an attorney had received due recognition, and he was frequently called into cases of a civil nature there pending. Mr. Wellington afterwards removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he still resides. The later history of the bar is with attorneys who were admitted or went into practice after the early eighties, and among those who are still so engaged at Cresco may be named: William Wilbraham, C. W. Reed, C. C. Upton, W. L. Converse, John McCook, W. L. Barker, P. F. McHugh, A. E. Barker, A. J. Barker, D. L. Grannis, E. A. Church, J. A. Cutting, N. A. Blackburn. H. L. Spaulding and Joseph Griffen are located in Elma, and both engaged in the practice of law. C. A. Chapman is of Chester, where he combines his prac-

John M. Woods

tice with banking, and B. N. Hendricks is similarly situated at Riceville.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John McCook was born November 24, 1856, in the state of Pennsylvania. He received his early education in the common schools of Howard county, Iowa, and later attended Decorah Institute. He began the study of law in the office of H. C. McCarty at Cresco, and in April, 1882, was admitted. He has practiced law in Cresco since that time. He formed a partnership with the late H. C. McCarty, which was dissolved in 1887. He is engaged in a general practice, and has been successful in establishing for himself a large and lucrative business, and has been engaged in many important cases. Mr. McCook is a democrat, but has never held an office of any kind. He was married in 1888 to Miss Clara E. Webster.

Clark C. Upton was born July 19, 1859, on a farm in Howard county, Iowa. As a boy he went to the country schools and later attended the Cresco high school. He read law in the office of Barker Bros., and with W. K. Barker, and graduated from the law department of the State University of Iowa, and was admitted at Iowa City June 18, 1889. In May, 1890, he formed a partnership with W. K. Barker, under the firm name of Barker & Upton, at Cresco. In 1896 Mr. Barker retired from the firm, and since that time Mr. Upton has practiced alone. He has always been a republican, was city attorney of Cresco in 1891-2, and county attorney of Howard county in 1893. He resigned that office in the fall of that year, when he was elected senator of the Forty-second senatorial district. He was elected county attorney in 1902, from which office he retired in January, 1907.

William L. Barker was born in Cresco, Iowa, May 8, 1877. He attended the Cresco high school. He graduated from the collegiate department of the State University of Iowa, and from the law department of the same insti-

tution, and was admitted in June, 1899. He was elected city attorney of Cresco in 1902, 1904 and 1906. He was in partnership with his father, W. K. Barker, from 1899 to November, 1903, when his death occurred.

Carl W. Reed was born May 6, 1873. He was educated at the Cresco high school, University of Wisconsin and University of Minnesota. He read law and was admitted in 1896. He formed a law partnership in 1897 with H. F. Reed, under the firm name of H. F. & C. W. Reed, which was dissolved in 1904. Since that time he has been alone.

Henry L. Spaulding was born in Lancaster, New Hampshire, February 17, 1863. His parents removed to Charles City, Iowa, in 1870, where Henry received his primary education. Afterwards he attended both the collegiate and law departments of the State University, graduating from the former in June, 1887, and from the latter June 19, 1888. He had also studied law in the office of Ellis & Ellis of Iowa City. In April, 1889, he located at Elma for the practice of law. A republican in politics. he served as a member of the house of representatives in the thirtieth and thirty-first general assemblies.

IDA COUNTY.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

Ida county was organized in 1858, the first election being in August of that year at Ida Grove. John H. Morehead was elected judge of the county and Bushwood Warren clerk of the courts. The first term of court was held by Judge Hubbard at the county-seat at Ida Grove in 1859. The town of Ida Grove was laid out by S. H. Hobbs. In 1872 the first newspaper was established by W. P. Evans, and called the "Ida County Pioneer." Judge Moorhead was the first postmaster in the county, serving from 1860 to 1872 at Ida Grove.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of Ida county are as follows: T. S. Brarman, Geo. H. Clark, Thomas Hogan, W. E. Johnston,

C. S. Macomber, A. C. Johnston, C. W. Piersol, J. C. Walter, M. M. White and J. B. Tourgee.

Charles S. Macomber was born June 25, 1858, at Milo, Maine. His early boyhood he spent in Milo, where he was educated, and later he took up the study of law. After his family removed to Iowa he located in Ida Grove, where he was admitted to the bar in January, 1882. In 1884 he formed a partnership with his brother, Jas. H. Macomber, and later with H. S. Bradshaw. He has had a general practice over twenty-three years in Ida Grove. Mr. Macomber is a member of A. O. U. W., M. W. of A. and F. A. M. Is a progressive republican and city solicitor of Ida Grove. Was married May 5, 1886, to Mary Ida Miller.

Charles C. Warren, of Ida Grove, was born at Winchester, Tennessee, November, 1829. He was the son of Micah and Mary (Durant) Warren, who were both natives of Massachusetts. His father had five sons, and he made it a point that each of them should learn a trade. Charles attended the common and high schools at Rushville. He studied law in the office of Messrs. Blackwell & Walker at Rushville, and was admitted to the bar in 1853.

In 1857 he went to the Pacific coast and spent ten years on the plains and in the mining regions of California and Arizona. During the Civil War he served eighteen months with a company of California cavalry. In 1867 he returned to Rushville and resumed the law practice for several years. He moved to Princeton, Illinois, about 1871, and practiced in several courts with success. In 1884 he moved to Ida Grove and continued in his profession until 1899, when he retired from active life. He served two terms, each four years, as state's attorney of Bureau county, Illinois; also was master in chancery several years. He is a republican, member of the order of Free Masons, and also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

IOWA COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

Iowa county was organized in 1847. The county-seat was located by a commission, and they named the site Marengo, on account of a fancied resemblance of the locality to Napoleon's Marengo. Robert McKee was the first treasurer, recorder and clerk, these offices being then combined, or rather to be held by one person. Later Lewis Lansing was elected treasurer, G. W. Kitchen recorder, A. D. Stephens judge of probate and A. P. Kitchen sheriff.

According to the provisions of the legislative act of 1850 the administrative affairs of the county were lodged in an officer called a county judge. The county judge system continued till January 1, 1861, or during a period of a little over ten years. The office of county judge continued till 1868, but its administrative powers were taken away January 1, 1861, and during the remaining seven years it was purely a clerical office, very similar to that of county auditor.

During these ten years there were but two county judges, Wm. H. Wallace and John Miller; the former serving from 1851 till 1855, and again from 1857 till 1861. Mr. Miller served from 1855 till 1857. The management of county affairs was thus placed in the hands of one individual, and the county judge was, in a small way, a veritable despot.

His word was final in the adjudication of claims against the county. He located roads, levied taxes, built bridges, erected court-houses and jails, heard motions, issued injunctions, attended to probate matters, and was amenable to no one except on the day of election.

It was the custom, during the existence of the county judge system, for the several county officers to report quarterly the amount of money each received as fees, and the total amount was equally divided between these several officers as part payment of salary.

The following record of the first distribution of fees is of sufficient interest to be reproduced:

"This day came the treasurer, recorder, clerk and county judge to have an accounting with each other of the fees received by each from the 4th day of August, 1851, up to October 5th, 1851. The treasurer and recorder received eleven dollars and ninety cents; the clerk received seven dollars and twenty cents, and the judge received two dollars, which, being added together, makes twenty-one dollars and ten cents, and divided by three gave each seven dollars and seven and one-third cents, and thereupon said settlement was made accordingly, leaving a balance due each on salary, for the fractional quarter, of twenty-six dollars and thirty cents, to be drawn from the county treasury."

From the foregoing it will be seen that the salary of these county officers was two hundred dollars per annum.

According to the district court journal, the first term of district court in and for the county of Iowa was held on the 20th day of April, 1846, continuing but for one day. The record says that, there being no inhabitants at the county seat, the court had its session at the house of Robert M. Hutchinson, which was the old trading house some four miles east of Marengo. Joseph Williams, judge of the second judicial district, presided, and after ordering that the eagle side of an American dime should be used as the seal of the court until a proper seal could be obtained, court adjourned until the next regular term in course.

The second term of court was held at the same place on the 12th and 13th days of October, 1846, Hon. Joseph Williams presiding.

During the winter of 1846 and 1847 the legislature made a rearrangement of the judicial districts of the state, and Iowa county became a part of the Fourth judicial district. The election for the purpose of choosing a new

judge occurred in April, 1847, when James P. Carleton, of Iowa City, was elected. His first term of court in Iowa county began on the 24th day of May, 1849, and continued one day. The court was held in the house of H. H. Hull, at the town of Marengo. Judge Carleton held his last term in the fall of 1853, and at the following election, on April 3, 1854, William Smyth of Marion, Linn county, was elected his successor. Judge Smyth held his first term of court in Iowa county in May, 1854. It appears that he served but two years, and Isaac Cook, of Marion, was selected to serve out his unexpired term. In the meantime there was an act passed by the general assembly reorganizing the judicial districts of the state, and Iowa county, under the provisions of this act, became a part of the Eighth judicial district.

In October, 1855, William E. Miller, of Iowa City, was chosen judge of the district, and held his first term of court in Iowa county in February, 1859. In October, 1862, Norman W. Isbell was elected to succeed Judge Miller. He held his first term of court in Iowa county in the spring of 1863, and resigned the office the following year, and was succeeded by C. H. Conklin. He held his first term of court in 1864.

Judge Conklin was succeeded by N. M. Hubbard, and he held his first term in Iowa county in 1866. Judge Hubbard was succeeded by J. H. Rothrock, who held his first term in January, 1867. He was from Cedar county, and held the position for a period of nine years. He resigned the position of district judge to accept a place on the supreme bench, to which he had been appointed by Governor Kirkwood, and was succeeded by John Shane, who held his first term in 1876.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Iowa county has belonged to three different judicial districts. First, when it was organized it became a part of the Second judicial district; second, it became a part of the Fourth

judicial district in 1847, and in 1858 it became a part of the Eighth district, to which it still belongs. C. A. Byington is now (1906) judge of the district.

The first circuit court judge was William E. Miller. He was succeeded by G. R. Struble, who in turn was succeeded by William J. Haddock. He served till the close of the year 1872, when he was succeeded by John McKean. He entered upon duties of his office January 1, 1873. He was succeeded by C. Hedges, of Marengo, who served from 1881 to 1887.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

E. E. Alverson was born August 10, 1849. In 1855 he came to Marengo with his parents from Michigan. He graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University in June, 1876. The following fall he formed a partnership with Judge Hedges, which continued till 1881, when Mr. Hedges took his place on the bench.

Joseph T. Beem was born in Marengo, Iowa, October 22, 1852, where he has lived all his life. He attended the common and high schools and graduated from the law department of the State University of Iowa in 1875. He has since that time practiced his profession at Marengo. He served as county attorney from 1891 to 1895, and again from 1901 to 1905. He was mayor of Marengo two years, 1900-1902. In politics he is a republican.

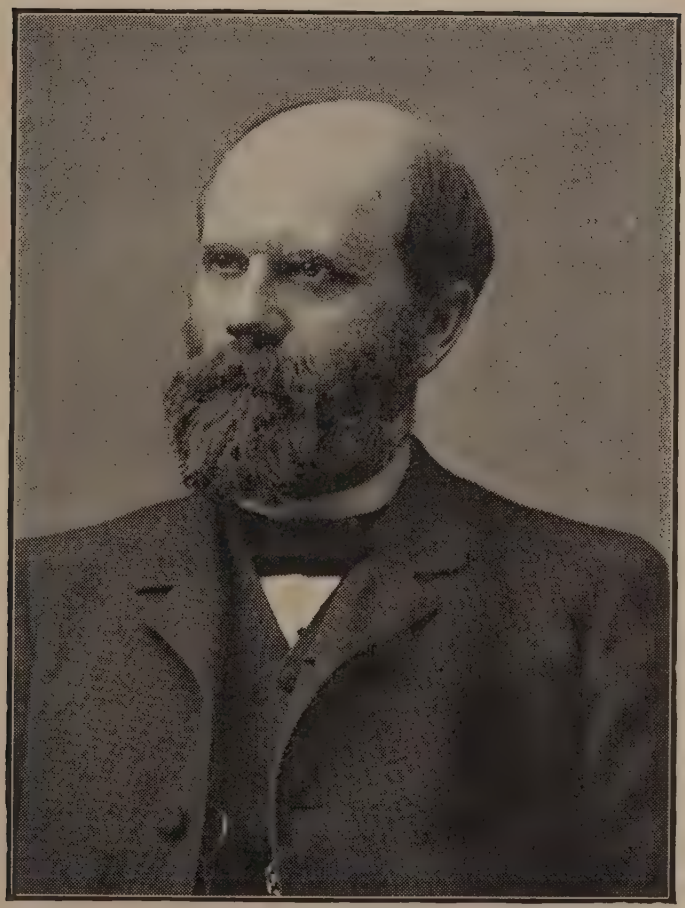
James Feenan was born in 1842. He read law in the office of Read, Edmunds & Ranson, of Iowa City. He was admitted to practice before Judge Isbell in October, 1862, and began to practice his profession the same year at Marengo. In November, 1864, he was admitted to practice in the United States court.

Horace M. Havner was born on a farm in Wayne county, Iowa, in 1871. He read law at the State University, graduating in 1898. He began to practice at Marengo, and is now of the firm of Popham & Havner. He was

a member of Company I, Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers, during the Spanish-American war.

Norman Bruce Holbrook was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1836, son of Henry L. and Mary Holbrook. He grew to manhood there, and received a good English education. At the age of twenty-one years he came to Iowa, then of the far west, and cast his lot with the people of this county. His first home here was in the neighborhood of Millersburg, where he taught school, surveyed, and did such labor as offered to an industrious young man without capital. In 1859 he was elected sheriff of the county, and held the office four years. In 1862 he became the proprietor and publisher of the Iowa Valley Democrat, which he conducted for two years, when he sold it, and engaged in the practice of law, and in the real estate business. Finding, later, that the demands of the latter were sufficient to occupy his full time, he devoted his attention to it exclusively, and never entered the practice of law again.

From the time of his coming to Marengo, for many years there was seldom a time when he was not identified in some way with the official life of the community. He was repeatedly a member and chairman of the county board of supervisors; for many years a member of the town council, and of the school board, in which latter position he was largely instrumental in the reorganization of the frontier system into the present system of graded and high school, and it is largely owing to his prudent and studious watchfulness of the new regime, in its earlier days, that it became what it is, the pride of the city, and alone a sufficient monument to the public spirit and wisdom of any citizen. In 1877, 1883, 1887 and 1889 he was elected member of the house of representatives of the state, where his services were characterized with his usual judgment and conservatism, and won for him the regard of men of all parties in all



N. B. HOLBROOK.

parts of the state. In the memorable deadlock of 1888 he was the democratic candidate for speaker, and the leader of the majority on the floor of the house.

His life was one of unusual activity, supported by untiring energy. His mental habit was to master every problem presented to him, whether in his private or his public work, and he applied his energies to the bringing about of that which to him seemed to be the right of the matter, and in this he was more successful than most men in like situations. He was a quick and certain judge of men, a leader by nature. He was, in short, one of the most perfectly balanced men it has been our pleasure to know. He was relied upon, not only in civic, but in private matters of our citizens. In fact, no one can read the annals of his public life without having an understanding more adequate than any words can give, of his well rounded character; of the fact, that while he was often trusted, he met the demands of the trust, and filled the measure of the expectations of his neighbors, who, as we have seen, so often called upon him to represent them in various ways. These things ought to be final evidence of greatness of mind, firmness of character, poise and conservatism of conduct.

Probably no man ever meant more to his home and to his family than did Bruce Holbrook to his; and none better appreciated the blessings of domestic surroundings than he did. And certainly there was no man in the community who was so valuable to his neighbors, scattered over the city and county, as was he. His public spirit was not confined to the satisfaction of ambition, but was based on his natural desire to see his country, and especially his home, prosper. His counsels and his services in matters of public interest were not measured by official terms, but were sought and rendered on many occasions, regardless of his holding office calling for his advice or action.

He was the friend of every worthy man, and no doubt there could be found evidences of many an act of quiet charity by which he added a little brightness to the lives of many of his fellows; in this, however, as in all the work of his life, he was unpretentious and unassuming. His "right hand knew not what his left hand did."

He died November 4, 1903.—(The Marengo Republican.)

Christian Hedges was born in Mansfield, Ohio, May 1, 1830. He was educated in the common schools of his native place and the Ashland Academy. He read law in Cincinnati College of Law, graduating in 1850. In May, 1851, he was admitted to the Ohio bar, and about 1860—the year he moved to Marengo—to the Iowa bar. He practiced law one year in Mansfield, Ohio, and then moved to California, where he practiced his profession ten years. In January, 1887, he formed a partnership with Hon. John N. W. Rumple, under the firm name of Hedges & Rumple, which continued until the death of Mr. Rumple, January 31, 1903. He was captain of Company G, Seventh Iowa Infantry, during the Civil War. A republican in politics, he was a member of the state senate during 1880, and circuit court judge from 1881 to 1887.

C. S. Lake was born in Ohio February 14, 1840. He enlisted in the Civil War April 19, 1861, and was mustered out July, 1865. He read law with Rush Clark, of Iowa City, and was admitted to practice in 1866. He came to Marengo in May of that year, and formed a partnership with Mr. C. Baker.

John Miller was born in West Virginia July 17, 1820. In 1838 he came to Iowa and settled on a farm in Johnson county. In 1851 Judge Miller came to Marengo and studied law with W. A. Dillin. In 1855 he was elected county judge, which position he held two years. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar. He held the office of county recorder from January 1, 1865, to 1867. In August, 1862,

he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and was honorably discharged March 16, 1864. On his return from the war he began to practice his profession at Marengo.

Jerry B. Murphy was born in Iowa county in 1864. He received a good English education in the public schools of Marengo, and later attended the Iowa State University, and graduated from the law department of that institution in 1900. Since his admission he has practiced law at Marengo, Iowa.

R. G. Popham was born in Iowa county on a farm April 7, 1871. He was admitted to the bar in 1898, after taking a law course at the University of Iowa. He began to practice at Iowa City, and in May, 1899, he moved to Marengo, where he is now associated with Horace M. Havner in the law business.

John N. W. Rumple was born near Fostoria, Ohio, March 4, 1841. He died at St. Luke's hospital, Chicago, January 31, 1903. He was educated in the public schools and Ashland Academy, Western College (now Leander Clark College) at Toledo, Iowa, and the normal department of the State University at Iowa City. While still a student in the University, in August, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Second Iowa Cavalry, remaining in the war until October, 1865, when he was mustered out with the rank of captain. He participated in the battles at Island No. 10, New Madrid, Corinth, Rienzi, Farmington, Iuka, Nashville, Franklin, Columbia, etc. After the war he studied law in the office of Hon. H. M. Martin, of Marengo, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was a member of the state senate at the adjourned session of the fourteenth and in the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth general assemblies. He served six years as a member of the board of regents of the State University, and as curator of the State Historical Society. He had also held the position of mayor, councilman, city solicitor, member of the

school board, and other minor positions. He was elected to the fifty-seventh congress, but declined a renomination to the fifty-eighth owing to his impaired health. His death resulted from cancer of the lip, which had baffled every effort of general or special treatment. (Annals of Iowa, April, 1903.)

Thomas Stapleton was born in Bloomington, Ill., May 24, 1854. He came to Iowa with his parents when he was fifteen months old. He is a graduate of the State University of Iowa, and since his admission to the bar, June, 1878, has been engaged in the practice of law. He first began to practice in February, 1879, at Iowa City, where he continued till April, 1880, since which time he has been a practicing attorney in Marengo. In politics he is a democrat, and has been quite active in county and state politics, serving as prosecuting attorney of Iowa county from January 1, 1887, to January 1, 1891. He was elector on the Bryan ticket in 1896, and democratic nominee for judge of the supreme court in 1902. He has always had a good general practice and has also been called into the service of several banks and corporations, both as attorney and director.

THE PRESENT BAR.

Members of the Iowa county bar are J. T. Beem, J. D. Butler, J. M. Dower, F. K. Feenan, C. Hedges, J. F. Kirby, T. A. Lane, J. B. Murphy, R. W. Pugh, Popham & Havner, Thos. Stapleton, E. J. Sullivan, C. E. Vance, Yoss & Wallace.

JACKSON COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

Jackson county was established in connection with Jones and Luin counties by act of the territorial legislature of Wisconsin in 1837, and the seat of justice for all three counties was located in Bellevue. It remained here until 1848, when it was removed to Andrew. In 1851 it was moved back to Bellevue, and in 1861 back to Andrew. In 1873 it was moved from Andrew to Maquoketa, where

Thos. Stapleton

it has remained. The first county judge was J. K. Morse. The first territorial court was held at Bellevue in June, 1837, by Judge Dunn, of Wisconsin. J. V. Berry was prosecuting attorney, and lawyers present who afterwards became specially prominent were E. B. Washburn of Illinois, James Grant of Davenport, Iowa; James Churchman, who became prominent in California; Peter Hill Engle, who later was a judge in St. Louis, and Thomas S. Wilson, afterwards judge in Iowa.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of Jackson county are as follows: Judge A. J. House, D. T. Bauman, A. L. Bartholomew, Eli Cole, Jr., J. C. Campbell, Thos. W. Darling, T. E. Elwood, D. A. Fletcher, W. C. Gregory, S. D. Heide, J. Hilsinger, G. E. Hilsinger, G. L. Johnson, E. C. Johnson, Levi Keck, F. D. Kelsey, A. F. Kearney, F. W. Myatt, Farr & Murray, W. H. Palmer, John Sagers, Thomas & Thomas.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Allen J. House was born near Brantford, January 12, 1847. As his father's family was large and the small Canadian farm could scarcely supply the needs of all, he determined to start out in life for himself. Accordingly, at the age of fourteen, with an empty pocket, but with undaunted courage, he left the home to seek his fortune. He came to Maquoketa in 1863 and engaged himself to do farm work, attending the public school during the winter. Being naturally of a studious disposition, he spent every spare moment with his books, thus gaining much useful information, which served him in good stead when, in 1866, he lost his left arm in a mowing machine. He spent the school year of 1867 at the Iowa State University, and afterwards taught school for four years. During this time he also studied law in the office of Mr. Charles M. Dunbar, of Maquoketa. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar. In 1871 Mr. House was elected county superintendent of schools for Jackson county for a term of two years, after

which he served four years as county auditor. From 1878 to 1892 Mr. House was associated with Mr. Levi Keck in law practice and the abstract business, and also during that time, from 1879 to 1891, served as city attorney of Maquoketa. In May, 1892, Governor Boies appointed Mr. House district judge, an office to which he has since been four times elected on a nonpartisan ticket, he being a democrat in political faith.

Elza C. Johnson, the subject of this sketch, was born April 14, 1873, in Jones county, Iowa, and is a son of Dr. George O. and Lydia H. (Brown) Johnson. His father was one of two who first located in Jones county about 1849, coming across the country with an ox team. His mother is a native of New York state. Elza was educated in the public and high schools at Maquoketa, graduating from the latter at the age of fifteen years. He then attended the Iowa State University, and graduated with the degree of Ph. B. in 1893. He continued his law studies with Mr. D. A. Wynkoop of Maquoketa for three years, and was admitted to the bar in 1899. Mr. Johnson had organized a company in 1893, and at the call for volunteers for the war with Spain, in 1898, tendered his company for the service, which was accepted, and he was appointed its captain by Governor Shaw. He went to Jacksonville, Florida, attached to General Lee's corps; then to Savannah; then to Cuba, where he remained thirteen months in the service. After he returned from the war he was re-elected captain of Company M, 49th I. N. G.; re-elected again captain of Company M, 53rd I. N. G., and he was elected and commissioned major of the fifty-third regiment. The year of his admission to the bar Mr. Johnson opened an office at Maquoketa, where he has been eminently successful in general practice, having, besides a large number of government and pension claims, a vast amount of commercial practice, making collections a specialty. Captain Johnson is a democrat in politics, has

served as councilman one term. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Gilman L. Johnson was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., June 21, 1848. His father was William P. and his mother A. A. (Bell) Johnson. His father's family were old early English settlers, first in Tennessee, and then, in 1839, in New York. His mother's family was also of English origin, living in Canada and Vermont for two generations. His early education was acquired in the common schools of St. Lawrence county, N. Y. At the age of fifteen years he enlisted in the 16th New York infantry, where he served two years. August 28, 1863, he entered the 142nd New York volunteer infantry and was assigned to company C. He also served as first lieutenant on the staff of General N. M. Curtis. In February, 1864, at Johns Island, South Carolina, he received a gunshot wound which necessitated the amputation of his right arm. He was in active service during the sieges of Petersburg and the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C. After the capture of the latter point, January 15, 1865, he was detailed as depot quartermaster at that point until after the close of the war. After coming out of the army, Mr. Johnson attended the Governeur Seminary of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and later took a legal course at the St. Lawrence County University, from which he graduated in June, 1871. He was admitted first to the New York bar in June, 1871, at the time of his graduation; then, in September, 1871, to the Iowa bar, and for a few months he was associated with Chas. Rich at Maquoketa. He then formed a partnership with F. C. Richmond, which continued for about two years. Then he was alone in the practice for about ten or twelve years, and was afterwards associated for five years with F. D. Kelsey. Since that time he has been alone and his practice has been general. He is a democrat of the old school, but is not now an active politician. He was a member of the house in the nineteenth general as-

sembly from the twenty-third district; also a member of the senate in the twentieth and twenty-first general assemblies from the same district.

D. T. Bauman was born in Jackson county, Iowa, October 19, 1858. He attended the district schools of Jackson county and took a preparatory course at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, later the Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, graduating from the collegiate course in 1882. He read law privately while teaching school, and was admitted before Judge W. I. Hayes, of Clinton, Iowa, in 1886. After his admission he was in the newspaper business for some time, but later opened an office at Maquoketa in the fall of 1893, where he has been alone in a general practice since. Mr. Bauman is a democrat and served as city attorney of Maquoketa for eight years. He is a Mason and Knights of Pythias.

Levi Keck was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1832. His education was acquired in the district schools and the academy of Greenville, Pennsylvania. He read law for four or five years with J. Y. Blackwell of Jackson county, Iowa, and was admitted before Judge Hubbard, of Cedar Rapids, in 1865. He opened an office at Andrew, the summer of the same year, associating himself with Mr. Redmond, under the firm name of Redmond & Keck, which continued until 1877. In 1878 Mr. Keck again formed a partnership with A. J. House, which continued until Mr. House was appointed by Governor Boies judge of the district court, in 1902. Mr. Keck has been alone in the practice since, until his son, Walter L., joined him. They still continue in a general law and abstract business. Mr. Keck is a republican and served as county attorney for one term and mayor of Maquoketa twice. He is a 32° Mason, having joined that order in the early fifties.

Walter L. Keck, son of Levi Keck, was born in Maquoketa, Iowa, January 13, 1882. He was educated in the

public and high schools at Maquoketa, graduating from the latter in 1899. He attended Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and finished the bachelor of arts course at the University of Iowa in 1903, and law course at the same university in 1905. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1905, and joined his father in a general law business at Maquoketa. Mr. Keck is a republican.

Walter C. Gregory was born in Delavan, Wisconsin, December 9, 1844. His parents were Samuel K. and Cynthia L. (Blanchard) Gregory. His father's family was from Scotland, but he came to Wisconsin from New York in May, 1844. His mother's family was originally from France, and came to Vermont in an early day. Mr. Gregory came with his parents to Jacksonville, Iowa, in 1861. Prior to this he received his early education in the common and high schools of Delavan, Wisconsin, and later took up the study of law with B. F. Thomas, of Andrew, Iowa, for about three years, and he was admitted in 1876. He opened an office at Maquoketa in 1877 with T. E. Blanchard, which partnership continued until 1883. Since that time he has been alone in a general practice. He is a republican and has always taken an active part in politics. He has been county auditor for two terms, as well as county clerk, and served eighteen years on the school board.

Charles W. Farr was born in Jackson county, Iowa, March 15, 1860. His early education was received in the district schools and high school at Maquoketa. He later attended the Western Normal at Shenandoah, Iowa, graduating in 1883. He further pursued his legal education in the State University at Iowa City, graduating in 1884, and he was admitted to the bar the same year. He located at Maquoketa June 5, 1885, and practiced alone until forming a partnership with J. C. Murray, under the firm name of Murray & Farr. They have a general practice and make a specialty of abstracting. In politics Mr. Farr is a

democrat and he served as county attorney in 1886. He successfully enforced the prohibitory law. He is a Knights of Pythias.

Willard H. Palmer was born August 6, 1854, in Jackson county, Iowa. His parents were Allen and Eliza A. (Lanphare) Palmer, both of old English stock, and coming from Ohio in 1847 to Jackson county, Iowa. The subject of our sketch acquired his education in the district schools of Jackson county, and at the Grand View Academy in Louisa county, as well as at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. He took up the study of law with B. F. Thomas, later attending the law department of the State University at Iowa City, and he was admitted in 1880. After his admission he opened an office in Andrew, Iowa, where he practiced for eighteen months; then removed to Sioux County, Iowa, and remained for seventeen years, returning to Andrew in 1899, where he continued his practice until locating at Maquoketa in 1901, where he still continues in a general law business. Mr. Palmer is a democrat and has served as mayor and town clerk of Andrew, and he is now county attorney of Jackson county. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow and a Woodman.

Dean A. Fletcher was born May 18, 1831, in Essex county, New York. His parents were Adams and Sylvia (Stafford) Fletcher, his father a native of Vermont and his mother of New York. He began his education in the common schools of Essex county, N. Y., and at the academy at Essex, later attending college at Burlington, Vermont, and graduating from that institution. He studied law with P. E. Havens at Essex, N. Y., and in the spring of 1856 was admitted to the New York bar. He removed to Iowa the same year and was admitted and opened an office at Maquoketa. He was in partnership for about five years with Mr. Rich, under the firm name of Rich & Fletcher until the former's death, and since that time Mr. Fletcher has continued alone in the law business. In politics Mr. Fletcher is a republican.

Frank D. Kelsey was born June 13, 1860, in Jackson county, Iowa. He received his early education in the public schools of that county, and later attended the State University, graduating from the law department, and he was admitted in 1881. He formed a partnership with Mr. Johnson, which continued for five years, since which time Mr. Kelsey has been alone in a general practice. He is a democrat and has always been active in politics. He was county auditor four years, 1886-1889; county attorney four years, 1891-1894; chairman county democratic central committee two terms; elector on democratic ticket in 1900; and mayor for a short term in 1904 to fill a vacancy. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias.

Samuel D. Heide was born February 15, 1872, in Jackson county, Iowa. He commenced his education in the district schools of said county, later attending the Maquoketa high school, the Northern Indiana Normal at Valparaiso, and Drake University, Iowa, graduating from that institution in 1899. He opened an office the same year at Bellevue, Iowa, where he practiced until 1901, when he removed to Maquoketa, and was in partnership with Mr. Myatt until 1905. He is a republican and active in politics; was county recorder from 1901 to 1905, and is city attorney at this time.

Fred W. Myatt, son of Simon and Louisa (Shepard) Myatt, was born July 24, 1867, in Clinton county, Iowa. He received his education in the district schools of Clinton county and attended high school later at Maquoketa; later taking the law course at the State University, and he was admitted by the Supreme court in May, 1896. He opened an office the same year at Maquoketa, where he practiced until 1905, when he entered into partnership with S. D. Heide, and they have now a general practice with abstracting a specialty. Mr. Myatt is a republican, was chairman of the county central committee two years. He has been

referee in bankruptcy since 1899. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

John Hilsinger was born in Marathon, New York, March 4, 1835. He received a good education. He read law with Judge Kingsley for some time, and was admitted to practice his profession in 1857 at Ithaca, New York. The following year, 1858, he removed to Iowa, locating at Sabula, where he resided up to the time of his death, in the spring of 1906. He taught school two years and, in 1860, he began to practice law at Sabula. Mr. Hilsinger served as one of the county supervisors for ten years, was postmaster of Sabula a number of years, also mayor of the city three years. The republicans nominated him for the state senate in 1863, although Jackson county is usually carried by the democrats. Mr. Hilsinger was elected, serving in the tenth and eleventh general assemblies. He was an influential member of several very important committees, and an able and prominent legislator. He was a delegate to the republican national convention which nominated General U. S. Grant for president of the United States in 1868.

JASPER COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The first term of court was held in April or May, 1846, and was presided over by Judge Williams of Muscatine, Iowa. He was about fifty years old, and had been a territorial judge since 1839. In 1846-47 Judge Williams was elected to the supreme bench. John H. Franklin was the first probate judge. Jesse Rickman was elected the first county judge in August, 1851, and the first act he did was to rearrange the township boundaries. Judge McFarland had come upon the bench of the district court by appointment in 1856 to succeed Judge Cassaday, who had been appointed receiver of the land office at Des Moines. August 30, 1856, the old court house was sold at auction to Caleb Sams for $150.

L. Hilsinger

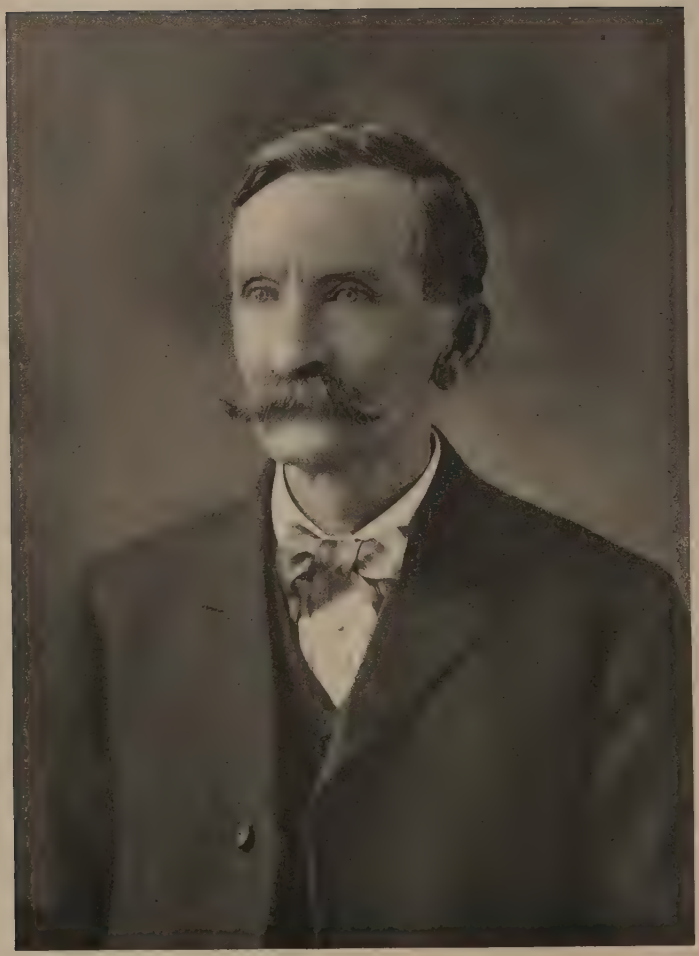
At the August election in 1857, the proposition to issue bonds for building a new court house was carried by a vote of 435 to 276. The necessity for increased accommodations for the county officers was already plainly apparent to the people in spite of the approaching hard times. Accordingly, Judge Edmundson, then county judge, made a contract with John Hyde for the construction of the foundation of a building that should be ample for years to come; and the record shows that on August 15, 1857, Hyde was allowed $150 as a part of the September payment on the court house contract. On the 22nd he was paid $150 more, and on the 29th, $200, these being portions of the $2,000 due him September 1. On the latter date William Rodgers was paid $225 for superintending the construction of the court house and other services. On September 9 the judge issued a proclamation giving notice of an election on October 13 for the purpose of voting bonds to the amount of $20,000 to build the court house. On October 30, 1858, the judge ordered $1,981.43 to be paid to Hyde on his contract, and adds that "this completes the sum of $26,600 which has been paid on the court house; the house is therefore received from the hands of the contractors."

During the session of the district court in 1858 it was the expectation of one of the attorneys to obtain a default and judgment against Robert Schreck on an action of debt. The sheriff made the usual call for the defendant and Judge W. M. Stone (afterwards governor of the state) picked up his pen to note the default and judgment. Turning around he discovered Schreck, who was leaning against his desk and who at the same moment asked the sheriff what he wanted of him. The judge said, "We're beating you, Mr. Schreck, for I'm giving judgment against you." Schreck answered, "Don't care a d——m, Judge, I'll beat the sheriff on the execution." And he did.

The old court house was not removed until October,

1859, which brought out the following reminiscence from H. J. Skiff in the Free Press: "Once it was the house of the town. I remember well when about all the business of the county was conducted in it. Thither we used to go every Tuesday night to the postoffice to hear our old townsman, Jesse Rickman, the postmaster, read over the list of letters, brought by Valentine Adamson. It was not until the spring of 1853 that we had over one mail a week, and that was brought every Tuesday by Valentine Adamson, and we used to all gather around the old court house while "Jess" Rickman opened the mail. In that same old house we used to have both law and gospel dealt out to us. It was there that I incurred the sore displeasure of Judge McFarland, so much so that he fined me a great many hundred dollars and sent me to jail for contempt of court —in a horn. All sorts of law has been dispensed (with) there and all sorts of gospel, too. And now it makes me quite sad to see it going down."

H. J. Skiff incurred the displeasure of Judge McFarland because Skiff opposed his election to the bench in 1853. In the spring of 1854 McFarland came to Newton and commenced his court. In the first hour Skiff arose to perform some simple duty in one of his cases, perhaps to ask a continuance, when he was ordered by the judge to sit down. Skiff opened his mouth to remark that he guessed he had a right to talk in that court, when he was promptly stopped by the judge, who fined him $10 for contempt of court. "Pile it on," sarcastically answered Skiff. At which invitation the judge doubled the fine. The altercation continued until Skiff stood indebted to the school fund in the sum of $150. The judge ordered the clerk to make out a commitment, who suggested to his honor that he couldn't get it served. The commitment was delivered to the sheriff, but it was not served. In the evening the attorneys all met for consultation at Skiff's residence. The next morning when court opened the at-



W. G. CLEMENTS.

torneys by agreement continued all their cases, whereupon the judge ordered the sheriff to adjourn the court. The contempt cases against Skiff were appealed by him to the supreme court and McFarland's judgments were set aside (See State v. Skiff, 2 Iowa, 550). Skiff was a man highly educated, a graduate of Yale, and enjoyed a good practice. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1858, where he took a prominent part. He afterwards served in the Union army. After the war he retired from the practice. He died in Newton in 1904.

Names of some of the old lawyers: H. J. Skiff, Thomas H. Miller, S. G. Smith, O. C. Howe, H. S. Winslow, S. N. Lindley, G. R. Shays, J. W. Wilson, J. W. Sennett, D. L. Clark, D. Ryan, Robert Ryan, J. C. Cook.

William G. Clements, Newton, Iowa, was born at Flushing, Belmont county, Ohio, January 2, 1847. His parents were John R. and Melinda (Ramage) Clements. He spent his boyhood in Belmont and Morgan counties, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools of Jasper county, Iowa, the Academy Wittemberg, same county, and the Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. He read law in the office of Judge O. C. Howe, Newton, and at Prairie City, Iowa. He was admitted at Newton, November 26, 1869. He commenced the practice of law at Prairie City, Iowa, in March, 1870. In August, 1870, he formed a partnership with Sidney Williams in practice at the same place, which partnership continued until August, 1872, at which time the partnership was dissolved. After that time he continued in practice alone until November, 1876, at which time he formed a partnership with Hon. B. C. Ward, which continued until 1893. In October, 1887, Mr. Clements removed from Prairie City to Newton, and the firm of Clements & Ward maintained offices in Newton and Prairie City until 1893, at which time the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Ward moved to Des Moines and Mr. Clements formed a partnership with A. A. Arnold of

Prairie City, which continued until January 1, 1899, at which time the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Clements having been elected one of the judges of the Sixth judicial district of Iowa. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1870. He was secretary of the board of education of Prairie City for eighteen years. He was mayor of Prairie City in 1886. In 1888 he was elected county attorney of Jasper county and re-elected in 1890, and served four years. In 1898 he was elected judge of the Sixth judicial district of Iowa, and re-elected in 1902, and again in 1906, and is now occupying the bench.

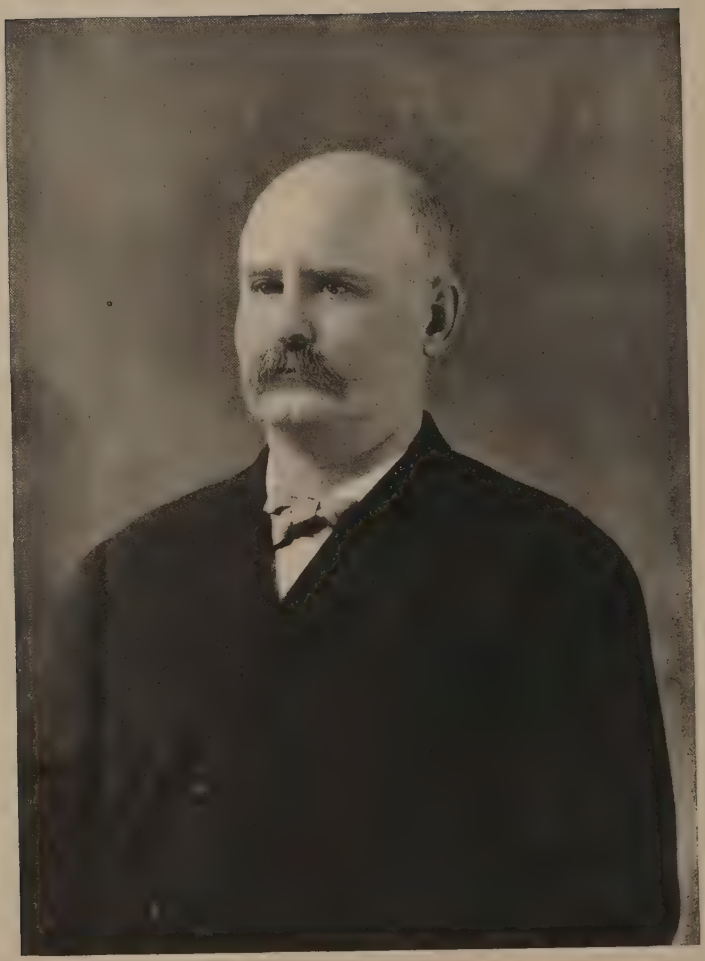
Frank H. Clements was born November 11, 1871, at Prairie City, Jasper county, Iowa. His parents were Wm. G. and Hattie Clements. He attended the public schools of Prairie City and Newton and graduated from the Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, in 1895, and from Iowa State University law school, Iowa City, Iowa, in 1898, and was admitted at Iowa City in June of that year. He commenced to practice January 1, 1899, entering into a partnership with A. A. Arnold at Prairie City, which firm now continues with offices at Newton.

E. C. Ogg, Newton, Iowa, was born in Pennsylvania January 13, 1851. He spent his boyhood in Allamakee county, Iowa. He attended the common schools and graduated from Iowa State University in 1878. He read law in the office of S. C. Cook, Newton, Iowa, and was admitted before the supreme court in the spring of 1880. He formed a partnership with Cook & Ogg, which continued four years. He then formed a partnership with O. C. Meredith, which continued until 1900. Since that time he has been alone in the practice of law. He has been a member of the school board for fifteen years. Mr. Ogg is an able lawyer and influential citizen.

Oliver C. Meredith was born December 15, 1847, in Henry county, Indiana. He came to Jasper county, Iowa, when twelve years of age. He attended the public schools

E. W. Clyg

O. C. Meredith



and took a two years course at Iowa College, Grinnell. He read law with John C. Meredith, and was admitted at Des Moines in 1877. He began the practice of law at once in Newton and has continued with good success ever since. He was county attorney from 1896 to 1900. He was referee in bankruptcy for six years. He is regarded as a first-class lawyer.

William O. McElroy was born in Fayette county, Ohio, February 2, 1858. His father was Hugh and his mother was Martha (Kerr) McElroy. He spent seven years of his boyhood near Greenfield, Ohio, and the balance of his life has been spent in Jasper county, Iowa. It was his intention in early life to pursue an engineering career. He was educated at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, graduating from the civil engineering course in 1881. He read law in the office of David Ryan at Newton in 1883, and was admitted to practice May 14, 1884. Since that time he has been a resident of Newton. He was a member of the firm of Ryan & McElroy, composed of David Ryan and himself, from date of his admission in May, 1884, until Mr. Ryan went on the district bench, January 1, 1887. He then formed a partnership with James A. Kerr, under the firm name of Kerr & McElroy, this partnership continuing until January 1, 1891. Subsequently, excepting one year in which he practiced law with Mr. Northup, as McElroy & Northup, he practiced law alone until July, 1903, when the firm of McElroy & Cox was formed, which continues to exist. Our subject has been in successful practice at Newton for twenty-two years. He is a Knight Templar and belongs to other Masonic orders. He is serving his seventeenth year as trustee of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, having been chairman of said board during six years, ending 1900. He has served as county attorney, city solicitor, member of the school board and has been president of the board of library trustees of the city of

Newton from its first organization, about twelve years ago, to the present time. He has been a strong republican all his life.

Charles O. McLain was born in Jeffersonville, Indiana, September 1, 1860, and is a son of J. H. and Maria (Early) McLain. He came to Iowa with his parents when he was ten years old. He attended the common school and read law with Judge H. S. Winslow and E. J. Salmon, of Newton. He was admitted before the supreme court of Iowa in July, 1894. Mr. McLain began to practice at Colfax under the firm name of Winslow & McLain, which continued until the death of Judge Winslow, December 11, 1899. The following spring he removed to Newton and he is now engaged in the general practice.

J. C. Cook was born in Ohio December 26, 1846. He was educated at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. He read law and was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1867. He began to practice law at Newton. In 1876 he was nominated for attorney general. He was chairman of the democratic state convention in 1877 and a candidate for district judge in 1878, and was elected for a term of four years. He is now attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for Iowa, and is located at Cedar Rapids.

S. G. Smith was born in Green County, N. Y., May 22, 1831. He attended Oberlin College, Ohio, read law, and was admitted in 1857. He was of the firm of Smith & Wilson at the time of his death. August, 1862, he was commissioned major of the fortieth Iowa volunteer infantry, but resigned in 1864. He was mayor of Newton, state senator and district attorney of the Sixth judicial district. In 1878 he was president of the State Normal School.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The members of the bar of Jasper county at this time are as follows: Judge W. G. Clements, A. F. Brown,

W. R. Cooper, J. H. Fugard, F. L. Kennedy, McElroy & Cox, C. O. McLain, Mowry & Cross, E. M. S. McLaughlin, E. C. Ogg, C. O. Edge, Harrah & Myers, L. S. Kennington, Morgan & Korf, O. C. Meredith, E. P. Malmberg, Henry Silwold, L. A. Wells, F. H. Clements, Cragin Bros., J. B. Weaver, P. E. Johannsen, G. C. Tripp, M. E. Penquite, H. A. Arnold, A. M. Brous, Geo. C. Kipp, J. Koder, A. B. Shaw, J. W. Burke and J. E. Holmes.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

Jefferson county was organized by act of the legislature, approved January 21, 1839. The first term of court held in the county was at Fairfield, August 2, 1839. Joseph Williams was judge and I. N. Pitzer clerk, and Cyrus Olney acting prosecuting attorney. It is narrated that the judge, on his way to hold court, was refused shelter by a settler who sized him up for a horse thief. The first order of the court was that the eagle side of a silver dime should be used as the temporary official seal of the court. A court house was built in the fall of 1839, and about 1841 a jail was built. Henry B. Norton built the first house in town in 1839. The United States land office was located at Fairfield in 1842, and William Huston opened the first store soon after the town was laid out, and a tavern was kept in a log cabin with one room and a loft, by Thomas Dickey.

Isaac D. Jones was born April 9, 1832. In 1845 he came with his father and located in Jefferson county. He was educated in the district schools of Indiana and Iowa, read law at Fairfield, Iowa, with Charles Negus, was admitted at Fairfield, April 28, 1869, and has been continuously in the practice at Jefferson and adjoining counties since his admission. He was in partnership with J. J. Cummings for eighteen months in 1861 and 1862. In August, 1870, he formed a partnership with W. B. Culbertson, which was mutually dissolved in April, 1882. In De-

cember, 1883, he associated himself with C. D. Fullen and so continued until 1894. Since the last date he has been alone in the practice. Mr. Jones is one of the old and respected residents of Jefferson county and has done what he could to promote its interests.

John J. Cummings was born March 6, 1828, in West Virginia. He was admitted in Columbus, Ohio, January 6, 1855. The next year, 1856, he came west, locating at Centerville, Iowa, and began the practice of law. He remained at Centerville five years and in 1861 he removed to Fairfield and was in practice until 1898, when he retired. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, a member of the Masonic order forty years. He has always been a democrat, but held no political position other than being elected nine times mayor of Fairfield, Iowa.

THE PRESENT BAR.

Attorneys in practice in Jefferson county at this time are as follows: Crail & Crail, John J. Cummings, John A. Huglin, Theodore Hochuly, Isaac D. Jones, A. W. Jaques, Johnson & Johnson, A. G. Jordan, Leggett & McKeney, Ralph H. Munro, W. G. Ross, J. F. Ready, R. F. Ratcliff, E. F. Simmons, E. R. Smith, M. B. Sparks, R. J. Wilson, D. B. Wilson, Chas. R. Conlee, Sands Calhoun.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The first court in Johnson county was in May, 1839, at Gilbert's trading house, about four miles north of Iowa City. Joseph Williams, judge, and T. S. Parvin, prosecutor. The next term was in September following, at Iowa City. Except a few indictments and a criminal trial no business of importance was transacted.

In 1840 the county seat was located at Iowa City. Not until 1847 was there a court house, when a small brick one was built a short distance from the court house square. This was destroyed by fire in 1857. In 1859 a massive

building, at great expense, was erected in that square, which, because of its dangerous and unhealthy condition, was torn down and replaced in 1900 by the present commodious and beautiful structure.

The attorneys who located at Iowa City prior to 1850 were: In 1840, William I. Gilbert; in 1841, W. C. Regan, James P. Carleton, Peter H. Patterson, Morgan Reno, George S. Hampton and Gilman Folsom; in 1842, H. D. Downey; in 1843, Eastin Morris; in 1844, Curtis Bates, C. R. Harrison and James Harlan; in 1845, I. M. Preston and P. D. Turner; in 1846, W. Penn Clarke, and in 1848, James D. Templin.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

James P. Carleton, democrat, a native of Maryland, educated and admitted to the bar in Indiana, was one of the prominent men of his day; speaker of the territorial legislature, judge of a district extending from Johnson to and including Polk county, an able lawyer and Christian gentleman. He was suddenly summoned to the Great Tribunal in 1854, in the prime of life, deservedly held in high esteem by the people.

Gilman Folsom, democrat, born 1828, received an excellent literary and legal training in New Hampshire. He was well grounded in the principles of the common law, and as a trial lawyer usually successful. After one term in the legislature in 1854 he transacted but little law business. He died in 1873 and will long be remembered for his many eccentricities and kindness to young attorneys.

W. Penn Clarke, republican, a printer by trade, by hard work attained and for years held a high place in his profession, as the early decisions of the supreme court attest. As reporter of that body, he edited the first eight volumes of the Iowa Reports, which for syllabi and statement of cases are equaled by few and excelled by none of the many volumes issued since. As a member of the convention which framed the constitution of 1857 he was in-

fluential in securing the adoption of a fundamental law under which, with but few amendments, Iowa has prospered and grown great. Mr. Clarke practically abandoned the profession in 1862 to serve as paymaster in the United States army. He died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and was buried on the National cemetery at Arlington.

James D. Templin, democrat, like Harlan and Patterson, leaving the Methodist ministry for the law, was possessed of much good common sense, and by great industry secured and held a large practice until he retired, about 1866, dying in 1882, about sixty-five years of age. Rough in exterior, and sometimes in manner, he had a kind heart. A self-made man, he attained an honorable place in the profession.

James Harlan, whig, republican, moved to Mt. Pleasant and afterwards was United States senator and secretary of the interior.

H. D. Downey, after one term as county attorney, and, Reno one as treasurer of state, became prominent bankers.

Eastin Morris, in the volume of law reports which bears his name, reported many of the decisions of the territorial supreme court, including the celebrated case of "Ralph," the Missouri slave, in which it was decided for the first time in the United States, and that, too, by a court composed entirely of democrats, "that free soil made free men."

The others, not specially noticed above, though of fair ability and highly respected, removed from the county or died without attaining eminence at the bar. The above were the pioneers of the bar of this county.

From 1850 to 1855 came G. D. Woodin, William E. Miller, Levi Robinson, George W. and Rush Clark. Mr. Woodin, after representing the county in the lower house, about 1856 moved to Sigourney, where he successfully practiced until his death in 1905.

W. E. Miller, republican, was district judge from 1859 to 1862 and colonel of the 28th Iowa infantry, which position he resigned on account of ill health. He was elected in 1858 judge of the circuit court, and in 1870 was appointed judge of the supreme court and elected that year to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge E. H. Williams, which position he held until 1875, dying in 1896. He published Miller's Pleading and Practice, and Miller's Annotated Code, both works of great help to the profession. He figured prominently in the decisions of the cases in the supreme court when that tribunal, after much vacillation, finally held that municipal corporations had the power to vote taxes to aid in the building of railroads. While the written opinions of Judge Miller do not evince great legal erudition, they do great research and much good common sense.

Levi Robinson, republican, was elected prosecuting attorney in 1854, and served with credit for about three years. Afterwards, in the early sixties, he formed a partnership with L. B. Patterson, which continued until their death, the former dying in 1897 and the latter in 1896. They were both good lawyers, had a fair practice and commanded the respect and esteem of the people.

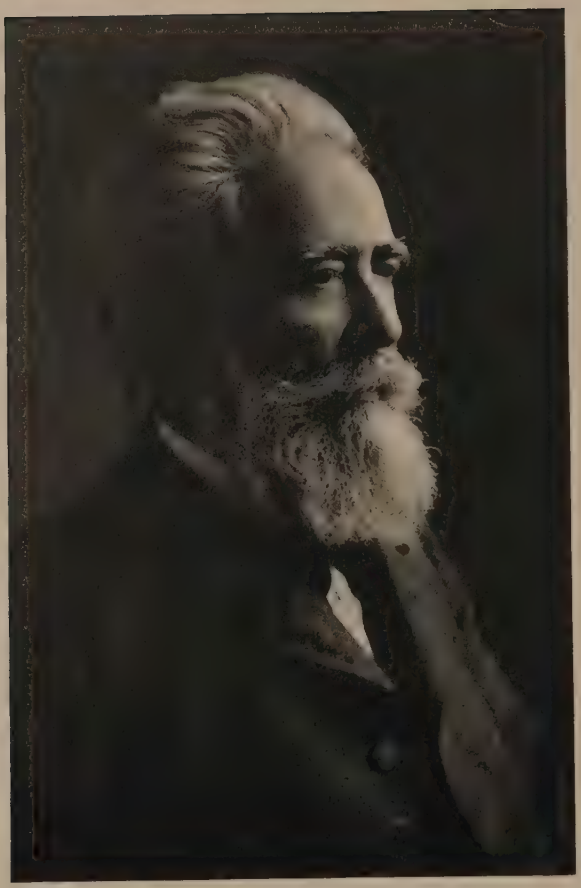
Rush Clark, republican, a Pennsylvanian, came early to the front, both at the bar and in public life. He was a member of the lower branch of the legislature in 1860 and in 1862, and he served with distinguished ability as speaker during his second term. He was returned to the house in 1876 and elected to congress, where he died, about forty years of age. Well versed in the principles of the common law, a fine trial lawyer and of popular address, for almost a quarter of a century he was deservedly prominent before the public.

In 1856 **James B. Edmonds, Charles T. Ransom** and **S. H. Fairall** began the practice here. The firm of Edmonds & Ransom for a quarter of a century was prominent

in the state. The former was an attorney of unusual ability, the latter an excellent office lawyer. They for years represented the C. R. I. & P. R'y. Co., were engaged in the most of the leading cases in the county, and had an excellent practice beyond it. Mr. Ransom died in 1888, Mr. Edmonds in 1903.

Mr. Fairall and Mr. Templin were partners from 1857 to 1861, when the firm of Fairall & Boal was formed, and lasted for many years. These firms, with that of Clark & Haddock, were the leading ones, transacting the bulk of the legal business of the county, with a large practice in the federal courts. **George Boal** moved to Denver, where he died in 1896. He was possessed of wonderful powers of analysis, and had the faculty of making plain to courts and juries the most abstruse and complicated questions of both law and fact.

S. H. Fairall was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, June 21, 1835, of English and Welsh ancestors, who came to America before the Revolution. He graduated at Washington (Pa.) College June 20, 1855, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Iowa June 21, 1856, and in the United States courts, in the circuit and district, in 1861 and 1864, and in the United States supreme in 1867. In 1861 he was elected to the lower house of the Iowa legislature, in 1864 county supervisor, in 1867 and 1871 to the state senate, in 1886 and 1890 district judge, which position he resigned to resume the practice in December, 1893. From 1866 to 1886 he was, except four years, attorney for the county board of supervisors. In 1892 he published the "Iowa Reference Digest" and in 1902 "The Township Laws of Iowa." His name as attorney first appears in 1856 in the eighth volume of Iowa reports and thereafter as attorney or judge in more than one hundred of the subsequent volumes. In addition to the places of trust above mentioned, Judge Fairall was for years school and bank director, vestryman in the Episcopal



Wm J. Haddock

church and delegate to its conventions, and to the conventions, state, congressional and national, of the political party (democratic) in whose councils he was prominent for half a century.

About 1859 **H. D. McKay** and **J. H. Bradley,** under the firm name of McKay & Bradley, succeeded to the law practice of Judge Miller, and for a few years were prominent in the profession. The former went into the army, and from thence to Kansas, and afterwards to Missouri, where, in the Ozark mountains, he is a large fruit grower. Mr. Bradley located at Marshalltown and was for years district judge, and now is in the practice in Illinois. They were both good lawyers, and are kindly remembered in this county.

Shortly after the close of the Civil War **W. J. Haddock, Frank O'Shaughnessey, John Williams, W. B. Gaston** and **J. V. Blackwell** came here, all of whom are dead. Mr. Haddock was for many years a member of the firm of Clark & Haddock, for a time judge of the circuit court, and about 1870 became secretary of the board of regents of the State University, which position he filled with ability until 1906, when he died, leaving a spotless name and many warm friends.

William J. Haddock was born at Toome Bridge, near Belfast, county Antoine, Ireland, February 28, 1832. His parents came to America in 1849, settling in Philadelphia, where he remained seven years. The best account to be given of Judge Haddock's life will be found in his own writings. He was chary of them, so chary that many of his friends will learn with surprise that his life was in a measure written in the books that came from his pen; rather to be read between than on the lines, since he was modest to a fault in speaking of himself. These booklets cover the years from 1888 to 1905. They are in the form of letters to one or two close friends, to his nieces, his brothers, and to his wife. In these years there were issued

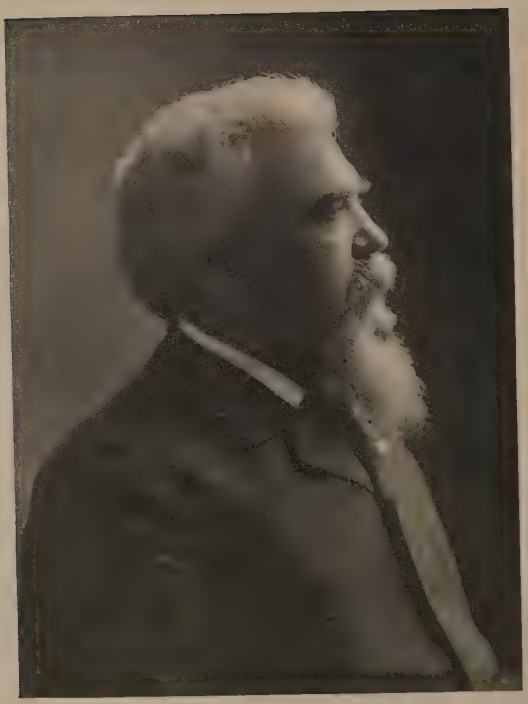
perhaps twelve or fifteen letters, a complete set of which will be the pride and despair of "Collectors of Iowana." Printed in very limited numbers, sometimes as few as twenty, in no case exceeding one hundred, they possess "Much of the freedom of a personal journal, and the charm and frankness of a transparent sincerity. They are indeed autographical, without egotism." Judge Haddock came to Iowa in 1856 and located northeast of Iowa City. In 1859 he came to Iowa City and entered the law office of G. W. and Rush Clark and read law. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar. He was superintendent of schools of Johnson county in 1863 and 1864. In September, 1872, he was appointed judge of the circuit court of the eighth judicial district. The firm of Clark & Haddock was terminated by the death of the senior partner in 1879, and while Judge Haddock continued for some time to hold the form of a law office he no longer appeared in court in other than university cases or the settlement of his late partner's estate.

Mr. O'Shaughnessey was admitted in 1866, bidding fair to become a good lawyer, but he died in 1869, to the deep regret of his brother attorneys and of those who knew him.

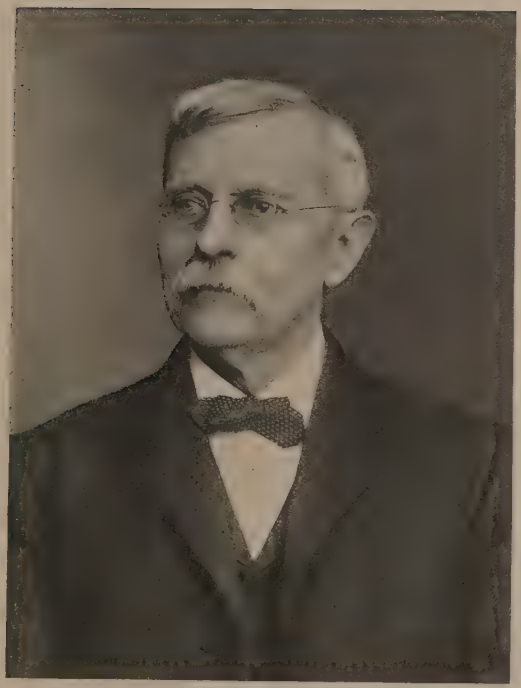
John Williams, a veteran of the Civil war, died in 1876, having ably filled the office of county judge of this county.

Captain Gaston, one of the most brilliant advocates of this bar, drifted into the role of lecturer on spiritualism and temperance, dying in Pennsylvania in 1880.

Charles Baker, born January 10, 1843, in Saratoga County, N. Y., served through the Civil war in a regiment from Wisconsin, where he was raised. He read law in the office of J. Y. Blackwell, in Iowa City, and was admitted in 1866. He was one of the strong men of the commission which reported the code of 1897. In his long practice he became familiar with the objects, meaning and defects of the statutes and comprehended wherein their revision was



GEO. W. BALL.



MILTON REMLEY.

necessary. To him the people are largely indebted for that excellent compilation of their written law. Having no taste for politics, he, for forty years, devoted his time exclusively to his profession and thereby attained that high place therein accorded him by the bar and people.

George Washington Ball, democrat, born in Jefferson county, June 7, 1847, of that historic Ball family so closely connected with the life of Washington, completed his collegiate course at the Wesleyan University, and graduated in the law department of the State University of Iowa in 1870. Shortly thereafter he formed a partnership with Mr. Baker. He is an active Methodist, bank director, thirty-second degree Mason and past grand master of that order. He was county attorney two terms, one term in the house of the general assembly, twice in the senate and is now mayor of Iowa City. He is one of the leading prominent democrats in the state.

Milton Remley, republican, was born October 12, 1844, at Lewisburg, W. Va. He read law in the office of the Hon. C. R. Scott, who was for years district attorney for this district and afterwards a noted judge at Omaha, Neb. Mr. Remley was admitted to the bar in Jones county in 1868 and located in Iowa City in 1874, from which time he has been prominent in legal, business, political, church and social circles. From 1895 to 1901 he ably filled the office of attorney general of the state. He was thrice a delegate to the national republican convention. In 1892 he was a presidential elector at large. For years he has been president of the Baptist state conventions and trustee of the Des Moines College.

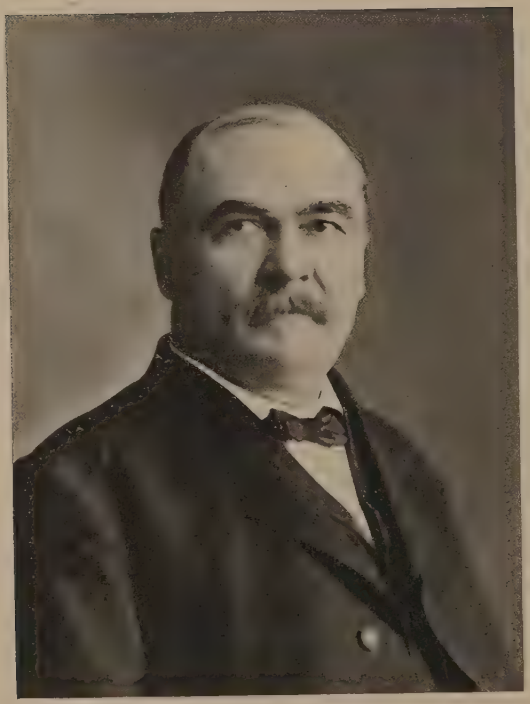
George E. Remley, a son of the above, born June 22, 1881, a graduate of the State University of Iowa, law department, 1905, became a member of the firm of Remley & Remley, and though an ardent republican, he has not wasted any time due to his profession in politics. He bids fair to sustain the reputation of the Virginia stock, whence he came.

George A. Ewing, republican, born December 28, 1842, in Fairfield County, Ohio, of the old Ewing family, once so prominent in state and national affairs, was admitted to the bar in that state, and settled in Iowa City in 1871, where he has led an active life. His broadness of views, fidelity to friends, genial disposition, wonderful powers of portrayal of character and his ready wit, have justly won for him the reputation of a successful lawyer.

C. S. Ranck, republican, was born in Pennsylvania in 1847. He graduated from the State University of Iowa, law department, in 1871. In 1874 he opened an office, and ever since he has been in active practice. He was city solicitor two years, county attorney six years, 1884-1890; member of house 1892-96, and of the senate, member of city school board three years and seven and one-half years trustee of the state deaf and dumb asylum. After a quarter of a century, ably filling public positions, and at times prominent as a political leader, he has devoted his energies to his profession, in which he holds a high place. He and Stephen Bradley since 1893 have been partners, with a large practice.

A. E. Swisher, democrat, was born in Johnson county, March 6, 1846, of English and German ancestors, who early settled in the colonies. He graduated in the State University of Iowa, in the collegiate department, in 1872, and in the law in 1874. For many years he was the local attorney of the B. C. R. & N. R'y Co., twelve years president of the Citizens Savings & Trust Co., one of the four banks of Iowa City. In 1905 he was president of the Iowa State Bar Association, and a delegate to the American Bar Association. In general affairs he is active and public spirited. He is one of the pillars of the Methodist church, and under his supervision that body is building an edifice which in plan and architecture is worthy of the university city.

John W. Slater, democrat, was born in Connecticut in



JOHN J. NEY.

1850. In 1871 he graduated in the law department of the State University of Iowa. He practiced in Iowa City until 1905, when he moved to Onida, S. D., where he has a good business.

Joe A. Edwards, republican, was born in Illinois. He saw service in the Civil War, graduated in law in the State University of Iowa in 1873, and, after a successful practice suddenly, in 1898, died, beloved by his profession. He was in 1897 elected to the legislature, where he made a good record for ability and fidelity to his constituents.

John J. Ney, democrat, was born at Sandusky, Ohio, June 6, 1852. He received his collegiate and law education at Notre Dame University, Indiana, where he graduated in the law in 1875. He soon thereafter began the practice at Independence, Iowa. From 1884 to 1894 he was judge of the circuit and district courts in the Dubuque district, which office he filled with ability and satisfaction, when he became a law professor in the State University of Iowa, serving four years. The firm of Ney & Holbert justly ranks with the first in the state.

W. F. Conklin, democrat, was born in Johnson county. He graduated in the law class of the State University of Iowa in 1878. He was in the practice until he enlisted for the Cuban war. Afterwards he served in the Philippines as corporal in the United States army for three years. The profession lost a good lawyer, the army gained a good soldier.

O. A. Byington, democrat, was born December 1, 1859, in Johnson county, of Scotch and English parentage, who came to Massachusetts in 1634, thence to New York, Ohio, and to Iowa in 1849. He graduated at the State University of Iowa in the collegiate department in 1880, and in the law in 1881. For four years he was superintendent of the county schools. He was a member of the Forty-first general assembly, and in 1902 was elected judge of the Eighth judicial district, which office he filled with ability

and fidelity. Prior to 1893, when not county superintendent, he was engaged in the active practice. He is a Presbyterian and an Odd Fellow and he has a large circle of warm friends.

W. H. Bailey, republican, was born April 19, 1859, in Johnson county. After completing his collegiate and law courses in the State University of Iowa he graduated with the title of LL. B., 1861, and since has been in active practice in Iowa City. In 1893 he became the senior member of the firm of Bailey & Murphy, one of the leading law firms of the county. His specialty is municipal corporation law, having ably filled the office of city attorney of Iowa City for six years. He is an active leader in his party and in the English Lutheran church, and is largely interested in several large manufacturing and other interests in the city.

W. F. Murphy, democrat, was born in Warren county, Illinois, of Irish and German parentage. He graduated from the State University of Iowa, law department, in 1880. He engaged in general business until 1888, from which time he was county auditor. In 1903 the partnership of Bailey & Murphy began, which transacts a large business. Mr. Murphy gives special attention to probate and real estate matters.

Amasa E. Maine, graduated in the law department of the State University of Iowa in 1883. He has been in the practice almost ever since.

George W. Koontz, democrat, was born in Washington, Pa., March 20, 1843. He was clerk of the district court in 1875-81; county auditor, 1884-88; in the house, 1898-1906; no opposition at last election; admitted to bar June 14, 1884; cashier Citizens Savings & Trust Co. Bank, 1888-1905; since president; chief officer in chautauqua association of this city and closely connected with very many of its other interests.

Stephen Bradley, democrat, born December 26, 1850;

clerk district court, 1881-84; since then in the practice; is of the well-known firm of Ranck & Bradley. By his experience as clerk he obtained that knowledge of the probate law and of the practice in the courts which cannot otherwise be so well acquired.

Matthew Cavanaugh, democrat, born 1832; graduated Cornell College (Iowa), 1857; admitted Linn county bar, 1860; sheriff, 1874-78; mayor Iowa City, 1880-81; member of school board, 1884-90; in the practice over a quarter of a century.

Martin J. Wade, democrat, of Iowa City, was born in Burlington, Vermont, October 20, 1861; removed to Iowa at early age; was educated in the common schools and St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, and at Iowa State University, where he graduated LL. B in 1886. He practiced law from 1886 to 1893, when he was appointed to the position of judge of the Eighth judicial district of Iowa, in which position he served until January 1, 1903. He was lecturer in the college of law of the Iowa State University from 1891 to 1903; lecturer in the college of medicine from 1895 to 1903; president of Iowa State Bar Association 1897-98; was elected to Fifty-eighth congress, receiving 19,825 votes to 18,667 for William Hoffman, republican, 1,-162 for A. K. Gifford, prohibitionist and 292 for Francis Bacon, socialist. He is senior member of the law firm of Wade, Dutcher & Davis, which has a large practice in state and federal courts.

George B. Holbert, born 1867, graduated in law in the State University of Iowa in 1890; county attorney of Van Buren county two years; located in Iowa City in 1896, and has by his ability and indefatigable industry secured a large clientage. Though a good all-around trial lawyer, his success in criminal cases has added largely both to his high standing as a lawyer and to the contents of his purse.

Ralph P. Howell, republican, born in Johnson county, December 12, 1870; studied in the county and public

schools and graduated in the law department of the State University of Iowa in 1899. Since then he has been in the practice, most of that time a member of the firm of Howell & Wilson. In 1906 he was elected judge of the district court on the republican ticket. Judge Howell has devoted much of his time to military affairs, being a member of the Iowa national guard. During 1898 he was judge advocate with rank of major. That year he received from the president a commission with the rank of captain in the volunteer service. Afterwards he was elected captain in the fifty-fourth infantry and subsequently twice major, which position he now holds.

William J. Baldwin, democrat, born in New York, April 13, 1861, was county superintendent 1888-92, and admitted to the bar 1894, since which time he has been in active practice, being the senior member of the firm of Baldwin & Fairchilds. Though devoted to his profession, he occasionally takes a hand in politics, being prominent in his party.

Timothy M. Fairchilds, democrat, born in 1868, graduated from the State University of Iowa in 1896; county attorney 1902-06, of the firm of Baldwin & Fairchilds.

Fred L. Stevens, democrat, born in Johnson county, January 6, 1878; graduated with degree of LL. B. in State University of Iowa in 1900; since been in the practice, receiving his fair share. While active in politics, he is not an office seeker. He is a Mason, a K. of P. and B. P. O. E.

Henry Negus, republican, born February 22, 1859, at Cedar county, of Quaker parentage; finished his law course in the State University of Iowa in 1903, and at once opened an office in Iowa City, where he has a good business. He is a member of Palestine commandery.

Charles M. Dutcher, republican, was born April 29, 1869, in Ellen county, Kansas; took collegiate and law course in the State University of Iowa, where he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1894, from which time

he has been a busy, successful lawyer. Active in politics, he was elected county attorney over a large democratic majority in 1898; is president of the Iowa City school board, a Mason of high degree, a Knights of Pythias, and belongs to numerous Greek societies. He is a member of the firm of Wade, Dutcher & Davis.

Walter M. Davis, republican, born November 30, 1868, at Johnson county, of Welch parentage; four years in collegiate department of the State University of Iowa, and received there the degree of LL. B. in 1898; for years a partner of Mr. Dutcher, now of the firm of Wade, Dutcher & Davis. He is a colonel on the staff of Governor Cummins, a Mason, a Knights of Pythias and belongs to Phi Kap Psi and other college fraternities.

William J. McDonald, democrat, born in Buchanan county, November 26, 1872. After attending for some time the collegiate department, he graduated in the law department of the State University of Iowa in 1903, when he began, and has attained, a good practice. In March, 1903, he was elected city attorney, and re-elected in 1905, carrying every ward in the city. In 1906, by a flattering majority, he was elected county attorney.

George W. Swords, republican; born in 1860; graduated in law in the State University of Iowa in 1898; member of the firm of Fairall, Swords & Zmunt; specialty, settlement of insolvent National Bank; receiver of First National Bank of Grinnell, and of National Bank of Minot, N. D.

Vincent Zmunt, democrat; born in Bohemia; graduated at Ames Agricultural College in 1892; law department of the State University of Iowa in 1894; county attorney, 1898-1902; trustee of Ames Agricultural College; of firm of Fairall, Swords & Zmunt.

Edwin B. Wilson, republican; born in Johnson county 1873; graduate, collegiate, 1894; law, 1896; active and attentive to business, has a good practice.

L. W. Clearman, republican; born 1875; graduate of the State University of Iowa in law in 1900; specialty, titles to real estate; for years the manager of the oldest abstract company in the state.

Sam D. Whiting, democrat; born 1875; graduate in law in the State University of Iowa in 1906; county superintendent 1900-1904.

Frank J. Horak, democrat; born 1846, and graduated in the State University of Iowa in 1879; for eight years justice of the peace; his decisions notable for promptness, fairness and ability. He has an extensive probate business.

James M. Cash, born 1869; graduate of the State University of Iowa, law department, 1893.

S. A. Coldren, democrat, born 1873; graduate in the State University of Iowa law department, 1896. The firm of Cash & Coldren from 1898 to 1904 had a large and lucrative business as real estate lawyers and investors.

George W. Ball, Jr., democrat; born February 16, 1881; graduate collegiate department of the State University of Iowa, 1901; law, 1903. He is prominent in fraternal circles, being a mason, Knight of Pythias, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and a member of Phi Delta Theta; and active in military affairs; since 1901 lieutenant and captain Fiftieth regiment Iowa National Guards.

All of the members of the Johnson county bar went to the common schools; some few to academies; but few of those prior to 1850 received a collegiate education; and until 1871 but one of them, Mr. Robinson, attended a law school. After that year, with but few exceptions, they all graduated in the law department of the State University of Iowa. In morals, intelligence and property, they are on a level with the average of the people of the community. Its members have been congressmen, cabinet officers, judges, and held other high positions in state and national governments. For more than half a century that

bar has occupied the front rank among the bars of other counties and states, and the evidence of the industry and ability of its members is recorded in the one hundred and thirty-six volumes of the supreme court reports, and in the thousands of pages of judicial records in ninety-nine counties in Iowa.

JONES COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

This county was named and its boundaries fixed by the territorial legislature of Wisconsin at its session of 1838 and 1839 at Burlington. The name given it was in honor of General George W. Jones, who was United States surveyor with his office at Dubuque; also delegate to congress from Wisconsin territory, and later representative of Iowa in the United States senate. The first term of court was held at Edenburgh, in 1840, by Thomas S. Wilson, judge. In 1845 the county-seat was removed from Edenburgh to Newport by a vote of the people. There was at this time only a small log cabin in the place. In 1847 the county-seat was removed to Lexington. The name of the town was soon changed to Anamosa in honor of a handsome Indian girl, who once made her home there, and whose father was a chief named Nas-i-nus. William Haddock issued the first newspaper in the county in February, 1852. It was called the "Anamosa News."

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of Jones county are as follows: R. M. Corbit, Cash & Rhinehart, Park Chamberlain, W. I. Chamberlain, A. A. Cole, Geo. D. Sailor, J. W. Doxsee, Ellison & Gorman, N. W. Hutchins, Herrick & Bauder, J. J. Locher, B. J. Lawcamp, Geo. C. Lawrence, Davis McCarn, Remley & Remley, D. D. Rorick, E. E. Reed, J. S. Stacy, Welch & Welch.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Benj. H. Miller is a native of Iowa being born in Jones county April 10, 1845. His father was a native of West

Virginia, and his mother was from Pennsylvania. They both went to Ohio when quite young. They settled in Jones county, Iowa, in 1844. The subject of this sketch was educated at the district and graded schools of Jones county. He read law alone, under Thomas Pierce, at Anamosa, but he was never in his office except to borrow books. He was admitted March 13, 1876, before Judge McKean, circuit judge of Jones county. He began to practice his profession in 1876 at Olin, and continued there until 1897, when he removed to Anamosa. In 1899 he formed a partnership with Park Chamberlain which continued until Mr. Miller was elected district judge in 1902. Judge Miller is a democrat and has served several terms as mayor of Anamosa.

Howard M. Remley was born in Lewisburg, West Virginia, January 17, 1846. His parents were James and Jane C. (Anderson) Remley. His father's folks came from Germany to the United States about 1760 and settled in Pennsylvania. Then in about 1790 they removed to Virginia (now West Virginia). His mother's family were English and settled in New Jersey in 1699. Twenty years afterwards, 1719, they moved to Virginia. Howard M. received his education in a private school at Lewisburg and at the Iowa City high school. He took a collegiate course at the State University and was graduated in 1869. In 1872 he graduated from the law department of the same institution and was admitted the same year. He opened an office with his brother under the firm name of Remley & Remley. They were together about four years, when his brother moved to Iowa City. Then he joined with T. R. Ercanbrack and continued with him for twenty years, when he went on the bench and served nearly seven years. Since then he and his son, J. E., have been together as Remley & Remley, and they are doing a general law business. In politics he is a republican and generally active, more on account of his friends than for self. He has never held office other than district judge.

James E. Remley was born in Anamosa, Iowa, February 24, 1877, and is a son of Judge Howard M. and Mary (Underwood) Remley. His mother's folks were from Rhode Island, coming to Iowa in 1855. He graduated from the public schools and high school in 1896. He then took a collegiate course at the Iowa State University, Iowa City, and graduated in 1900, and from the law department in 1901. He practiced alone from July, 1901, to January 1, 1903, when he joined his father under the firm name of Remley & Remley. He is a republican and generally active in politics. He was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1901.

Frank O. Ellison was born in New York City July 4, 1853. He attended the common and high schools in New York, and Mount Morris Academy. He read law over two years at Indianola, Iowa, and was admitted before Judge Maxwell in 1874. He was in the office of Major E. S. Bailey of Clinton, when in the spring of 1875 he removed to Wyoming, Iowa, and practiced his profession until 1889, then removing to Anamosa. He has been city attorney, county attorney, member of the Twenty-fifth general assembly and state senator. In 1904 he was presidential elector from the Fifth congressional district.

John S. Stacy was born March 13, 1833, at De Kalb, St. Lawrence county, New York. His early education was obtained at the old plank school house at De Kalb, New York. He graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York. He read law by himself and was admitted before Judge Tuttle at Tipton, Iowa, in 1858. In 1859 he formed a partnership under the firm name of Cutler & Stacy, which continued until the fall of 1862. He then practiced alone five years, when in 1867 Milton Remley joined him, and the firm became Stacy & Remley. They were together until 1872 when Mr. Stacy removed to California. In about 1875 he returned to Anamosa and has been in general practice since. He was revenue col-

lector seven years, county judge one term and member of national convention which nominated Lincoln for second term.

Thomas R. Ercanbrack was born in New York State August 19, 1832. He had a good education, having graduated from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1858. He was admitted to the New York bar November 25, 1859, and to the Iowa bar December 3, 1867. He began to practice at Anamosa in 1868. He was a delegate to the republican national convention held at Philadelphia in 1900. Mr. Ercanbrack died August 4, 1901.

D. McCarn was born at Newark, New York, April 11, 1832. His father was James and his mother Margaret (Failing) McCarn. They came from an old New York Dutch family. His education was acquired at the common schools of his native town under private tutors. He read law at Newark, New York, with S. K. Williams, and was admitted to practice in that state in 1855. He came west and opened an office at Tipton in the fall of 1856. In 1857 he removed to Anamosa, and he has been in practice here since that time. He was probate judge for five years—1864 to 1869—under the old law. In politics he is a republican, but has not been active in late years.

Park Chamberlain was born at Wyoming, Iowa, February 6, 1877. He was educated at the Wyoming public schools and the State University of Iowa. He read law with his father, W. I. Chamberlain, and at the State University of Iowa, and was admitted May 10, 1899. He began to practice at Wyoming, removing to Anamosa in July, 1900, when he entered into partnership with B. H. Miller, which continued until January, 1903.

Chas. J. Cash was born at Anamosa, Iowa, February 20, 1870. He was graduated from the Anamosa high school in 1889. He read law with F. O. Ellison two years, and was admitted in 1894. He was county attorney from 1903 to 1904.

George C. Gorman was born in Jones county December 21, 1882. He attended St. Joseph college, Dubuque, Iowa, and graduated from the law department of the State University in June, 1905, and was admitted to the bar.

Bennett E. Rhinehart was born in Pennsylvania November 27, 1868. He came to Iowa with his parents and settled in Taylor county, in 1869. He read law and was admitted in 1896. He has served as city attorney of Anamosa.

A. G. Bauder, Monticello, was born May 6, 1875, and was educated in the public and high schools of Elgin, Iowa, where he spent his boyhood. He graduated from the Northern Indiana Normal, at Valparaiso, Indiana, in 1897, and from the Iowa State University law department in 1900, and he was then admitted. He began the law business with Mr. Wilds at Anamosa, under the firm name of Wilds & Bauder. In 1901 he removed to Monticello and became a member of the firm of Herrick & Bauder. They are engaged in general practice. In politics Mr. Bauder is a republican, and he is county attorney at the present time—1906.

Jacob W. Doxsee was born in Summitt county, Ohio, January 17, 1857, and is a son of Alfred R. and Mary J. (Bennett) Doxsee. His grandfather came from Holland and settled in New York, and then removed to Ohio in an early day. Jacob attended the high school at Monticello, and Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa. He graduated from the State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, in 1877. He read law with M. W. Herrick, Monticello, two years, and was admitted before Judge McKean in March, 1879. In 1880 he formed a partnership with Mr. Herrick, which continued until 1889. Since that time he has practiced alone, making probate law a specialty. Mr. Doxsee was a delegate to the republican national convention that nominated Roosevelt in 1904. Mr. Doxsee, in collaboration

with Mr. Herrick, published a work on probate law and practice in 1884, which was received with much favor by the lawyers of Iowa.

Erwin E. Reed was born June 15, 1873. He graduated from the Monticello high school in 1891. He then took a law course at the Drake University and was graduated in 1898, and admitted in 1900. He was county attorney of Jones county from 1901 to 1902, and city attorney of Monticello. He served in the Spanish-American war thirteen months, being discharged May 13, 1899.

John J. Locher was born in Delaware county, Iowa, December 8, 1877. His parents settled in Monticello, Iowa, in 1871. John J. took a legal course at the Drake University and graduated in 1904 and was admitted that year. He is city attorney, secretary and director of the Carnegie library, and secretary of the Business Men's Association of Monticello.

W. I. Chamberlain, Wyoming, Iowa, was born in Binghamton, New York, March 24, 1846. He was educated at the Binghamton academy. He read law from 1867 to 1870 with B. H. White, Wyoming, Iowa, and was admitted in 1870. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Wyoming continuously since 1871. Since 1880 has edited the "Wyoming Journal."

KEOKUK COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

Keokuk county was organized February 5, 1844. In April, 1844, John M. Waters was elected first judge of the county, and Edour Shugarth, clerk; W. H. Brown, treasurer; George W. Hayes, sheriff; J. H. Smith, J. Hollingsworth and Emos Darnell, commissioners. In July, 1844, Judge Williams held the first court at Sigourney. Previous to this time the county business had been transacted at Newton, where there was then a log cabin and a schoolhouse. Edour Shugarth built the first house in Sigourney in 1844. Town lots were sold at that time for twelve dol-

lars. A court-house square was laid out in 1845, upon which a log house was built for the use of county officers and courts, at a cost of about two hundred and twenty dollars. J. N. and J. E. Paschall published the first newspaper of the county in June, 1854.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

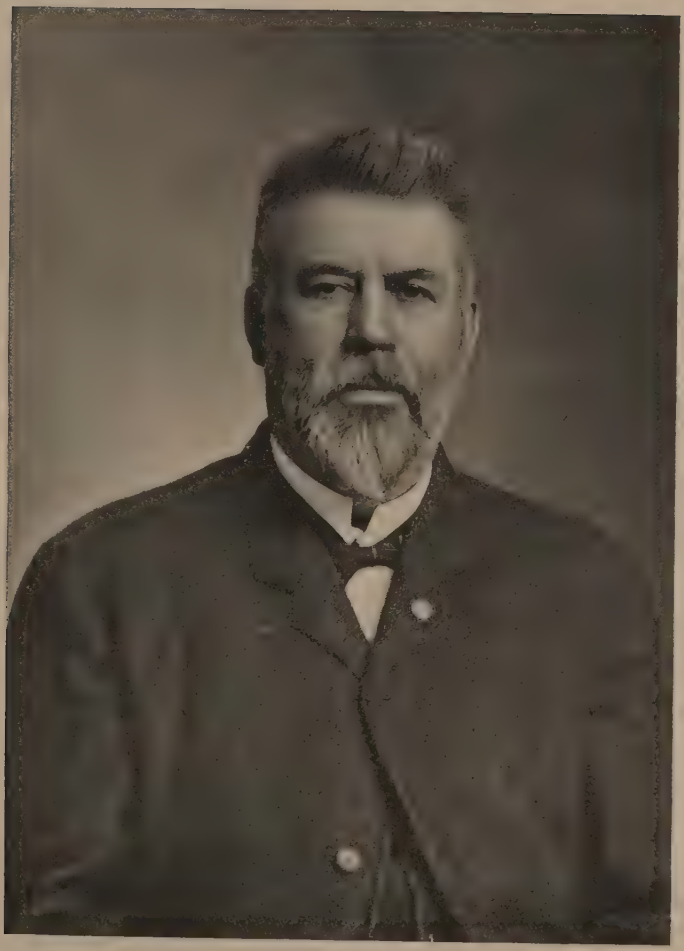
G. D. Woodin was one of the most prominent attorneys of the Keokuk county bar. He died in August, 1903. Mr. Woodin was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1827. He worked on his father's farm summers, and attended the district schools winters. He spent one term at Waterford, Pennsylvania, academy, and two summers at Janestown, New York, academy, and was graduated from Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1851. He read law with A. B. Richmond of Meadville, and with L. D. Wetmore of Warren, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Wetmore. In 1853 he removed to Iowa City, Iowa, and began to practice his profession. In 1857 he came to Sigourney where he remained until his death. He was engaged on one side or the other of almost every case tried in the circuit or district court of the county, and for over twenty years he was not absent from the court-house one full hour at any one time during a session of court. In politics he was a republican. In 1854 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Johnson county. In 1855 he was elected mayor of Iowa City. In 1856 he was elected to the legislature, serving one term. In 1858 he was elected district attorney of the old Sixth judicial district, and served four years. July, 1859, he married Mary E. Skillman, of Keokuk county, Iowa.

Ezekiel S. Sampson was born in Huron county, Ohio, December 6, 1831. His parents removed to Illinois when he was a small boy. In 1843 they located on a farm in Keokuk county, Iowa. He worked on his father's farm

summers and attended the district school winters. From 1850 to 1853 he attended the high school at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois. In 1854 he began to read law with Enoch Eastman and S. A. Rice at Oskaloosa. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1855. In 1856 he moved to Sigourney and began to practice his profession. In 1861 he helped to raise a company for the Union army and was made captain of Company F, which was a part of the Fifth infantry. In May, 1862, he was promoted to major of the regiment, and he held that rank until he was mustered out in 1864. After the war he entered practice again with G. D. Woodin as a partner. He was county attorney from 1856 to 1859. In 1865 he was elected to the state senate and served in the session of 1866. He was then elected district judge, serving until 1874, when he was elected to congress. He served four years in the house of representatives from the Sixth district, retiring in 1879 and resuming the practice of law. He died October 7, 1892, at his home in Sigourney.

C. M. Brown was born in Knox county, Ohio, November 9, 1845. He spent his boyhood days in Ohio. His education was had in the public and high schools and at college. He read law in Ohio, and with Thos. Hanna, of Muscatine, Iowa. He took one year course at the Iowa State University, graduating in 1871. He was admitted and began practice at Sigourney, and was alone until 1873. He then formed a partnership with Judge McCoy, which continued until Judge McCoy removed to Oskaloosa. In 1878 Judge Sampson became his partner. Judge Sampson died in 1892 and Mr. Brown then formed a partnership with K. E. Willcockson which lasted about two years. Since that time he has been alone in general practice. In politics he is a republican; was state senator in the Nineteenth and Twentieth general assemblies.

K. E. Willcockson was born December 25, 1858, in Christian county, Illinois. He attended the common



C. M. Brown

schools, and read law in the office of Judge A. McCaskill, of Taylorville, Illinois, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in May, 1882. He practiced law with Judge McCaskill from 1882 to 1886. Mr. Willcockson then removed to Kansas, where he practiced his profession until May, 1901, when he removed to Sigourney, Iowa. He was in partnership with C. M. Brown from 1903 to 1905. He then practiced alone, until he was elected district judge in 1906. He was a member of the state senate of Kansas from January, 1893, to January, 1897. In politics he is a republican.

Daniel W. Hamilton was born in Ogle county, Illinois, December 20, 1861, where he spent his boyhood. In 1874 he came with his parents, Francis and Abigal Hamilton, to Keokuk county, Iowa. He was educated in the common school and the State University, and was graduated and admitted in 1884. In the fall of 1885 he began to practice law at Sigourney. He is now of the firm of Stockman & Hamilton. In the fall of 1906 he was elected to congress in the Sixth district to succeed John F. Lacey. In politics he is a democrat.

D. L. Stockman was born in Keokuk county, Iowa, March 7, 1858, and is the son of J. C. and Mary A. Stockman. He attended the common schools, and graduated from Iowa State College in 1882. He read law with C. H. Mackey, and was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1887. In 1888 the firm of Mackey & Stockman was formed, which continued until Mr. Stockman was elected in 1891 county attorney, which office he held four years. He then, in 1902, formed a partnership with D. W. Hamilton.

F. B. Goeldner was born on a farm in Keokuk county March 5, 1864. He read law in the office of Hon. G. D. Woodin at Sigourney, and was admitted in May, 1892. He began to practice in January, 1893, at Sigourney, where he has continued ever since. He served as county attorney from 1895 to 1899.

John P. Talley was born in Keokuk, Iowa, December

16, 1855. He read law with his uncle, W. G. R. Talley, at Ioka, and was admitted in 1877. In 1884 he removed to Sigourney. He is a senior member of the firm of Talley & Hamilton. He was clerk of the district court from 1893 to 1894.

Henry F. Wagner is a native of Iowa, having been born in Keokuk county February 11, 1874. He was admitted to the bar in 1898 and began to practice at Sigourney, where he resides.

William C. Gambell was born in Illinois September 25, 1856. He came to Keokuk county in 1882. He was elected prosecuting attorney, in the fall of 1899, and in the spring removed to Sigourney. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1895.

Charles C. Henniger was born in Keokuk county May 21, 1874. He graduated from the State University in 1900 and was admitted to the bar. His home is at Sigourney.

W. H. Hamilton, mayor of Sigourney, was born in Keokuk county, May 1, 1877, and was admitted to the bar in 1900. He was county attorney from 1903 to 1904.

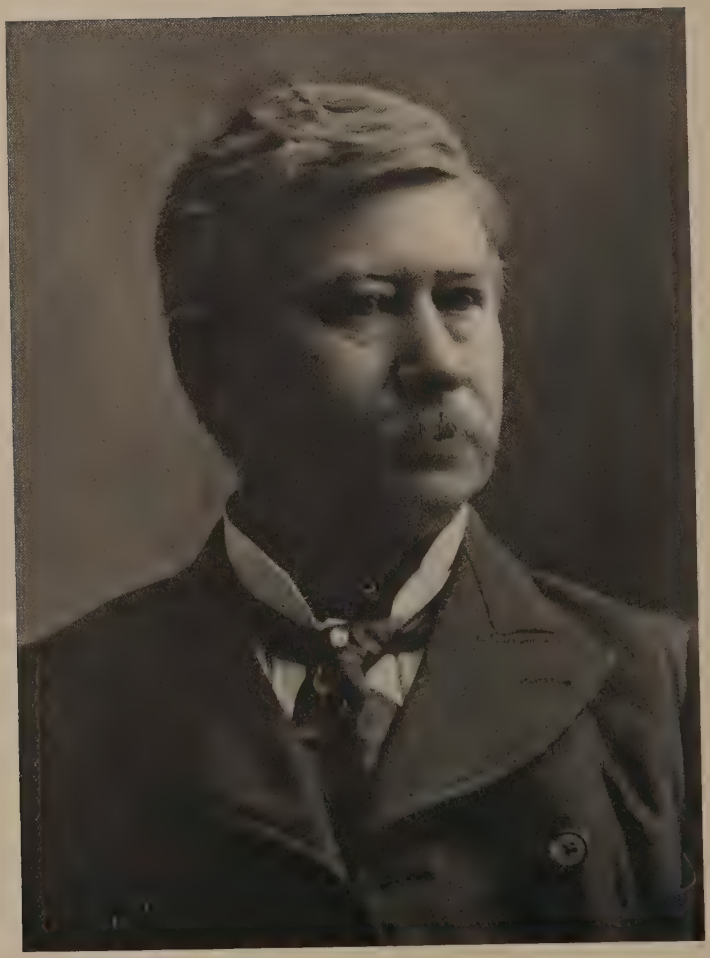
THE PRESENT BAR.

The active attorneys of Keokuk county at this time are as follows: C. H. Mackey, K. E. Willcockson, F. L. Goeldner, C. C. Heninger, H. F. Wagner, W. C. Gambell, C. M. Brown, Stockman & Hamilton, C. G. Johnston, Talley & Hamilton, H. F. Goeldner, W. D. Howard, J. H. Wyllie, J. C. Beem, T. C. Legoe, O. B. Jones, Frederick Smith, P. L. Moorman and George B. Baker.

KOSSUTH COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

Kossuth county was organized in 1855. The first election was held in the fall of 1855, and Asa C. Call was elected county judge; R. Cogley, clerk; J. W. Moore, recorder and treasurer; H. F. Watson, sheriff; and Lewis H.



Geo. E. Clarke

Smith, surveyor; and he was the first lawyer to locate in Algona. In 1872 the Algona College was established under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The practicing attorneys in Kossuth county are as follows: T. P. Harrington, Sullivan & McMahon, Clarke & Vaughan, B. F. Reed, J. L. Bonar, E. V. Swetting, F. M. Taylor, F. M. Curtiss, W. L. Joslyn, Spencer W. Crowell, C. T. Cotant, Archibald Hutchinson, L. J. Dickinson, W. C. Dewel, W. C. Danson, S. Mayne, W. M. Galbraith, G. W. Pangburn, P. M. Barslow, J. W. Dye, and E. J. Van Ness. Judge W. B. Quarton of the district bench is also a member of this bar.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

William B. Quarton was born in Carlinville, Illinois, August 24, 1858. He came with his parents when nine years old to Fremont, Mahaska county, Iowa. He was educated at Oskaloosa College and the State University. He read law in the office of Hon. John F. Lacey and at the State University of Iowa, and was admitted June 21, 1882, at Iowa City. He located at Algona in the fall of 1882 and began the practice of law and so continued until the fall of 1894, when he was elected judge of the Fourteenth judicial district. Judge Quarton is a member of the American Bar Association and the member from Iowa of its general council. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Masonic Blue Lodge, Chapter Commandery and the Elks. He served as judge from October 14, 1894, to January 1, 1907. He married Ella B. Reaser, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, September 15, 1886.

George E. Clarke was born in Sangerville, Picalaquis county, Maine. His father was a lawyer but died at the age of forty-two years, leaving our subject, then twelve years old, with ten other children, with limited means to get an education and a start in life. George read law with his brother, Col. C. A. Clarke, at Webster City, Iowa,

where he was admitted to the state courts in 1869. Afterwards, at Des Moines, in 1875, he was admitted to practice in the United States courts. In April, 1895, he was admitted to the supreme court of the United States. His career at the bar has been active and fairly successful for years. He is local attorney for the C., M. & St. Paul R. R. Co., also for the C., R. I. & P. system, and for the M. & St. Louis R. R. Probably there is no attorney in Northwestern Iowa that has been as active in the practice of the law as our subject for the past thirty-five years. There is not a volume of Iowa Reports but that shows Mr. Clarke's name as an attorney in from one to three or four cases. From 1886 to 1889 he was in partnership with Hon. A. F. Call (now of Sioux City, Iowa), and they enjoyed unusual success. Mr. Clarke has always been popular and well liked by his neighbors. He is a Knight Templar Mason. Mr. Clarke is a republican, but never held an office except as a member of the school board of Algona for twelve years. He was married to Carrie A. Straw June 21, 1876. She was a daughter of Hon. David R. Straw of Guilford, Me.

Ernest V. Swetting was born in Berlin, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, August 1, 1858. He was educated at the Berlin high school. He taught school three years in Iowa and one year in Wisconsin, and read law in the office of Coolbaugh & Call at Algona, Iowa. He was in 1885 admitted to the Iowa bar at Des Moines, and to the Minnesota bar in 1889; and later was admitted to practice in the federal courts and the interior department. He practiced two years at Estherville, Iowa. He removed to Algona in 1891 and has been in practice there since that time alone. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Iowa Bar Association and Kossuth County Bar Association.

Jesse L. Bonar was born in West Virginia, October 24, 1865. He lived on the old home farm near Moundsville, West Virginia, with his parents until he was eight

years of age. Then his family, in 1873, moved West, locating near Creston, Iowa. He lived on the Iowa farm until he became of age, attending school during the fall and winters. He took his preparatory course at the Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and later entered the State University of Iowa, graduating from the collegiate department of that institution in June, 1893, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied law at the State University of Iowa, graduating from the law department of that institution in June, 1894, receiving the degree of LL. B. He was admitted at Sioux City, Iowa, and began to practice January 12, 1895, at Algona, and has continued his practice there since that time.

Spencer W. Crowell was born in York township, Green county, Wisconsin, on a farm September 14, 1863. He was educated in the district schools and the high school of Monroe, Wisconsin. He read law in Northern Indiana and Wisconsin. He was admitted to practice in Indiana in 1897, and in Iowa in 1898. He began to practice at Bancroft, Iowa, and at the end of two years, he removed to Algona, and he has resided there since that date. In politics he is a republican, and has held the office of city solicitor of Algona, and at present is referee in bankruptcy.

Archibald Hutchinson was born March 7, 1862, in Ireland. He received a liberal education before coming to the United States. He read law in the office of Danson Bros. and J. C. Raymond at Algona, and was admitted at Des Moines October 7, 1896. He has resided in Algona since his admission to the bar, and has given considerable time to real estate in connection with his law practice.

Benjamin F. Reed was born in Lincoln, Illinois, May 16, 1848. He came to Iowa with his father's family when he was ten years of age, locating at La Fayette (now Albion). Since May, 1858, he has been a resident of Kossuth county, with the exception of a couple of years. He has lived in Algona for thirty years. He was educated at

the district schools and at Miss Wooster's Seminary, and the old Algona College; the last two schools being early educational institutions of the place. He read law at the State University of Iowa, graduating in 1873, and was admitted in June of the same year. He began to practice at Waverly, in 1874, in partnership with G. C. Wright. In 1876 he returned to Algona and formed a partnership with J. H. Hawkins, as Hawkins & Reed. In 1898 he became a member of the firm of Raymond, Reed & Raymond, and retired from the firm in the fall of 1901, and has not been in active practice since.

Lester J. Dickinson is a native of Iowa, born in Lucas county October 29, 1873. He graduated at the Danbury high school in 1892; from Cornell College in 1898 and from the Iowa State University (LL. B.) 1899, and was admitted the following June, at Iowa City. He removed to Algona and formed a partnership that year with T. P. Harrington, which still exists. He was city clerk of Algona from 1900 to 1906 and was elected county attorney for two years (1907-1909) on the republican ticket.

LEE COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

I have been asked to write some reminiscences of the Lee county bar. I first came to Keokuk, a boy fourteen years old, in May, 1856. During the summer of 1856 I went one day into the district court presided over by **Hon. Thomas W. Claggett.** I well remember the awe which possessed me at the manner of Judge Claggett. He was very arbitrary on the bench. He seemed cross that day, and he spoke very severely to the district attorney, Gus Goodrice, and to Gibson Browne, attorney defending a criminal; and when a titter ran over the court room at some incident in the trial, Claggett ordered the sheriff to clear the court room of spectators, should there be a repe-

tition of the levity. The judge impressed me as an old, cross bear would.

There was in the bar of the court Rankin and Miller, partners, the most prominent lawyers of that day (John W. Rankin and Samuel F. Miller), John W. Noble, Henry Strong, Gibson Browne, M. J. Kelly, Tod, Sam T. Marshall, D. F. Miller, a lawyer called Kyle, J. P. Hornish, Samuel R. Curtis, H. Scott Howell, W. W. Belknap, P. T. Lomax, Hugh T. Reid, Judge Turner, William Edwards and Robert H. Gillmore.

This was my only acquaintance with the court until 1865, when I began to study law in the office of the **Hon. John H. Craig,** than whom a nobler man never lived. I was with him nearly two years, and learned to venerate, love and respect him very highly. In 1867 Mr. Craig entered into partnership with **Henry Strong,** who as a lawyer was what his name implied. **John W. Noble,** who was his partner in 1856, was his brother-in-law, and afterwards Noble went into the United States army and became secretary of the interior. Noble was all the name implied. Noble in his profession, he proved to be incorruptible in the transactions with the McDonald Whiskey ring at St. Louis, Mo., when they attempted to influence his action as United States district attorney by bribery.

While I was studying law, **Gen. W. W. Belknap** was appointed collector of United States internal revenue in Keokuk. General Belknap was a grand man,—honest, upright, trustworthy—in every way the peer of any one in all this broad land in every thing that was high, noble, grand and chivalrous. He became secretary of war under General Grant.

General W. W. Belknap, while secretary of war, got into trouble and resigned. His trouble was occasioned by his wife, who had been receiving favors from a post trader by the name of Marsh, whose wife had been a friend of Mrs. Belknap before she was married to General Belknap.

Mrs. Marsh, in consequence of a feeling that she had been ignored socially by Mrs. Belknap, determined to ruin Mrs. Belknap through her husband, and falsely charged that General Belknap had been taking part of the profits of the post traderships. When it was thought by General Belknap he might shield his wife, he chivalrously placed himself in the gap by tendering his resignation as secretary of war, and thereby brought disgrace and ruin on himself when he was in no manner to blame. General Grant advised against the resignation, and at first refused to accept it. Belknap, thinking it would shield and protect the name of his wife, insisted on sacrificing himself to shield her,—a grand, magnanimous act on his part, but useless.

Samuel F. Miller became a judge of the United States supreme court, appointed by Abraham Lincoln. In 1866 I was in Washington and went into the United States supreme court. I saw there our Judge Miller on the bench with the other judges. He looked like an old Roman emperor, as he sat there as if he were the dominant figure on the bench. His old Keokuk partner, **John W. Rankin,** was in the height of practice when I began to study law. He was the most tactful lawyer in the trial of a case in court I ever saw. Nothing ever seemed to take him by surprise. He was always ready for all emergencies as they arose in the trial of his cases. **Hugh T. Reid** was a keen, rasping, sharp lawyer. I well remember while I was studying law I had been appointed a notary public and was engaged in taking depositions in the case of Des Moines Valley Railroad Company v. Mahaska County Railroad Company. A deposition had been taken and Strong was to cross examine. Gen. Reid, Mr. Perry and Wm. Leighton came into the office and I was asked to read over the evidence which had been taken in chief, so Mr. Strong might prepare for the cross examination. When I had read it over Gen. Reid asked Mr. Strong on what points he expected to cross examine. Mr. Strong outlined his intention. It seemed

to me all right. Then Gen. Reid in a vinegary tone said, "Won't you ask him on this point?" and when Strong said, "It might be well," Reid in his sharp tone said, "Ain't you going to ask him on this point?" Strong said, "It would be well." Then Reid made other suggestions, one after another, until Strong became as worried as a schoolboy, who did not know his lesson, before his teacher. Every suggestion made by Reid had been pregnant. Strong acted on all points suggested by Reid and made a very successful cross examination. The deposition did the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company more good than it did the party who had introduced the witness, chiefly owing to suggestions made by Reid.

John Bruce was a lawyer in Keokuk when I was studying law. He afterward became judge of the United States district court in Alabama. **Turner,** a partner of Edwards, became a United States judge in California. **Frank Allyn,** of Keokuk, became judge of a United States court in Washington territory, at Tacoma.

George W. McCrary, who became a partner of John W. Rankin after Judge Miller went to the United States supreme bench, was a member of congress, and took part on the Hayes-Tilden controversy, and was afterwards appointed judge of the United States circuit court, ninth circuit. He was a ponderous sledge-hammer of a man, who proved himself incorruptible on the bench, and was induced to resign by an appointment at a large salary for a railroad company which did not want him on the bench. He regretted resigning until the last day of his life.

The first term of the district court of Lee county, Iowa, was held March 27, 1837, Judge Irwin presiding. John H. Lewis was appointed clerk and qualified and gave bond the same day. Judge Irwin was appointed from Virginia as judge in Michigan territory.

The court-house at Fort Madison was erected at a cost of $12,000. Five thousand dollars from sale of lots by the

United States in the town of Fort Madison, $8,000 being appropriated by the town of Fort Madison, as a result of a county-seat fight March 28, 1843. West Point was made the county seat of Lee county, the people of the town agreeing to erect a court-house on the public square at that place, and the district court of Lee county was ordered to be held at West Point. The West Point people built the court house as they had agreed to do. By an election held in September, 1843, Fort Madison was made the county-seat by a vote of 969; Franklin receiving 878 votes and West Point 535.

In 1847 the legislature passed an act giving to Keokuk a district court with concurrent jurisdiction, and with criminal jurisdiction for the lands in the half-breed tract. The court-house at Keokuk was originally built for a medical college by Dr. John F. Sanford, and was sold to Lee county for $14,000.

Charles Mason of Burlington was appointed chief justice of the Iowa supreme court in 1838, and he held the district court in Lee county at West Point. He resigned in June, 1847.

In March, 1834, Lieutenant Crossman came from St. Louis to build a barracks at Old Orchard (Montrose). After it was built three companies, B, H, and I, of the Fourth U. S. dragoons, under the command of Lieutenant Col. W. Kearney, were located there. James C. Parrott was a member of the company, afterward a volunteer general in the army. Jesse B. Brown was one of the captains. Nathaniel Boone, a son of Daniel Boone, was one of the captains. The troops were in 1837 sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Fort Des Moines was abandoned. Gen. Scott, Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis and Col. Kearney were at the barracks part of the time while they were occupied. Lieutenant Benn S. Roberts, a lieutenant of one of the companies, afterwards in the Mexican War captured Gen. Terrejohn, a Mexican general, whose

sword is now in the adjutant-general's office at Des Moines. For this gift the legislature voted Roberts its thanks and a sword.

At the first term held in Keokuk some soldiers from Fort Des Moines, tried for some misdemeanor, were defended by Jesse Brown. They were convicted, and Brown paid their fines.

The name of Lee county was at the instance of Dr. Galland. It was called Lee after William E. Lee of the New York company which bought, through David W. Kilborne of Montrose, a large number of the claims of the Half-breeds. It is also claimed that it was named for Robert E. Lee who, while at Fort Des Moines in 1834, surveyed the Des Moines rapids. The act giving the name and boundaries of Lee county was passed January 23, 1839, making Fort Madison the county-seat.

Among the lawyers in 1841 in Lee county was **Francis F. Key,** who wrote the Star Spangled Banner. He was one of the lawyers engaged in the decree of partition of the Half-breed tract.

Among the lawyers in Keokuk in 1860 was **W. S. Winder,** who, on the breaking out of trouble betwen the North and South, went back to Virginia and entered the Confederate service. He was afterwards in command at Libby Prison and at Andersonville. He acquired a very unenviable reputation as being a cruel and despicable wretch. He left his law library in Keokuk. When his name became a by-word for every thing vile, the United States district attorney brought proceedings to confiscate his library. The libel filed in the United States district court was entitled "The United States versus The Holy Bible et al." Decree was duly made and the property was decreed to be confiscated and was ordered to be sold.

The same attorney, in a facetious mood, having occasion to file a libel against a distillery seized for violation of the revenue laws, entitled the suit "United States v. One Bung Starter et al."

In 1851 the county court of Lee county was organized, with Edward Johnstone county judge. He served four years and was succeeded by Samuel Boyles, who qualified August 16, 1855. Judge Boyles served until 1861, when county affairs were transferred to a board of supervisors.

March 22, 1860, the legislature of Iowa passed an act providing that the management of county affairs should be in a board of county supervisors, one from each township. This law went in effect July 4, 1860.

The system being found unwieldy, in 1865 a return was had to the county judge system. When Edward Jeager was elected county judge, he held his place six years, until 1871, when the statute again provided for a board of their county supervisors. John P. Hornish, Edward Courtright and William Davis were elected and took their places as supervisors the first Monday of January, 1871, and the system has continued ever since.

William Edwards of the Keokuk bar was a very bright lawyer. He was very short and pompous. He always seemed to try to offset his small size by the depth of his voice. He could, if he had but one case in a term, make a very formidable fight.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John Walker Rankin, an attorney of Keokuk, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1823. Washington county furnished to Lee county many of its lawyers. Daniel F. Miller, John P. Hornish, John H. Craig and John E. Craig. John W. Rankin was educated in Washington College, graduating in 1842. He came to Keokuk about 1850, forming, first, a partnership with James M. Love, who afterward, in 1856, was appointed judge of the United States district court for Iowa, which position he held with honor, ability and distinction until his death. Rankin was for a short time judge of district court. After Judge Love was appointed judge, Rankin formed a partnership with Samuel R. Curtis, as Rankin &

Curtis, which was soon dissolved, when he became associated in the firm of Rankin, Miller & Enster (Samuel F. Miller, afterwards judge of the supreme court of the United States). Upon the appointment of Judge Miller, Mr. Rankin associated with him in partnership George W. McCrary, who became secretary of war under President Hayes, and afterwards judge of the United States circuit court, Ninth circuit.

Mr. Rankin was a very skillful lawyer and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He was a very kindly man, and delighted to assist young men in efforts to become lawyers. James Hagerman, A. J. McCrary, Frank Hagerman and A. E. Touzalin (who afterwards became president of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad) and John Bruce were among the men who studied law under John W. Rankin. He died July 10, 1869.

Samuel R. Curtis was born in Ohio, February 3, 1807. He was educated at West Point Military Academy, graduating in 1827. He first served as second lieutenant of the Seventh infantry. He became colonel of the Third Ohio infantry for service in the Mexican war. When the war was ended Gen. Curtis was made military governor of the Rio Grande district. He was appointed in 1847 engineer of the Des Moines river improvement in Iowa, and came to Keokuk in 1848. He was made city engineer of St. Louis, and established the sewerage system of that city while acting in that capacity. He was elected mayor of Keokuk in 1856. He practiced law from 1856 to 1861 in the firm of Curtis, Gillmon & Curtis, and was elected to congress serving in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sessions. He was chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads. His influence was potent in the passage of the acts of congress, which made possible the magnificent system of railroads from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean.

In 1861 he organized the Second Iowa regiment in-

fantry volunteers, becoming its colonel. He rose to be brigadier-general. He was placed in command of the department of Missouri with headquarters at St. Louis. He went with his command of 20,000 men as major-general in pursuit of Sterling Price, driving the rebels under Price out of Missouri, followed them into the Boston mountains, Arkansas, and at the battle of Pea Ridge he conquered and dispersed the rebels. This was one of the most stubbornly contested conflicts of the war. The tactical skill displayed by Gen. Curtis and his officers, by which his army was enabled to defeat Price with twice as many men, makes this one of the remarkable battles of the war. He died December 26, 1896.

An equestrian statue of General Curtis has been placed at the Iowa soldiers monument at Des Moines, a replica of which has been placed at the corner of Third and Main streets, Keokuk, his old home town. General Curtis was an all-around able man, fitting into any place to which he was called. As a lawyer he was forceful; somewhat dictatorial in his legal contests, but impressive as a speaker.

Judge James M. Love was born in Fairfax, Virginia, March 4, 1819. He came to Keokuk to practice law in 1850. When thirteen years old he moved with his mother to Ohio, where he went to school and studied civil engineering. He studied law with Judge Richard Stillwell, at Zanesville, Ohio. He practiced in Coshocton county, Ohio, from 1840 to 1846. In 1846 he raised a company for the Mexican War; a part of the Third Ohio regiment under Col. Samuel R. Curtis, Judge Love being a captain. He served two years. He went back to practice in Coshocton county, Ohio, and then came to Keokuk. He was a hard student and deeply read in the law. He formed a partnership in Keokuk with John W. Rankin, and in 1855 was appointed Judge of United States district court, district of Iowa.

Samuel Freeman Miller was born April 5, 1815, at

Richmond, Kentucky. He studied medicine and began life's work practicing as a doctor. He came to Farmington, Iowa, about 1850. Afterwards he came to Keokuk and studied law with Mr. Reeves, and when admitted, became a partner under the name of Reeves & Miller. Afterwards he formed a partnership with John W. Rankin, under the firm name of Rankin, Miller & Enster.

In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln an associate justice of the United States supreme court.

Edward Johnstone was born in Kingston, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1815. His brother, William F. Johnstone, was the third governor of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, where he practiced for a time. He came west to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, in 1837, and was appointed clerk of the Wisconsin legislature. During the session he was appointed a commissioner to take evidence and determine the owners of the Half-breed lands in Des Moines county, Iowa. He came to Montrose in the spring of 1838 to engage in his duties with D. F. Brigham, and in 1839 located to practice law at Fort Madison, Iowa. He was appointed by President James K. Polk, in 1851, United States attorney for Iowa. He was elected judge of the county court of Lee county. In 1868 he moved to Keokuk and organized the Keokuk Savings Bank, which, under his able management, became a very safe and successful institution—one of the best in the state. He died May 17, 1891.

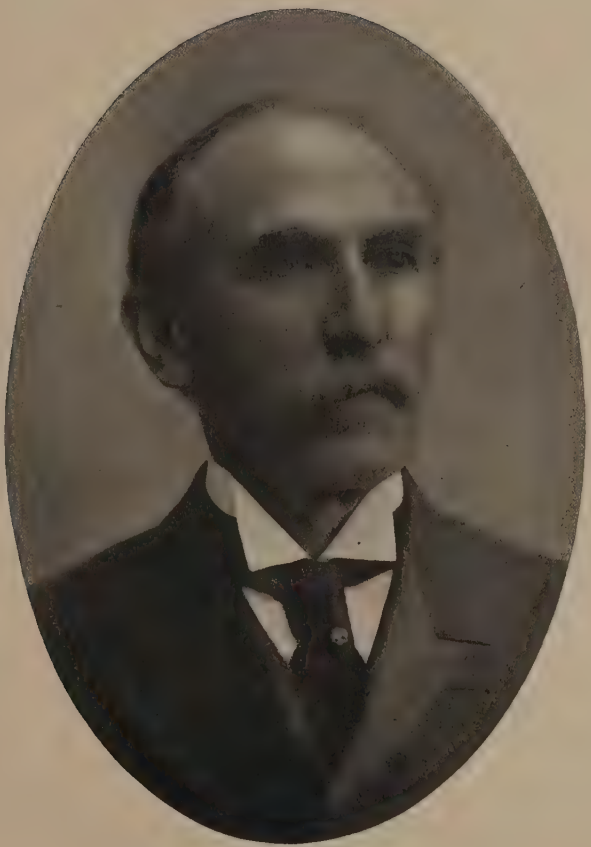
Daniel F. Miller, a member of the Lee county bar from about 1839 for nearly sixty years, was a unique character. He took delight in the defense of criminals, and was generally successful. He had a peculiar mind. He always preferred doing things by underaction, and seemed to delight in practicing a trick in the trial of a case. One time he was employed to defend a farmer, a renter, for stealing a load of corn. The evidence before the grand jury showed that he had no corn one day; that the next morning a

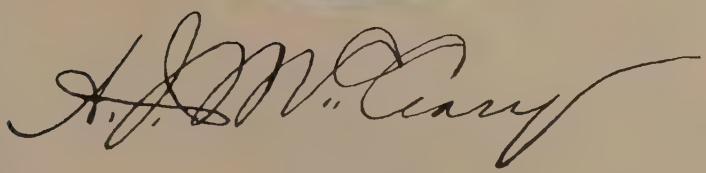
wagon partly loaded with corn was at his corn crib, part of it having been thrown into the crib. A neighbor missed corn from his crib, and as there had been a light snow in the early part of the night it was easy to trace the wagon from the place where the corn had been taken to the crib of the defendant. Mr. Miller, when employed, said to the wife of defendant, a young woman, "Have you any children?" She said, "No." He said, "There is a strong case made by the evidence against your husband, and without a baby he will probably be convicted. We must have a baby in the cast." She said, "My sister who lives down near Alexandria, in Missouri, has a baby four months old." "Can you go and get the baby for this trial?" She said she could, and went for it. When the jury was being empanelled she came into court with the baby in her arms. By direction of Mr. Miller, she punched the baby so that it cried. Her husband took the baby and soothed and quieted it several times during the trial. Mr. Miller made a pathetic appeal to the jury not to convict the defendant on circumstantial evidence, and thus blast the life of the innocent baby with the disgrace of having a felon father. The jury promptly returned a verdict of not guilty, greatly to the satisfaction of Mr. Miller.

He was trying a damage suit against a railroad company one day. He told the jury in his argument that when he was deeply impressed in any matter his mind always turned to the muses, and he almost unconsciously dropped into poetry. That when his opponent lawyer was making his argument his want of sympathy for the plaintiff so impressed him that he took up his pen and wrote:

The railroad king sat in his easy chair;
He had nothing to wish for, nothing to care.
The railroad was built with other men's money,
And while people paid taxes, he ate cake and honey.

Alvin Jasper McCrary, who was for many years a member of the Lee county bar, was born in Van Buren





county, Iowa, March 20, 1844. He obtained his education in the high school at Keosauqua, afterwards going to the Oskaloosa College, now Drake University. In 1865 he entered the law office of Rankin & McCrary of Keokuk as a student. He was admitted in 1866 to practice. He was married June 24, 1868, to Miss Annie C. Ford, daughter of DeWitt Ford, Oneota, New York. Soon afterwards he became a member of the firm of G. W. and A. J. McCrary, later McCrary, Miller & McCrary,—his uncle, Geo. W. McCrary, and D. F. Miller being his partners. Afterward his firm was McCrary, Hagerman & McCrary,—James Hagerman being a member of the firm. James Hagerman removed to St. Louis.

Mr. McCrary, in 1864, became a member of Forty-seventh Iowa volunteer infantry, serving about five months, when he was honorably mustered out. He afterwards for a time served as judge of the district court of Lee county, making an admirable record as an able, capable judge. When he took his place as judge of the district court of the First judicial district of Iowa the docket was loaded with old undecided cases which had accumulated during the incumbency of his predecessor. Judge McCrary, in his usual manner of doing what he had to do thoroughly and well, went through the docket, cleaning it up with the aid of the lawyers. He tried more than one thousand cases as judge, giving satisfaction to all concerned. Less than ten per cent of his cases were appealed, and but two were reversed on appeal. Such a record would be difficult to duplicate in the land. As a judge he was kindly, helpful, painstaking, endeavoring to learn just what the facts were and the law applicable to the facts. No one ever felt himself sawed off in a trial before Judge A. J. McCrary. His record as judge left a sweet savour in the courts over which he presided. He was the first president of the Iowa State Bar Association, and he has for twenty years been actively connected with the American Bar Association, having

been member for Iowa on the general council, and chairman of important committees; and he is now the representative of the state of New York on the committee on uniform state laws. He was appointed by the president as a representative of the United States in the World's Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held at St. Louis in 1904. He removed to Binghamton, New York, in 1900, much to the regret of everybody in Keokuk, to accept a position as general counsel of several large corporations in that place, where he still resides.

Palmer Trimble was born at Bloomfield, Iowa, January 13, 1852. He was educated at the Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and took a law course at the Iowa State University, graduating therefrom in June, 1876. He was admitted to the bar that year. From 1876 to November 1, 1881, he was a member of the firm of Trimble, Carruthers & Trimble at Bloomfield, Iowa. In 1881 to 1882 the firm was Carruthers & Trimble; Trimble, senior, having retired from the firm in February, 1882. Mr. Palmer Trimble moved to Keokuk, and became assistant general attorney for the Missouri lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. He is a member of the Knight Templars and of the Keokuk Club. He was one of the attorneys in the celebrated Davis will case of Butte, Montana, in 1891. He was married in October, 1878, to Nannie Leech, of Bloomfield, Iowa. He is vice-president of the State Bank of Bloomfield; also a director and one of its principle stockholders. He is director and stockholder of Keosauqua and Albia State Banks, and stockholder in the Keokuk National Bank. He and his father own a fine six hundred acre farm near Bloomfield.

H. H. Trimble was born in 1827 on a farm in Dearborn county, Indiana. His parents were pioneer farmers. Early in 1828 they moved to Rush county, Indiana, where they settled in "the big wood," and undertook to clear off a farm. Soon afterwards they moved into Shelby county,

PALMER TRIMBLE.

where they again settled in the big wood and commenced the work of clearing off a farm. Henry worked on the farm until he was fourteen years old, going to school in a log school house during the winter months. When fourteen years old he sold a horse given to him by his grandfather and secured six months' schooling in Shelbyville. Then he went to Woodsfield, Ohio, where he had some relatives, and attended an academy for six months. When sixteen years old he taught school in Bartholomew county, Indiana, and in that way raised means to pay his way for one year's education at a small college located in Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana. Here he acquired some knowledge of music, and then went to the State University, where he paid his way largely by teaching music. He had a free scholarship for the State University, and by membership in a club and by batching, he managed to live two years on from forty-five cents to sixty cents a week, aside from room rent and books. He went from Bloomington to Green Castle, and was graduated from Asbury College, now called "Du Pauw University." Immediately after being graduated, he joined the Fifth Indiana volunteers and went to the Mexican War, remaining one year, and until the war closed. On his return home he taught school in Shelbyville, and studied law with Thomas A. Hendrix and Eden H. Davis, then leading lawyers at Shelbyville. In February, 1850, he moved to Bloomfield, Davis county, Iowa. On the 29th day of April, 1850, he was admitted to the practice of law by Hon. J. F. Kinney, judge of the supreme court. In August of that year he was elected county attorney, and in August of 1852 was re-elected, serving four years. In 1856 he was elected state senator, and he attended the last session of the general assembly at Iowa City, and the first session at Des Moines. In 1858 he was nominated by the democrats as a candidate for congress, running against Samuel R. Curtis, then a member of congress and

a candidate to succeed himself. He reduced General Curtis' majority more than 1,200.

In the summer of 1861 he took a leading part in organizing the Third Iowa cavalry, and was made Lieutenant-colonel of that regiment. The regiment had its rendezvous at Keokuk. In August, 1861, Mr. Trimble immediately commenced a course of military instruction, and was the sole teacher of the regiment as long as he remained a member of the regiment. It had the reputation of being one of the best drilled regiments in the service. This education contributed very largely to the marked distinction which this magnificent regiment acquired in the service of the government.

On March 7, 1862, while leading his regiment in a charge in the opening of the great battle of Pea Ridge, he was severely wounded in the face, and by reason of his wounds was afterwards compelled to leave the service. The character of this charge which he led was described by the war correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, now "The Globe Democrat," in the following language:

"The cavalry charged forward along a narrow road, an old rail fence and field on their left and brush on their right. They were gallantly lead forward by Lieutenant-colonel Trimble. The men cheered. After going 300 yards in rear of and beyond a battery, a galling fire was poured in on them by a large body of McCullough's infantry, concealed in the brush to the right and in front. The latter wheeled and fired on the enemy, who were only a few yards distant. At the same time a large body of Rebel cavalry made a charge over the fence and into the field and were pursued by the Third Iowa cavalry. A running fight ensued in which the Rebel cavalry suffered heavy loss. By the result of this charge, in which 50 out of 250 men were placed 'hors de combat' in five minutes, I am reminded of the celebrated Balaklava charge. The valor with which those brave men rushed into the jaws

of death without quailing being equally conspicuous with that of the gallant six hundred."

In October, 1862, Mr. Trimble was discharged from the service on account of disability and wounds received in this battle. On his return home in the fall of 1862, he was elected judge of the district court of the Second judicial district, and served four years. The district extended one hundred miles along the Missouri border. During the first three years of his service, this region was in a constant state of turmoil and excitement. Raids, robberies, thefts and murder were prevalent all along the line. The dockets of the courts in the border counties, and to some extent the other counties in his district, were crowded with cases growing out of this condition of affairs. Public feeling, embittered by the war, frequently invaded the court-room. On one occasion a company of militia marched into the court-room with guns in hand to rescue their captain and one of their lieutenants then being held in custody upon an indictment for murder. On another occasion, a citizen who had been arrested by a self-appointed provo-marshal for alleged disloyal conduct, sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Trimble in order to secure his release from this arrest. On the morning the case was to be heard, the large court-room was crowded with excited men, most of them with guns in their possession, determined to take revenge on the court if the prisoner was released. He was released. No blood was shed. In these and all other similar cases, Judge Trimble was successful in administering the law and in sustaining the authority of the court by an appeal to the patriotism of the people, their love of peace, justice, and regard for law. In these efforts to maintain the authority of the courts and to administer the law he was earnestly and cordially supported by the bar of his district, without partisan distinction.

In 1865 he was a candidate on the democratic ticket

for supreme judge. He met the same defeat as the balance of the ticket.

In 1866 he aided in organizing a corporation to extend the old North Missouri Railroad from its then northern terminus to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, by way of Bloomfield and Ottumwa. In 1868 he became president of this corporation, and immediately set to work vigorously and had the line built as far as Ottumwa within a few months. It is now a part of the Wabash system.

In the Eleventh general assembly Judge Trimble received the votes of the democratic members for United States senator. In 1872 he was democratic candidate for congress in the Sixth congressional district, reducing his adversary's majority 5,000 votes, but not enough to defeat him.

In 1876 he was a delegate at large to the democratic national convention, held in St. Louis, and aided in the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for president, and his old preceptor, Thomas A. Hendrix, for vice-president.

In 1880 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention held at Cincinnati, Ohio, and aided in the nomination of General Hancock as democratic candidate for president.

In 1884 he was delegate at large to the national convention held at Chicago, and took a very active part in the nomination of Grover Cleveland, democratic candidate for president.

In 1879 he was nominated as the democratic candidate for governor, receiving the unanimous endorsement of the democratic state convention for the position.

In 1878 he commenced professional work for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and from that time took an active part in all important Iowa cases in which the company was interested.

In 1881 he was made general attorney by that corporation, and in 1882 removed to Keokuk, which was a

more central point for the business in which he was engaged. He still resides in Keokuk, and works for the same corporation. He is interested to some extent in banking and farming. He is president of the State Bank of Albia, State Bank of Bloomfield, and State Bank of Keosauqua, and has been engaged in breeding Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

He was married in 1849. Has four children living—one son and three daughters. His son is associated with him in business; two of his daughters married; the youngest living at home.

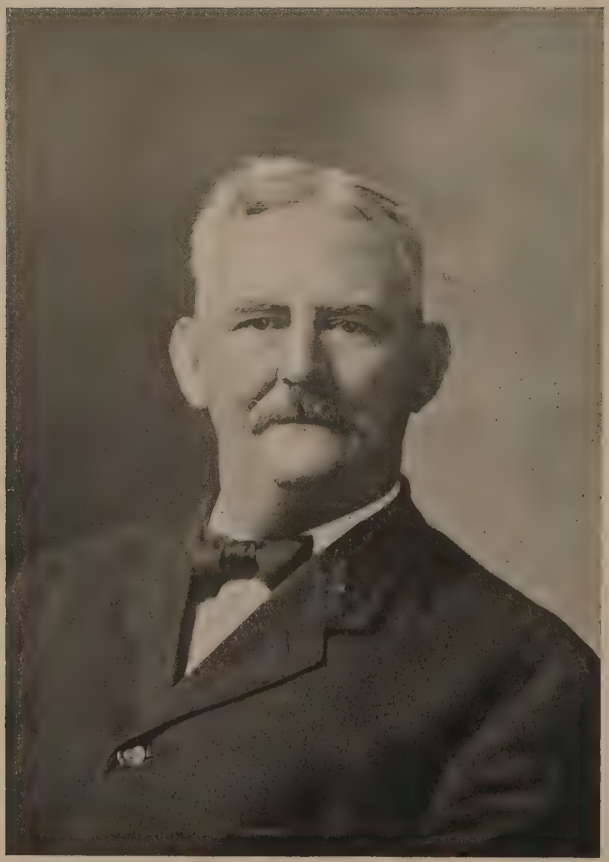
Robert H. Gillmore was born at Newark, Ohio, November 28, 1823. His mother's maiden name was Curtis. He went to the public schools in Newark. He went to college at Athens, Ohio, and graduated there about 1850. He became editor of the Zanesville Gazette, and while such editor studied law with Hon. W. H. Ball, and was admitted to the bar at Zanesville, Ohio, about 1855. He removed to Keokuk, Iowa, in the early part of 1856, and formed a partnership with General Samuel R. Curtis and Hosmer Curtis, under firm name of Curtis, Gillmore & Curtis, which continued until 1861. When Gen. Samuel R. Curtis went into the United States army (which dissolved the partnership) November 11, 1867, Mr. Gillmore formed a partnership with James H. Anderson, as Gillmore & Anderson, which continued until the death of Mr. Gillmore, August 31, 1881. During the time he practiced law in Keokuk forty-three men studied law and were admitted to the bar from his office, some of them having since occupied prominent places from Boston to the Pacific ocean. Mr. Gillmore was a very keen lawyer. Had the reputation of being the best cross-examiner in Lee county. He seemed to have the faculty of placing himself in the position of the witness, and oftentimes would startle his hearers by questions which might, if answered un-

favorably, ruin his case; but he never made such a mistake.

Joseph G. Anderson was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 27, 1844. He came to Keokuk with his parents from Ohio in 1860. He then went to Clark county, Missouri, and spent ten years on a farm. He was educated at the public schools of Keokuk and the State University at Columbia, Missouri. He read law with Gillmore & Anderson at Keokuk, and was admitted at the district court at Keokuk about 1874. He formed a partnership about 1876 with N. Scott Howell, as Howell & Anderson, which continued two years, at the end of which time he formed a partnership with W. J. Roberts under the firm name of Anderson & Roberts. This partnership lasted about two years. He then, in 1880, went with Gillmore & Anderson, and continued with them until the death of Mr. Gillmore in 1881. He then joined his brother, James H. Anderson, as Anderson Bros. In 1882, James C. Davis was taken into the firm as Anderson Bros. & Davis, and the firm so continued until 1886. In politics Mr. Anderson was a republican. He died in 1889.

James Hamilton Anderson was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 30, 1842. He spent his boyhood days in Cincinnati until fourteen years of age, and in Keokuk, Iowa, from 1856 to 1860. He then went with his father to a farm in Clark county, Missouri. He was educated in the public schools in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Keokuk, Iowa. He read law in the office of Craig & Strong, and he was admitted at Keosauqua, Van Buren county, Iowa, March 11, 1866. On November 11, 1867, he formed a partnership with Robert H. Gillmore, under the firm name of Gillmore & Anderson, which continued nearly fifteen years, until the death of Mr. Gillmore, August 31, 1881. He then formed a partnership with his brother Joseph G. Anderson. In 1882 James C. Davis was taken into the firm and the firm, became Anderson Bros. & Davis, which con-

J. H. ANDERSON.



D. F. MILLER.

tinued until 1886. In 1861 he became a member of the second regiment of Missouri home guards under Col. Woodard, at Canton, Missouri, which became a part of the regiment of Col. David Moore, the first regiment of North East Missouri home guards. He served until October 1, 1861, when he was taken prisoner by the rebels and paroled. In 1864 he became a member of Company C, Forty-fifth Iowa infantry. He was then twenty-one years of age. He became a Mason at this time, taking all of the degrees up to Knight Templar in 1866. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln for president. He became a democrat in 1872 and has since, when other things were not paramount, voted that ticket. In 1900 he was a "gold" democrat. He was married to Anna Riggs, March 11, 1868, at Keokuk, Iowa.

H. Scott Howell, who for fifty years has been a practicing lawyer at Keokuk, Iowa, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, April 30, 1830. He read law with Pugh & Pendleton, and A. S. Sullivan, of Cincinnati, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1850, and the Iowa bar in 1856.

William C. Howell was born May 15, 1861, at Keokuk, Iowa. He attended the common schools, and Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, and Princeton University. He read law with his father, and was admitted at Keokuk, June 1883.

John P. Hornish was born October 27, 1856, at Keokuk. He attended the public schools and Wooster University, Ohio. He read law in the office of Craig & Collier, Keokuk, and was admitted in September, 1881.

Daniel F. Miller was born in Washington township, Lee county, Iowa, May 27, 1851. He was educated at the public and private schools of Keokuk, Christian Brothers College at St. Louis, Missouri, and State University of Iowa. He read law with McCrary, Miller & McCrary. He graduated from the law department of the State University, Iowa City, and was admitted in 1872. He began the

practice of law at Ft. Madison, Iowa. In 1873 he formed a partnership with M. B. Davis, under the firm name of Davis & Miller, which continued until Mr. Miller removed to Keokuk. The later part of the same year he became a partner of his father under the firm name of D. Miller & Sons. In 1886 his brother retired from the firm. In the fall of 1886 the subject of this sketch withdrew from the firm to fill the office of county attorney, which office he held for six years. Since then he has practiced alone.

Henry Bank, Jr., was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, now a province of Prussia, in October, 1843. He came to Lee county direct from Germany with his parents in 1849, when he was six years of age and has been here ever since. He attended the public schools of Lee county. In 1874 he was elected recorder of deeds for said county, which office he held for two years, after which he studied law with Sprague & Gibbons, Keokuk, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He began practice at once and continued until 1881, when he was elected police magistrate, which office he retained two years. Upon the establishment of the superior court in Keokuk, in the spring of 1883, he was chosen judge thereof, and he held the office until 1895, when he was elected district judge, taking his seat on the bench July, 1896. This office he has ever since held, and he was re-elected in November, 1906, for another term of four years.

As Judge of the superior court of Keokuk, he rendered a decision in the case of Leisy v. Hardin, known as the "Original Package Case," in which his opinion was reversed by the Iowa supreme court; but on appeal to the United States supreme court his decision was sustained.

It may well be said that Judge Bank, as a lawyer, judge and citizen, has performed well his part; that he has merited the confidence reposed in him by the bar and people, and is fully entitled by reason of his attainments, character and public service, to the large measures of respect and veneration the people feel for him.

Henry Bartch Jr

William J. Roberts was born at New York Mills, Onieda, New York, July 19, 1854. He came west when seventeen years of age. He attended the common schools of New York State, and Burlington, Iowa. He read law with Joseph G. Anderson, and was admitted in 1879.

John E. Craig was born March 14, 1853 in Washington county Pennsylvania. He read law with his uncle, John H. Craig, and with I. G. Hamilton, Washington, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1879, and has practiced his profession at Keokuk ever since.

Hazen I. Sawyer was born October 10, 1868. He attended the public schools of Keokuk, and graduated from Michigan University, Ann Arbor, in 1892, and was admitted to the bar. In January, 1903, he formed a partnership with F. T. Hughes, and is engaged in general practice.

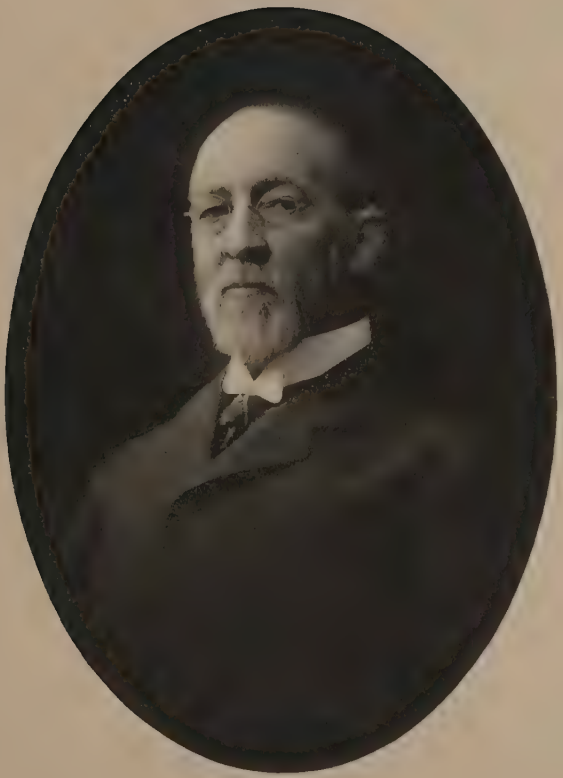
William G. Blood was born in Pennsylvania July 1, 1868. He read law, and was admitted at Des Moines in 1898. He formed a partnership at Keokuk with H. I. Sawyer, and is now of the firm of Hollingsworth & Blood.

Felix T. Hughes was born November 10, 1838 at Bellville, Illinois, and lived as a boy in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. He studied law at Memphis, Missouri, and was there admitted to the bar in 1866. He began to practice law at Lancaster, Missouri, in partnership with General A. J. Baker, who subsequently became attorney general of Missouri, and afterwards of Iowa. In 1875 Mr. Hughes became general solicitor of the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company. He moved to Keokuk in November, 1879, in connection with his duties as solicitor for said company. Mr. Hughes developed an aptitude for railway law practice, and had considerable business in railway and municipal bond litigation in the state and federal courts, lasting about twenty years. He was usually successful. In 1885 he became president and general counsel of the Keokuk and Western Railway Company,

which position he held until about 1900, when the road passed into control of the Burlington Company. Mr. Hughes served as mayor of Keokuk two years—1896-1898—and was judge of the superior court from 1901 to 1904. Mr. Hughes had charge of what was known as the Scotland county, Missouri, bond cases. The litigation lasted about twenty-one years. Different suits were brought as the annual coupons matured. Four or five times cases were carried to the federal supreme court, and as many or more times to the state supreme court, and thirty or forty times to the United States circuit court. The cases became noted. After the bonds were finally declared valid and taxes levied under federal court mandate, the people organized and would not pay, and resisted the sale of their property for the delinquent taxes. They would bid five cents for their own horses when offered for the taxes, and threaten anyone else who should bid. This continued for several attempts, when Mr. Hughes was compelled to bid off the stock alone, with several thousand people declaring no bids should be made. The litigation finally terminated in the county paying the bonds.

In politics Mr. Hughes is a republican. He was one of the presidential electors for McKinley's first term.

Joseph M. Beck was born in Clearmont county, Ohio, April 21, 1823. He was of English-Welsh descent. His maternal and paternal ancestors were in some respects distinguished. He was educated in the Indiana public schools, and at Hanover College, Madison, Indiana, where he read law with Miles C. Eggleston. He taught in Kentucky, characteristically advocating antislavery views at that perilous time. As a nephew of Thomas Morris, United States senator from Ohio, who as early as 1832 was a fearless abolitionist, this was quite natural. He came to Montrose, Iowa, in 1847. Two years later he went to Ft. Madison, which was his home until his death. In 1850 he was elected mayor of Fort Madison. The same



Felix T. Hughes

year he was elected prosecuting attorney. In 1867 he was elected to the Iowa supreme bench, and re-elected three times, serving continuously twenty-four years, "the peer of any member of the bench, old or new." He was always a leader in the affairs of his state, devotedly attached to the party and church of his choice, to education and everything tending to the up-building of our commonwealth. As a lawyer he was fearless in all he undertook, safe and discreet in council, honorable and gentlemanly at the trial table, an admitted power in every stage of a prosecution or defence. He was an able judge, of spotless integrity, most industrious and faithful to the highest trusts, laboring, with a fidelity seldom equalled, to know and declare the law, utterly regardless of who might be helped, or injured, pleased or offended. He believed that men should live honestly and soberly, so to work as to insure integrity, morality, temperance and all that tends to make us better citizens. He was naturally and logically apt to solve every issue in favor of all that led this way. In such matters his mind was a very Gibraltar of conviction, a constant menace to evil doing and all violation of law. During these twenty-four years the procedure of courts, questions concerning land grants to settlers, railways, etc., constitutional questions, for example the right of the people to tax and govern themselves,—these, and other matters of vital importance were adjudicated. Laws as to property rights, domestic relations, common carriers, protection of life and property, etc., were made and interpreted. By inclination and necessity Judge Beck became an authority on these subjects. His work appears in eighty-eight volumes of Iowa Reports; his opinions as justice in sixty-two of those volumes. He had few superiors as a conversationalist, for he had great mental power; a fine memory; knew history and literature; appreciated the best in the arts; had been an observant traveler and was in sympathy with current affairs. "As trustee of the

state library during his long term he was largely instrumental in building it up in law, literature and all departments." A marked characteristic was his devotion to his children, to his beloved wife—a woman of rare charm, culture and spirituality—and to his home, where he died May 30, 1893.

[Note.—The above sketch, condensed from Volume 89, Iowa Reports, addresses by Senator and Ex-Chief Justice George G. Wright and Ex-Chief Justice Robinson, is a part of the records of the supreme court.]

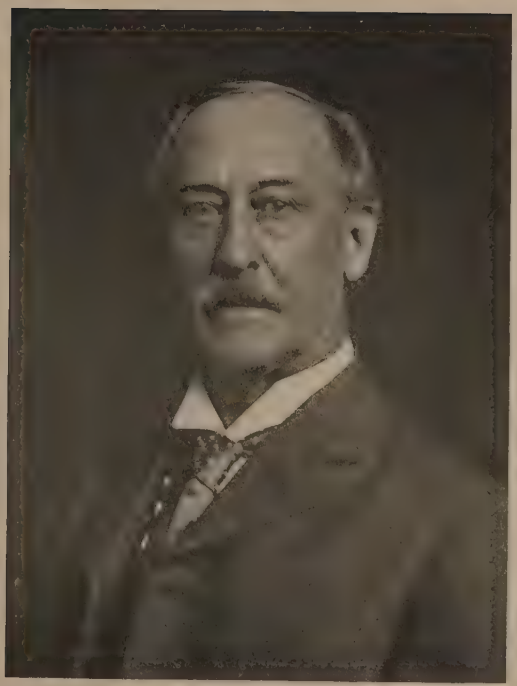
Washington Galland was born in Henderson county, Ill., July 20, 1827. He attended the first common school built in the state of Iowa at what was known as Gallandtown. He also attended the Chillicothe Academy, Ohio. He read law with Rankin & Miller at Keokuk. He was admitted in Iowa in 1858; in Illinois in 1859; in Missouri in 1865; in California in 1875. He first opened an office at Montrose, Lee county, Iowa. He remained here until he entered the army in 1861. After returning from the war in 1863, he opened an office at Ft. Madison, and has remained here ever since. He was captain of Company H, Sixth Iowa volunteer infantry. He was in the battle of Shilo. He was captured April 6, 1862, and held a prisoner for seven months, and he was engaged in other conflicts in Tennessee and Mississippi. He is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, K. of P., I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. He is a republican and was a member of the lower house from 1864 to 1866.

William S. Hamilton, Fort Madison, was born February 2, 1857,—a son of John S. and Sarah (Miller) Hamilton. He attended the public schools of Fort Madison, and graduated at Amherst College, Mass., in 1876. He read law with John S. Ferguson of Pittsburgh, Pa., and was admitted in 1880. He practiced law at Lincoln, Neb., for sixteen years. In 1898 he removed to Fort Madison and engaged in general practice. He is a Master Mason, K. of P., Past Grand Chancellor of Nebraska, Red Men.

W. S. Hamilton

Washington Gladden.

JOHN L. BENBOW.



J. B. Snyder

Theodore B. Snyder, Fort Madison, was born on a farm in Des Moines county, Iowa, Aug. 27, 1845. His parents were Andrew and Sarah (Baker) Snyder. They came to Iowa in the spring of 1844. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of Des Moines county. He took a collegiate course at the Iowa Wesleyan University, graduating and taking the degree of A. B. in 1869. He then took a law course at the University of Iowa, graduating in 1871, and was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession at Burlington, Iowa, from 1871 to 1891, when he removed to Fort Madison, and has been in general practice here ever since. In politics he is a republican.

John L. Benbow, Fort Madison, was born in Lee county, Iowa, January 12, 1867, and is a son of John W. and M. (Cole) Benbow. He attended the common schools of Lee county, the Burlington Baptist College, the Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Harvard College.

He read law one year with the late Judge J. M. Beck at Fort Madison. He then read law in the office of Gatch, Conner & Weaver, Des Moines, and was a student in the College of Law at Des Moines. He was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1894, and at once opened an office at Fort Madison, where he has continued to practice his profession ever since. He is a republican, and generally active in politics.

George B. Stewart was born at Burlington, Iowa, June 16, 1865, and is a son of Rev. George D. and Emily (Walker) Stewart. He was educated at the public schools; Denmark Academy, Iowa; Lake Forest, Ill., and University of Pennsylvania, and he graduated from the Michigan University Law School in 1888. He was admitted to the Iowa bar in October, 1888. He then went into partnership with S. M. Casey, Fort Madison, which continued until the death of Mr. Casey in 1903. Since that time he has been alone and is doing a general practice. He is a republican, and generally active in politics. He has been, since 1898, assistant United States attorney.

E. C. Weber was born at West Point, Iowa, May 18, 1867, and is a son of Henry and Christina (Eicher) Weber. He was educated at the public schools, and at the Baptist College, Burlington, Iowa; and graduating from the Drake University law school in 1893, he was admitted that year. He then opened an office at Fort Madison, Iowa, in the summer of 1894. After six months he formed a partnership with J. J. Watson, under the firm name of Watson & Weber, which continued until September, 1904, when Mr. Watson removed to Fort Collins, Cal. Mr. Weber has since been alone in general practice. He was city attorney for six years. He is a democrat, and generally active in politics.

H. C. Stempel was born in Prussia, Germany, March 13, 1833. He came to the United States in 1847; read law with John Van Valkenburg at Ft. Madison and was admitted about 1865. He was clerk of the district court twelve years.

William J. R. Beck, Ft. Madison, Iowa, was born May 9, 1857. His father, the late Hon. J. M. Beck, settled in Lee county, Iowa, in 1846 and in 1850 at Ft. Madison. Our subject was educated in the public schools, and at the University of Iowa. He read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He was in his father's office for several years, but since the death of his father he has managed a magnificent stock farm near Montrose, Iowa.

O. E. Heminghausen was born at Ft. Madison, Iowa, October 12, 1868, and was admitted in 1893. He was city attorney from 1903 to 1905.

Otto C. Heminghausen is a native of Iowa, having been born at Ft. Madison, September 13, 1855. He read law with John Van Valkenburg and H. C. Stempel, and was admitted to the bar in 1880.

Joseph R. Frailey was born in Ft. Madison May 2, 1876, and admitted in 1900. He is in partnership with W. S. Hamilton. He is now serving as city attorney. He is a republican in politics.

E. C. Wilbur

H. Schlemer was born in Lee county, Iowa, April 30, 1843. He read law by himself at odd moments, and was admitted in 1897. He was mayor of Ft. Madison three terms, and justice of the peace for ten years.

LINN COUNTY.

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND ANECDOTAL.

It is with considerable difficulty that I attempt to chronicle the sayings and doings of the bench and bar of this county. Each one was a sort of Boswell of his own, and, modesty being one of the failings of the pioneer lawyers, much has been left out. The writer has had only a passing acquaintance with few of the persons he has attempted to describe, and what material he has gathered has been second-hand, and from the lips of those who have either added to or taken from the traits of character which seemed most prominent.

In order to make this sketch as brief as possible, and still try to picture the men who constituted the bench and bar of Linn county, I shall attempt to give a little of the humorous side of their characters, and follow in the footsteps of Channing, who said "that anecdote is worth pages of biographies."

The lawyers of an early day were, so to speak, the tribunes of the people; their opinions carried weight; their dry, snappy humor was enjoyed by the people. Many of the early members were educated men, bright, racy and rare, who, with their inimitable drollery, set courts and juries roaring. The pioneer lawyer expressed himself on every occasion, and many a long day's trial was brightened by some sally of native wit fresh from the prairie. Who cannot look back to the days when Greene and Preston, Hubbard and Isbell, Corbett and Cook, David and L. H. Webster, and many others, were young and active, the "wheel horses" of political parties, and promoters of

steamboat lines and stage companies and railroads; who in course of time became legislators, judges and financiers, all laboring for the upbuilding of the infant state in which they invested all their surplus money, having faith in Iowa's soil and helping to develop its industries.

Among the first settlers may be mentioned Dyer Usher and his companion, Ames, who came here in 1836 as hunters, while Daniel Doty, his two sons and Jacob Crane came the same summer, removing with their families two years later. Osgood Shepheard, Robert Ellis, David King and Thomas Gainer came in 1838-39 and located on what later became Cedar Rapids.

Linn county was defined by the act of the legislature in 1837, while Iowa was still a part of Wisconsin territory. In October, 1838, the first election was held at Westport, being the only poll opened in the county. There were at that time thirty-two votes cast for member of the assembly. August 15, Governor Lucas set off Johnson, Cedar, Jones and Linn counties in one district, providing that this district was entitled to one member of the lower and one member of the upper house of the assembly. To this position Charles Whittlesey was elected to the council, and Robert G. Roberts to the assembly.

During the summer of 1838 the following towns were laid out: Newport (which later became Newark in July) by Israel Mitchell; Columbus in September by William Stone; Ivanhoe in October by Anson Cowles.

On March 8, 1839, the commission, composed of Ben Nye and Richard Knott, made a report that they had "duly located the seat of the county near the present site of Marion, by driving a stake, to be considered the center of location, in the presence of a large number of inhabitants." The acts of this commission were approved by the governor at Bloomington on the 18th of the same month.

Not till 1841 did N. B. Brown and others file a plat of the townsite of Cedar Rapids. The lands were not opened up for settlement till March, 1843, when the real law business began in earnest.

The first court was held at Marion, October 26, 1840, over which presided Joseph Williams, who had been appointed by acting Governor Conway on July 25, 1838. There were also present District Attorney W. G. Woodward, for the federal government; R. P. Lowe, prosecuting attorney (having been appointed January 2, 1840); H. W. Gray, sheriff; T. H. Tryon, clerk; and L. Mallory, the marshall of the district. On the first grand jury sat Israel Mitchell, the founder of Westport, who had been appointed probate judge January 16th, the previous year. He was also one of the justices of the county, the others being H. B. Burnap, John G. Cole, John M. Afferty, John Crow, and William Abby. Some of the first county judges were Isbell, Berry, Lothian, J. Elliott, and A. B. Dumont.

Judge Mitchell was no doubt the first lawyer to settle in this county. He also delivered the first public Fourth of July speech on the day he platted the town of Westport, which he believed would be one of the great emporiums of this region of the state. Judge Mitchell was without doubt the best informed man of his day in this county. He was a Kentuckian by birth and a college graduate, when he drifted into Iowa, and was a wide-awake man, full of vigor and enthusiasm, and a great student, as well as a great financier. He remained a prominent character as long as he lived in the county, and removed to Oregon in the spring of 1847. He returned to Linn county in the fall of 70-71 for a visit with his old friends, especially with J. J. Daniels of Bertram, whom he had known since 1844. He was one of the three to locate the road from Bloomington to the county-seat in Linn county, Iowa, in 1839. Judge Mitchell, it was thought, "sulked in his tent" when his pet town-site

scheme fell through, and other localities became the places of importance; and it might have been due to his disappointment that he left for the West at that early date. It is enough to add that Judge Mitchell left the county at the very time when the business ventures were about to prove paying investments, and if he had remained he would have become a very wealthy man, and a person who would have been prominent in the county and state. It is said that he could entice a jury, was familiar with the law, and was more than ordinary as a safe, sound business lawyer. It was a loss to the bar of this county when Judge Mitchell left, for he had been a judge before most of the members of that day and generation were lawyers. He lost his life by an accident on one of the Oregon rivers in the seventies.

During these early days there were two terms of court, one in January and the other in June. The cases brought involved small amounts, but the legal questions were not decided, and hence much litigation followed. Some of the early lawyers in Marion and Cedar Rapids were George Greene, I. M. Preston, N. W. Isbell, Wm. Smythe, Tom Corbett, J. E. Sanford, Isaac Cook, J. J. Child, Joe B. Young, Dan Lothian, C. M. Hollis, N. M. Hubbard, R. D. Stephens, Ezra Van Meter, D. O. Finch, A. S. Belt, G. A. Gray, C. L. Murray.

Of the old attorneys in the practice in the early fifties in Cedar Rapids were Henry Lehman, E. M. Bates, C. V. Tousley, J. J. Child, R. G. Welcher, D. M. McIntosh, T. J. Dudley, Jr., A. Sidney Belt and Dan O. Finch, lawyer and the editor of "The Era." In 1861 came J. Munger, also N. R. Graham, and during the next year Edward Stark, a new beginner, forming a partnership with Belt. W. A. Dodge also located this year. During the early sixties George Greene and I. M. Preston were in partnership, Greene having his office in Cedar Rapids, and Preston at Marion. Hubbard and Stevens were in partnership

in Marion in the early sixties, Stevens running the law business while the judge went to "the front." Dan Lothian was a native of Vermont, from which state he came to Iowa, settled at Marion, became a judge, and later removed to California, where he died in 1892. The census in 1854 gives Cedar Rapids 1,122, and Marion 831 inhabitants, while the census of 1856 gives the number of lawyers engaged in active practice in the county as eleven.

The lawyers of the fifties and sixties were engaged practically in railway promotion, in booming towns, in real estate as well as fire insurance. While they were very active in the law business, they never neglected booming their respective localities. There were towns which had two or three lawyers and now have none, which would mean that litigation in the early days was more profitable than at the present time; at least the litigation was not centered in the larger cities as it is now. In talking with a number of the old lawyers they have told me that the land business was part of the paying business among the lawyers. It is said that in some of the eastern counties of the state, including Jones, Cedar and Linn, the lawyers for a number of years did nothing else than to defend horse thieves. This may be somewhat exaggerated. The pioneer lawyers were perhaps not as well prepared for the books, but depended largely upon their native ability.

There was a class of people called "Terrorists" who caused a lot of trouble in an early day. They were a band of looters who came along to scare the people by reporting threatened Indian attacks and then when the settlers had fled to a place of safety, these people came along and looted the houses. The "Copperheads" also caused some trouble, and lawsuits occurred which caused great excitement.

John Mitchell as a young man came from Maine in 1853, and entered as a student in Judge Isbell's office, being admitted to the bar in March, 1857. He was later a

partner of Judge Smythe and of Judge Dan Lothian. Mitchell died a few years ago, one of the oldest practitioners in the county. One of the old timers is J. C. Davis, born in the early forties, a native of Germany, and a resident of this country since 1852. He took up the study of law at an early age in Tom Corbett's office, a noted lawyer of Marion, and he was admitted to practice in 1863. Mr. Davis has been county and state attorney, and his acquaintance in Linn county is only surpassed by that of Judge Thompson.

Another attorney of the early days was **D. L. Palmer,** who for many years had an extensive practice in this and adjoining counties. The story runs that at one time Palmer prosecuted certain boys who had committed some escapade for which they were criminally liable, in Otter Creek township. The trial was set before Squire Mason, a noted squire of that part of the country, and the people turned out galore, regardless of the busy time of the year. A lawsuit was on, and these cases attracted people in those days as street fairs do now. Mason was a politician and an easterner who believed in the New England township meetings. Davis, who defended the boys, thought he was up against it but the big crowd, which was made up of sympathizers for the young men, sent a person into the crowd telling them to vote "to dismiss." As the trial was about to proceed, Davis arose and asked "if the court at this proceeding would entertain motions." The squire with all dignity of a supreme judge arose and said that "in this free country the court is always open to entertain motions," and Davis, quick as a flash, arose and made a motion that the case be dismissed and the court proceeded to put the motion to the house. Palmer arose and protested that it was not lawful to put a motion to the house, but the court held that he would not put the motion again, and as the people of the township had voted to dismiss the case, he was only a servant of the people, who had elected him. The boys in the meantime took to the woods.

R. D. Stevens was born in New York in 1829, and arrived in Marion in 1855 with a capital of $23. He entered the law office of Isbell & Hubbard, and became a factor in the state, and he soon acquired political influence and a fortune. Mr. Stevens was not a court lawyer, but as a commercial lawyer and financier he had few equals. He soon drifted into the railroad business and banking, and died as president of the Merchant's National Bank in Cedar Rapids, one of the wealthiest men in the county. A son is a practicing attorney in Chicago.

Joe B. Young was a lawyer having a forcible style and flippant wit. He was born in 1832 in Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar at Iowa City in 1853, locating in Marion. He was prosecuting attorney in Linn county, a member of the house, later of the state senate, and a pension agent for Iowa. He was a born fighter, a great lawyer, and won many a lawsuit by his ingenious reasoning. He was cross and crabbed in court to the judge as well as to the opposing counsel, and displayed on many occasions a bad temper, not to such an extent, however, that he ever lost sight of his case. He died in 1876.

D. M. McIntosh, son of a distinguished southern family and a native of South Carolina, came here in the forties. He was small of stature, with a ruddy face and long hair, and made an imposing figure in a lawsuit. He possessed much ability, and was well known by the early settlers. It is said of Mr. McIntosh that he at one time defended two Irishmen who lived on what is known as the "Reservation" west of the city, and it was reported that they had indulged a little too freely. It was in the month of July, the heat was something terrific and a constable, who ran a drug store on First street, was called in to arrest the men and bring them before John Weare, Sr., who had been in the war of 1812, in which he had lost a leg. He knew a little about law, and was one of the first justices in the city. He held his office in his kitchen on what is now the site

of the United States postoffice. The constable wanted to bring the men before a justice, so the constable locked the drug store and carried the large key in his hand which he used as a weapon upon the quarrelsome prisoners. The men asked for water, but the constable refused to give them anything. McIntosh made a speech about the use of water, that it could not be denied to any man under the constitution. The justice decided the constable must bring water. He brought a dipper full, and that was emptied in a giffy. They asked for more water. The constable refused. The justice decided that he must bring more water. While the constable was away to get a pail of water out of an old-fashioned well, the attorney made a plea that these men were detained against their wishes, and that they were in a hurry to get home. The justice finally asked what they were brought up for. Some one suggested that these men had bought drinks at a saloon instead of at the constable's drug store, which caused the trouble. The justice asked, "is that all?" There was silence, and finally the justice said, "You go home and don't you ever show your faces in this town again." By the time the constable had brought a pail of water, the attorney as well as the prisoners were out of sight.

McIntosh also defended a counterfeiter who was found guilty, and the convicted man pleaded to go to his room in the Greene hotel to get his grip before he was taken away, and while the constable was waiting for the prisoner, the prisoner decided he would get away; and when the constable came back he looked over the transom and found that the prisoner had jumped out into the Cedar river from his room and made his escape, if he did not sink, as he was not seen again. Mr. McIntosh died in 1859, mourned by a large circle of friends for his sunny disposition and genial ways. He was from all reports a most extraordinary personage.

Another of the old attorneys who died only a few years

ago was **Col. J. M. May,** a great inventor of patents during his day. He wasted a fortune litigating with his relatives and friends. Among the older attorneys of Cedar Rapids were **Henry Harmon** and **T. J. Dudley, Jr.,** both well known in their day and generation. **A. R. West** was another lawyer who died a few years ago, having devoted most of his time to probate law and real estate. **I. N. Whittam** is still living and practicing in Cedar Rapids. He came west from Indiana to Aurora, Ill., and from there to Cedar Rapids in 1854. He had read law slightly. He came to take charge of a woolen factory, but was induced by Judge Greene to take up the practice of law and assist in editing Greene's Reports of Iowa. He has been in continuous practice since that time. Whittam was born in Manchester, England, in 1823 and came to America in 1840.

E. M. Bates was the first city attorney in 1856, under the new charter, and had a salary of twenty dollars a year. **A. S. Belt** was another of the old attorneys. He was a partner of Judge Hubbard for many years. He was a Southerner by birth and became well versed in law and known in his day throughout Linn and adjoining counties.

The roll of attorneys for Linn county, who conducted cases for the supreme court held at Iowa City at the July term in 1847 was, Isaac M. Preston, John David, and William Smythe, the justices being Wilson and Kinney.

John David and **J. E. Sanford** came to Iowa in 1840. They were bright men and had an exceptionally large practice. **Thomas Corbett,** one of the characters of that day, became famous as a lawyer. Another was **C. Bates,** also known as a great advocate and a thorough student. **Campbell** was a man with a good deal of ability, but soon, on account of failing health, removed to California, where he died.

One of the best known lawyers and justices in the early days was **George Greene,** who died in 1880 at the age of

sixty-three years. He was born in England, educated himself in Buffalo, New York, and studied law with George P. Baker, collecting small accounts to pay his expenses. He came to Davenport in 1838 and began to make a geological survey of Iowa. After six months of this kind of work, he came to Ivanhoe in Linn county and taught his first term of school, and in 1840 was admitted to the bar at Iowa City, locating at Marion, where he began to practice law. In 1841 he was sent to the legislature. In 1845 he removed to Dubuque, and, while practice was not very flourishing, he edited the Miners' Express, and three years later formed a partnership with J. J. Dyer. He was later appointed judge of the United States courts. In 1847 he was appointed supreme judge of the state, serving eight years, having been elected in 1848. It was during this time that he edited what is known as Greene's Reports. In 1848 he surveyed the site upon which Cedar Rapids is located, and in 1851 moved with his family to Cedar Rapids, which was his home during the remainder of his life. After moving to Cedar Rapids he began an active business life, which only ceased with his death. He had a number of law partners. He formed a partnership with Cyrus Benley. In 1863 he withdrew from active practice and devoted his energies to railroad enterprises. He was later in partnership with his son-in-law, A. S. Belt, and with Judge Dudley. Judge Greene was a man of great ability, both as a lawyer and as a judge, and especially as a financier.

Another noted character in the early days was **T. S. Parvin,** who died in Cedar Rapids in 1901. He was born in New Jersey in 1817. In 1838 he became private secretary to Gov. Robert Lucas. In 1839 Mr. Parvin was appointed United States district attorney and moved to Bloomington, what is now Muscatine, where he also served as probate judge upon the organization of the United States district court. In 1840 Mr. Parvin became clerk,

a position which he held for ten years. He is best known in his connection with the early history of Iowa and the Masonic order, of which body he served as grand secretary, building up a most extensive Masonic library.

One of the most original lawyers in the seventies was **Jerry Lynch,** who moved to this county from Blairstown and formed a partnership with Frank G. Clark and W. A. Tewksbury. Mr. Lynch was resourceful as a lawyer, full of Irish wit and possessed of a good deal of native ability. It is said that when he had two glasses to the wind he was in his element, especially in defending a criminal; for it is said of him that he always denied everything. At one time in this county he was prosecuting certain women. As he saw he was defeated on every point he raised, he thought there was no show, and finally, as the rain was pouring down, he looked out of the window of the old city hall and said, with all the dignity of a judge, "Your Honor, on account of the inclemency of the weather, I dismiss the case."

At another time, he was opposed by several able lawyers who made fun of Frank Clark's military record. There is nothing that so touches an Irish heart as the accusation of disloyalty, and Jerry arose to reply, and said: "My friend on the other side laughs at my co-counsel's military record. Let me cite to you what counsel on the other side was doing during the war. He sat on top of the northern mountain peak of Vermont with his breeches padded, ready to slide into Canada at the first intimation of a draft." There were a number of soldiers on that jury, and it is needless to say that Jerry won his case regardless of the legal questions involved.

Mr. Lynch defended a saloon keeper, and was waiting his turn before Judge Shane till sentence should be passed on a number of violators of the law. Two or three attorneys had made pleas on the ground that their clients ran respectable places, and for that reason the fines should be

cut down, but Judge Shane taxed up the statutory fees in each instance. Lynch's turn came last, with his client in court. He said, "I am certain it is an unpleasant duty, and I further say that I believe that my client is the worst saloon keeper in Cedar Rapids, that he runs the worst hole in the wall in Cedar Rapids, and that I have been in there drunk myself, and I am ashamed to tell Your Honor that it is so. I am defending my client, who is not worthy of any defense, for he is a law breaker and a violator, he always has been since I have known him." Then Lynch went on telling of the vicious place and of the depraved individual who ran the saloon, and then he began, "I am not defending the saloon. I would not be here, Your Honor, for that, but that man has a wife and children, and as nice children as you ever see." As he went on explaining the kindness of that wife, who was mistreated by that drunken brute of a husband, tears came to the eyes of the judge, and when Lynch was through he had secured an acquittal by working upon the sympathies of the judge.

The early lawyers forded the rivers and rode long distances on horseback in order to look after interests of clients, and they were always ready to try a lawsuit. It is said that down the river a lawyer and his client were to be at the county-seat and tried to awake a ferryman who did not seem to heed the calls for help. The lawyer looked at his watch, stripped, and swam over the river, while the client held the horses. He walked up to the ferryman and a fight ensued. The client, of course, prayed for victory for his side, and was glad to see the affray ended by the ferryman getting the ferryboat and putting out, with the lawyer at the head, to get the horses and the other awaiting member. When asked why he had to pound the man, the lawyer simply replied, "to show the man that he had to obey orders and to teach him not to do that trick again." The lawyer dressed and within an

hour stood before the court and pleaded the cause of the client as though nothing had interfered to mar the good nature of the man who could fight as well as plead a cause, being as well grounded in one art as in the other.

The old pioneer lawyer would try justice suits and frequently speak till sunrise the next morning under some trees, if in summer, or by some open fire place, if in winter, always having an audience made up of those who had causes to try, and of those who wanted to hear and see what was going on in the neighborhood. At a law suit the latest news was heard, the political issues were discussed, the tariff was talked of, the national bank act commented upon, and the rights of Iowa, and the question of where the next survey would be made for the latest paper railway.

These were exciting times. There were many questions of law to be decided. The newspapers failed to get into the country and were little read. The lawyers who traveled from place to place on horseback, on foot, or in the stage; who would put up at the country tavern and at the county seat; who talked with everybody; who discussed suits, land trades and politics; were the proper person to distribute the latest news, and were looked upon as constituting the real information bureau. There are many of the old settlers who can still recall droll stories of the "circuit riders," as the lawyers were called in the forties and fifties. After an ended day in court, there were story telling around the bar room, and some times it ended in fist fights and shooting affrays. There were in those days frequently in this county such men from out of the county as Jerry Murphy of Marengo; William Leffingwell of Clinton; Cook, Tuthill and Piatt of Cedar; Shane and McCartney from Vinton; Ainsworth and McClintock of West Union; Sands of Dubuque; Edmunds, Clark, Ransom, Reno, Folsom and Fairall of Iowa City; Rover and Starr of Des Moines county. Then there would

be a noisy time and more or less drinking. A good time did not seem to interfere with a lawyer's work in those days, for no matter in what condition he was at night, he was the same active, keen, sharp cross-examiner the following day. Of course the pioneer lawyer led an outdoor life, lived simply, and was a worthy descendant of vigorous ancestors.

It is told of Leffingwell that he and Henry O'Connor were on their way to Anamosa when they both fell into a ditch near the county line south of what is now Springville. They made some commotion, and an old farmer came out to ascertain the cause of all the noise. He found Leffingwell trying to get out of the ditch, calling to the man, who happened to be a democrat, that he was to make a democratic speech that night and had to get to Anamosa post haste. The farmer let down a rope and got him out and started off as fast as he could for Anamosa. When they arrived, Leffingwell said, "Say, I left the republican O'Connor in the ditch, you will have to go back and look for him next."

At another time Leffingwell was pitted against Judge Smythe as candidate for congress and, as the judge was not considered a campaigner, the democrats thought now was the chance to put up an orator who would get even with the Judge at last on the stump. Judge Smythe accepted the challenge, and Center Point, a democratic stronghold, was the place selected for the first joint debate. Smythe was to open and Leffingwell followed. The democratic stronghold provided the speaker as well as the others with corn juice. The orator made a rambling talk, and Smythe, cheered by his admirers, came back at him with such force that this first joint debate ended the speech-making career of the democratic candidate for congress.

Among the early judges who became noted outside of the county might be mentioned **Judge N. W. Isbell.** He

was an invalid much of the time, but a student always, who by diligence, hard study and careful thought, became one of the most eminent men in his profession. He was for some years a judge of the supreme court, but resigned on account of ill health. All who knew him proclaim him the leader of the bar, one who could give the dusty law books life and could clothe his legal arguments with such vigor that it fascinated both the court and the jury. His applications of legal principles were sound and his illustrations apt and catchy. He was above all the person who would untangle the equity jurisprudence in the early days, when reports were few, and when legal principles were applied to new cases and new conditions of things.

Another lawyer of whom no one speaks but in the highest terms of praise was **Isaac Cook,** a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, who came to Palmyra, Missouri, in 1844 and removed to Dubuque to practice, but removed to Marion the same year, later removing to Cedar Rapids. In 1857 he was elected judge. He was one of the most respected persons of our bar. He was an able and sound jurist, of profound general knowledge, who found time to study and always came into court prepared to do his best. He was of a quiet turn of mind, did not shine in public, but a man who never gave a side-walk advise which he had to take back. He was elected the first city attorney of Cedar Rapids in 1850, and was tendered a banquet on his resignation from the bench in 1858. He was also the first president of the republican club organized in Linn county. He died in 1878, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Judge Spangler was a man of mature mind and considerable experience when he came to Cedar Rapids from Ohio. He remained here in active practice of law till his death in 1878. A son is engaged in the practice of law in Los Angeles.

One of the most unique characters of the Linn county

bar was **J. J. Child,** a native of the state of New Jersey, who drifted into Cedar Rapids in 1854. He was a large man, somewhat stooped, and a scholar, having had a fine college training, and besides he had more than ordinary native ability. Few if any excelled Mr. Child in his knowledge of legal principles and their application to existing facts, although many excelled him in being able to express themselves more freely. J. J. Snouffer, I. N. Whittam, and J. J. Child were instrumental in obtaining the special charter for Cedar Rapids in 1856, and from that time up to the time of his death, in 1889, Mr. Child held many offices of trust. He possessed talents of a very high order, but he gradually dwindled in the estimation of the people into nothing. Capable of almost any position he achieved little or no success, and died poor and unknown, his own worst enemy.

It is difficult to take any one of the early lawyers as a type, for there were many able lawyers who wielded an influence far beyond the borders of this judicial district and the state. There were Isbell, Greene and Cook, all of a judicial turn of mind, and there were Col. Preston, Wm. Smythe, Joe Young, Major Thompson, Corbett, Sandford, David, Bates, Belt, Child, Dudley, Hubbard, and a score of others, who were all in their own inimitable way great trial lawyers. Some were strong before the court, while others shone best before juries in desperate cases which required skill, eloquence and self possession.

For a short comparison I shall only take three persons to reflect a little of the times, and I have selected Col. Preston, Judge Smythe and Judge Hubbard. These men were all different, and still they had much in common. They were all fearless, were poor, and all had worked at different vocations before they entered upon the study of law. Smythe was strong before the court and well grounded in the philosophic view of the law, but was not so ready before a jury. Hubbard wielded the keenest and

most sarcastic tongue, while Col. Preston on the defense in a criminal suit excelled both the former, as well as in cross-examination, in which art he had no superior in the state. Hubbard could outline a case with more care; Preston was more dangerous before a jury; while Smythe was a fine pleader, and in equity suits outranked the others.

When these men sat down at the trial table in a suit which involved a large sum of money, or where some great public question was involved, there was not a dull act in the play from the statement of the case to the jury till the final verdict was brought in.

If I should be called upon to relate the bitter sayings of Judge Hubbard, it would take a book of many pages to contain them all. Many of these witty remarks are still repeated during a lull in the court room, when stories take the place of dry facts.

Judge Hubbard was a unique character, not only as a political manager, or as railway counsel, but as a person who filled a large place in the history of Iowa for more than fifty years. He was once asked how Tim Brown, who had been retained as local railway attorney, behaved. Hubbard replied, "He is a real bull in a china shop, what he don't smash he dirties." Speaking at one time about the technical lawyer, he said, "Now here is J. He is so technical, that he will fall over a crowbar to hunt for pin, and not even see the crowbar, mind you." While a judge on the bench he was holding court, when some pompous doctor asked leave to go home to look after his numerous patients. The judge quietly replied, "You better stay here so as to give your patients a chance to get well." He had brought a suit against John Weare, and had kept Weare on the stand a long time on a hot June afternoon. When there was a sort of lull in the proceedings and Weare pulled out a handkerchief to wipe the sweat from his brow, Hubbard, in that peculiar articulation of his, piped out so it could be heard all over the court room, "It

makes you sweat, John, to tell the truth, don't it?" The crowd laughed and the cutting remark was never forgiven nor forgotten by the aged banker who was at the mercy of his old antagonist.

During one of the campaigns one of the Des Moines papers accused Hubbard of giving away five hundred tickets to delegates. He was asked by a friend about this (what he thought) unfounded charges. Hubbard simply replied, "That is a lie. I gave away eleven hundred tickets this year, that was all."

During the Parrott fight for the governorship, Hubbard at first supported his old friend, but when he saw the turn affairs were taking, he suggested that Parrott withdraw. This the candidate refused to do, adding that he "had Providence on his side." Hubbard simply replied, "Well, you can take to Providence; I'll take to Shaw."

While arguing a case before the Supreme court of the state the opposing attorney had pounded the table a great deal, and when he concluded, Judge Hubbard rose to reply in the following little speech: "I am strong. I can pound this oak table to pieces, for I have been a blacksmith in my time, and I'll pound this table into splinters if you say so, and if it will help me to win this suit." He went on in this manner till the members of the court laughed and forgot all the points the opposing counsel had made.

During the last few years the judge did not appear much in court, leaving that part of the business to the other members of the firm. Occasionally some old friend would want him to appear, and he would come into court, showing all the vigor of his younger days, even in old age. While thus in court one day the opposing counsel called Judge Hubbard an old fogy, who was behind the times, and had been a great lawyer, but had forgotten all he had ever known. When the lawyer concluded all eyes were

turned on the old judge who was as pale as a ghost when he arose to reply to the bitter attack. He said: "True I am old, gray and worn, and I suppose that I am fast getting to be an old mossback." Then he went on telling of the old lawyers he had known at the bar in Iowa, great lawyers, noted far beyond the confines of the state. He told of the methods of the old advocates, of their bitter fights, of their contests for place, but he added, "They never tried to bolster up a witness, defraud, or blackmail as they do now. If the real up-to-date lawyer must do such a thing to become great, then thank God, I am an old fogy of a lawyer and belong to a former generation."

Judge Wm. Smythe was born in Ireland in 1824, came to America as a young man, and soon drifted west to grow up with the country. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, and soon thereafter became a judge, where he quickly rose to a high eminence. He was an active republican, and beat Judge Hubbard for congress in a fight which was waged with such bitterness that friend turned against friend and neighbor refused to speak to neighbor. Both men resided at Marion, and the friends of both candidates used all their influence to win. It is said of a shoemaker who lived near Hubbard's home, but who supported Judge Smythe that Hubbard met him a few days after the convention and said to him: "Jack, you will not need to buy any bristles any more. Just reach over your shoulder and you can pull them out of your back, for there is nothing about you but hog anyway." After Judge Smythe's nomination William Leffingwell was put up by the democrats to beat Judge Smythe, Leffingwell being the great orator of his day. His oratory had no effect on the people, who voted the straight ticket regardless of the personalities which had been aired in the campaign. Judge Smythe died in 1870, shortly after having been elected a second time to congress, having attained to a high place in the state, both as a lawyer and as constructive statesman. He

was a most singular person, possessing a profound intellect, yet a most childlike simplicity.

Colonel Preston was perhaps not so abusive in a lawsuit as Hubbard, still he said many bitter things with the air of pleasantry. As a boy, I heard him in a criminal suit on the defense, with **Frank Hormel,** appearing for the state. Mr. Hormel was then in his prime, a man of gracious presence, of good education, extensive reading and of courteous manners. The Colonel had turned sixty, was "lean as a racer," and when in the attitude of study looked as though he was in pain and misery. It was at the trial table he shone to the best advantage, and when he argued you felt the spell of his personality, for his musical voice, now on account of age just a little harsh, still penetrated to every part of the large hall, and that dispassionate eloquence not taught in the schools, and the forceful style and effective reasoning, carried the crowd with him. His blunt illustrations and homely truths, were used to further the interests of his client, and he could make the most out of what might be called a mere trifle in a lawsuit. Then again, he possessed that faculty of making the client's cause his own case, and tried to show the unjustness of the state and the terrible unjust accusation his client had been made to suffer. There was a twinkle in his eye when he carried his point, and keen disappointment when he felt that his ingenious argument failed to meet with favor.

Hormel was the opposite of Colonel Preston. He spoke in a conversational tone of voice, and held the passions, the understanding and the senses captive. His eloquence flowed without any apparent effort on his part. It is said of Preston that in a case in which he was much annoyed, where there were a number of contesting lawyers, he asked the court "if anyone else desired to examine his client." In a case where he defended a forger, he replied to a question of what became of the money,

"the bank must have all the money, for my client has none of it." When it came to a case of circumstantial evidence, Col. Preston could illustrate, make comparisons, and so instill prejudices that the jury would fail to convict. Once it was said Preston got the worst of it. He had left the court room for a minute, and the judge asked the witness what he had to offer for defence. The man supposed he had to answer, replied, "Nothin', your Honor. I had twenty dollars and Lawyer Preston took that." Preston shone in the justice's court as well as in the highest court of the state, and it mattered little what kind of a case he was employed in, he wanted to win the jury at all hazards, and then fight it out with the courts later, as best he knew how.

In an assault and battery case, where Preston's client had mauled the state witness into a jelly, the trial was on when the state witness told how the defendant had hit him with a bottle. Preston broke in and said, "Wait a minute, let me tell how my poor client was first assaulted with the contents of that bottle by that man." (Pointing his finger at the witness), "He began to heave beer, bologna, crackers and oysters right into my client's shirt bosom, when he had a right, under the law of this state, to defend himself from such unlooked for attack from such quarters."

Judge J. H. Rothrock was born in Ohio in 1829, and admitted to practice in his native state, removing to Tipton in 1860. He entered the army, and, on his return from the front, entered into a partnership with Judge W. P. Wolfe, which lasted till he was nominated for judge in 1866. Governor Kirkwood, his old friend, appointed him to a seat on the supreme bench in 1876, which position he held till his retirement in 1896. He passed away in 1899, beloved and respected by all on account of his scholarly attainments as well as on account of his kindness of heart. His son, James H. Rothrock, Jr., has for a number of years

been a judge of the superior court of Cedar Rapids, and has attained to an honorable place.

Among the judiciary of the state, many stories are told of Judge Rothrock and I shall only mention a few of these to give the readers an idea of the man. As the judge was assigning cases one day in court, he came to the name Tom Corbett, who appeared in a cause assigned for his trial. The judge asked Mr. Corbett, who had just arrived from the East and was a total stranger, if that was his name. As Mr. Corbett arose to speak, Judge Hubbard blurted out, "Jot it down plain 'Tom,' that's enough." Mr. Corbett blushed crimson, and whispered to another young lawyer that he would get even some day. Judge Hubbard many a time afterward became the prey to Corbett's heartless raillery, his sharp retorts and pungent wit. Mr. Corbett removed later to New York city, having attained to a high eminence at the Iowa bar.

During the trial of the assignments of the Daniels' Bros., G. W. Wilson came into court with all the books of the firm, which amounted to nearly a wagon load; Rothrock was calling the case, when he stopped proceedings and asked what all those books were brought in for, and Wilson replied that "it was to show the assignment case up." "Well, well," replied Rothrock humorously, "don't you really think that this assignment is entirely due to too much bookkeeping?"

One day matters did not go along very smoothly, as the lawyers had been quarreling, and he asked one of the attorneys what he was sitting here for. The attorney, quick as a flash replied, shaking his head, "You got me now, judge, I don't know." After his retirement from the bench, Judge Rothrock was sometimes called in to assist in the trial of cases, and it used to be a standing joke among the members of the bar, when they found cases in which he had written the opinion which held opposite to what he contended for. They were certain to rub it in.

Among the young men who came to the county to engage in the general practice of the law, after the war, and who became one of the leaders in a comparatively short time, was **Frank Hormel,** who passed away in the early nineties at the age of forty-eight. Mr. Hormel literally starved out, and was about to go west and enter into the grocery business, when Dr. Mansfield came to his rescue and offered him free office room till he could get on his feet. When he did get a start, his rise was meteoric, for, like Erskine, he arose one morning to find that "from nothing he had an income of ten thousand a year." Mr. Hormel was lank and lean in appearance, a student who devoted the nights to old "Father Antics," the law. He argued to the court with much success, and he was discreet and dexterous before a jury. He was kindhearted, generous to a fault, and attracted friends by the brilliancy of his conversation, and ruled them afterwards. It is said that only a week before his death, and while he was in excruciating pain, he appeared before the court in an important case, arguing legal principles, detecting analogies with the same readiness as when in his prime.

Mason P. Mills, who died in 1896, had been a partner of Hormel, and was a brilliant lawyer of many parts. He was born in Connecticut, coming west at eighteen, and in a few years fitted himself for the bar. He was more or less engaged in politics, and connected with corporations and railroad litigation. Mr. Mills for many years was in partnership with **C. B. Keeler** who, like Hormel, rose to a prominent place at the bar. Mr. Keeler is a person of small statue, and nervous; who when he turned on an opponent in a law suit, filled the court room with bitter invective, scorn and fearless denunciation. He removed to Chicago ten years ago as counsel for the Milwaukee Railway, and at once took a leading place at the front rank as an attorney who could hold his own before the court as well as before the jury.

Another lawyer who appeared upon the legal arena after the war was **Henry G. Bowman,**—a contemporary of Hormel, Keeler and Mills. Mr. Bowman was not a profound jurist, but he had a magnetic personality which few could withstand, and before a jury in a criminal case, in his day and generation, he was without a peer. He died in the midst of his professional labors, and in the noontide, so to speak, before old age had chilled his ardent nature.

Another of the men who came to Linn county in the early sixties was **J. W. Bull,** who excelled in equity law for clients whom the statutes of limitations had cut out of their rights. Mr. Bull used to say that when he had a dollar and a half he had a case; that all cases were good, some were better than others. When asked what he lived on, Bull used to say, "On copy fees, my man, on copy fees. It is a little thin at times, but then I also have a contingent fee." When asked by a farmer what the contingent fee meant, he said, "Well, you see it is a contingent fund I do not pay taxes on, for it is uncertain. You win and get half, but if you lose you get nothing. A contingent fee is not the kind of a fee I like, but then, you see, it is better than no fee at all."

Judge Leach came to Cedar Rapids in 1865, and in 1876 became judge of the superior court, being succeeded by Judge J. T. Stoneman; both of these men had attained to some prominence before coming to this county.

Frank Hines for more than forty years was a unique character at the bar. He studied law with one of the old timers, C. E. Craft, and became, in course of time, a person of financial importance as well as a person of considerable legal knowledge. He was a very poor writer, and at one time a lawyer who thought he wanted to have some fun with Frank's pleading, denied all that part which he could read and demurred to the rest as being unintelligible. Mr. Hines ran for alderman at one time, and quit work

Chas. A. Clark

some days before election, claiming that he had a hundred votes to spare. He was badly beaten, and so the day after election, a party of lawyers came to him to ascertain how it all happened. "Well," said Frank, "you see I did not know before that there were two hundred liars in my ward."

It will not be, perhaps, out of place to mention many of the one hundred and fifty lawyers now engaged in the active practice within the confines of the county, all of whom so far, have been without pecuniary wants, a few of whom are without professional rivals in the state.

Colonel Chas. A. Clark, born in 1841, in the state of Maine, and for more than a quarter of a century a resident of Cedar Rapids, is a well known personage before the courts of this and adjoining states. He is also widely known and prominently identified with patriotic and military orders, such as the Loyal Legion and the G. A. R. He was for many years in partnership with Judge Hubbard and C. J. Deacon. He was one of the attorneys in the famous Bever Will Case; won some of the great victories before the United States court in the Iowa Swamp Land Cases, and in the American Emigrant Company Cases, and has been connected with many cases involving large sums of money.

H. G. McMillan was born in Ohio, May 29, 1854. He is district attorney for the northern district of Iowa. He is a well known attorney, who by industry has attained to a high position at the bar. He was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1880.

C. J. Deacon, of the firm of Deacon & Good, has been engaged in the practice of law for forty years, and is well-known in eastern Iowa. He was born May 21, 1849, in Burlington county, New Jersey. Mr. Deacon studied law with Hubbard and Cook, and later became a partner of Judge Hubbard and engaged in railway litigation. Mr. Deacon for the past fifteen years has been engaged in a

general practice, and has met with success in the chosen line of his profession. He was admitted to the bar October 21, 1873.

J. J. Powell came from Ohio about the time that Frank Hormel came, and he has been identified with the best interests of this city for many years. Mr. Powell was in partnership with Milo P. Smith for many years, and later in partnership with Warren Harman. Now he is in partnership with his son, T. B. Powell. He is a person of scholarly attainments and well known by the bar in this part of the state.

Major Milo P. Smith, recently elected on the republican ticket as judge of the district court, has been in active practice for more than forty years. He was brought from Ohio, as a boy worked on his father's farm, taught school, and was admitted to the bar at Marion in 1866. He was for many years prosecuting attorney for the old Eighth district, and hence his acquaintance all over this part of the state. Major Smith has been actively engaged in criminal and other business.

Major William G. Thompson came early to Iowa, and is now one of the last of the pioneer lawyers of half a century ago. He is a man of force, of noble aspect, firm in his principles and dauntless in his bearing. Major Thompson mixed much in politics and has been chief justice of the territory of Idaho, member of congress, of the general assembly, and district judge for the last twelve years. He was born on a farm in Butler county, Pa., January 17, 1830. He came to Iowa in 1853, and was admitted to practice that year.

Many stories are told about the Major during his early days, when the political pot was boiling hot, and he used to shake the "bloody shirt" when on the stump. When in congress, the Major was a member of the committee to try the contested election cases. Col. Ingersoll was the attorney employed in seating many of these politicians.

G. J. Deacon

T. T. Dawley

One morning before the court opened, the Colonel entered and found the Major at work looking over some of the records. The great orator looked at the Iowa congressman and said, "Major, I like you." Thompson hearing such an expression from the silver tongued knight, replied, "Why?" "Well you see," said Ingersoll, "if I can establish the fact that my client has run on the republican ticket, I have won my case, but it takes a good deal more to satisfy the other members of your committee." Judge Thompson has been not only a republican politician, but a lawyer, legislator, and judge and is known to every one in eastern Iowa.

F. F. Dawley, now at the head of the firm of Dawley, Hubbard & Wheeler, is a native of Iowa, and was a son of a lawyer. Thus he came by the law honestly. He came to Cedar Rapids in 1878 and entered the firm of Hubbard, Clark & Deacon, and he has continued with that firm up to the present time in its various changes. The practice of the firm has been largely confined to corporation practice. Mr. Dawley has been identified with all the best interests of the city in which he has resided for so many years. Mr. Dawley is a quiet unassuming man, who says but little, but what he says counts. As far as knowledge of the law goes, Mr. Dawley has few, if any, equals in this part of the state. He was born in Fort Dodge August 11, 1856. He read law at Ann Arbor, Mich., and was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1878.

Charles E. Wheeler, of the same firm, is a native of Indiana. He came to Iowa as a boy, and has been in active practice since 1875, at Mechanicsville, Tipton, and Cedar Rapids. He gained his first notoriety as one of the attorneys in the famous Jones County Calf Case, in which litigation nearly every attorney of any promise has been connected at one time or other. Mr. Wheeler is in his element at the trial table. Of a genial disposition, he has frequently won victories by sheer force of his

magnetic personality. He is the son of a physician who mixed "pills and politics," and, as a boy, he learned that "the best thing for the inside of a man is the outside of a horse." During all of these years, when busily engaged at the trial table, Mr. Wheeler always devotes part of his time to riding horseback, and his love for the horse is only excelled by his love for a good law suit. He was born in Indiana September 5, 1851. He removed to Iowa with his parents in 1864, and was admitted to practice his profession in 1875.

One of the noted jury lawyers at the bar is **Jim Crosby,** who is renowned not only for his floodtide oratory, but on account of his humorous sayings as well. In a bankruptcy court, some one asked what attorney brought the most cases, and the referee said "that of the voluntary cases L brought the most." Quick as a flash Mr. Crosby replied, "Well, I always knew that L had a lot of seedy clients, but I did not know before that he represented all the dead beats in town." At one time during a lull in the court room a lawyer was telling of the narrow escape of his partner out in the mountains when a bear got after him, but the bear did not smell the partner, and so he escaped. Crosby looked very much surprised and asked, "What! a bear within half a mile of your law partner and could not smell him; the wind must have been in the wrong direction." During a trial an outside attorney was rather roughly handled when anger got the best of him, and he said that he thought he should be given a little credit for knowing something, as he had sat on the bench in South Dakota. Crosby looked much surprised and replied, "That must have been when the judge had gone to dinner and you stole up there to keep his seat warm till he returned." In a bankruptcy proceeding, the bankrupt had listed a large claim for attorney fees as due a certain lawyer, and as assets one pair of trousers. Crosby replied, "He must be an honest man, for he wants to give the lawyer the

Charles. E. Wheeler

F. G. CLARK.

pants after the lawyer got the pocket book. That's a case of the tail going with the hide."

Once the criminal cases had gone against Crosby and he sat all alone in the court room when a lawyer asked what the trouble was. "Oh," said Crosby, "I am taking a vacation. My clients are all in the pen just now. I'll have to wait till they get out." I have only space to relate another bonmot of this brilliant Irishman. An opponent in a three-cornered lawsuit said to Crosby, "I have preserved your client for you." Crosby's silencing rejoinder was, "Pickled him, you mean."

N. M. Hubbard, son of the late Judge Hubbard, is a member of the firm of Dawley, Hubbard & Wheeler and not so actively engaged in the practice of law of late years on account of large financial affairs in which he is interested. He was born in Marion, Iowa, February 14, 1860, and was admitted to the bar in 1887.

F. G. Clark, who has been in the practice in this county for more than a quarter of a century, now in partnership with his son, C. F. Clark, Jr., has been an important factor in G. A. R. affairs, and succeeded J. S. Anderson as referee in bankruptcy. He was born in Vermont April 17, 1838. He came to Iowa in 1867, and was admitted to the Iowa bar that year.

Jamison & Smythe for many years have been actively engaged in the general practice, and have been very successful. Mr. Jamison was formerly an attorney in Jones county, and for the last fifteen years has been located in Cedar Rapids. Mr. Smythe is a son of the late Judge Smythe, and has been in practice in this and adjoining states for the past forty years.

U. C. Blake has been an attorney in Cedar Rapids for forty years; has been in partnership with Mason Mills, Frank Hormel, and J. W. Jamison.

The firm of **Grimm, Trewin & Moffit** has of late, gone into corporation practice. They are local attorneys for a

numbers of railways and other corporations. Senator J. H. Trewin was formerly located in Northeastern Iowa, and came to Cedar Rapids only a few years ago.

Henry Rickel, of the firm of Rickel, Crocker & Tourtellot, belongs to the old generation of lawyers, and as a personal injury lawyer has had but few, if any, equals in Eastern Iowa. The firm has had an extensive law practice in this and adjoining states.

Frank E. Smith was born in Marengo, Iowa county, Iowa, September 14, 1870, and is a son of Milo P. and Mildred E. (Hall) Smith. Frank attended the high school at Cedar Rapids, and Coe College. He read law at the Iowa State University, graduating therefrom in 1894, and was admitted. He is in partnership with his father, under the firm name of Smith & Smith.

James E. Bromwell, Marion, Iowa, is a native of Iowa, and was born on a farm in Linn county January 31, 1858. He read law with J. B. Young, at Marion, and was admitted in 1893. He has practiced his profession alone since he was admitted. He was auditor of Linn county from 1888 to 1893.

Park Tourtellot was born at Wyoming, Iowa, January 29, 1872. He was admitted to the bar in 1896. He began to practice at Cedar Rapids, and is now a member of the firm of Rickel, Crocker & Tourtellot.

Elmer A. Johnson was born in Wisconsin, November 29, 1871. He came to Iowa with his parents when six years of age. He taught school eight years, read law at the State University, and was admitted to practice his profession in 1899. He opened an office at Lisbon, Iowa, and began to practice law with E. N. Farber, under the firm name of Farber & Johnson. Since about 1904 he has been alone in the practice of law. He is a republican, and generally active in politics.

Fergus L. Anderson was born in the town of Ohio, Illinois. He spent his boyhood on a farm. He attended the

Hugh J. Anderson

common schools, learned telegraphy, and served as telegraph operator for the C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., rising to the position of train dispatcher, which he resigned to study law. He read law for a few years by himself while working at Marion, Iowa, as train dispatcher, and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and graduated in the year 1894, and began practice at Marion, Iowa, the same year. He was admitted to practice in Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa the year he was graduated. He has always enjoyed a good practice, being engaged in a large amount of trial cases of all kinds and he is regarded as a good trial lawyer. In politics he is a republican, and has been twice elected city attorney of Marion.

John M. Redmond was born in New York State April 6, 1859. He came to Iowa with his parents when seven years of age, locating at Mt. Vernon. He attended the public schools and Cornell College, graduated from the law department of Iowa State University in 1881, and was admitted. He began to practice at Cedar Rapids December, 1883. He was at one time a member of the firm of Smith, Powell & Redmond. Since 1900 he has been associated in the law business with John D. Stewart. He was county attorney from 1890 to 1892 and mayor of Cedar Rapids from 1898 to 1902. In politics he is a democrat.

Glen A. Kenderdine was born in Linn county April 9, 1879. He graduated from the State University in 1904. He removed from Lisbon to Cedar Rapids after being admitted, and formed a partnership with Mr. Putnam, under the firm name of Putnam & Kenderdine. He is a 33rd degree Mason and district deputy and lecturer for the Modern Woodmen of America.

John D. Stewart was born in Benton county, Iowa, on a farm February 23, 1866. He received his early education in the district schools and Tilford Academy, Vinton, Iowa. He graduated from the law department of the

State University in 1892, and was admitted to practice that year. He opened an office at Rock Rapids, where he remained two years, when he removed to Alvord to become cashier of Alvord Savings Bank, where he remained for years. He then moved to Cedar Rapids and, after one year, he formed a partnership with John M. Redmond as Redmond & Stewart, and they are engaged in general practice.

Chandler Woodbridge was born in Linn county on a farm July 2, 1875. He was educated at the public schools and at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, where he took a three years' course. He read law at the University of Iowa, and graduated in 1901. He began to practice law at Central City, having been admitted. In 1902 he removed to Cedar Rapids. In 1904 he went into the office of Dawley, Hubbard & Wheeler, and is engaged in general practice.

Thomas A. Berkebile was born in Pennsylvania June 9, 1871. He attended the public and high schools of Kansas City, Mo. He took a two years' collegiate course at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and graduated from the law department in 1897. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1898, and began to practice law in Chicago that year with Crafts & Stevens. In the fall of 1899 he removed to Cedar Rapids, and in 1900 he was admitted to practice at the Iowa bar. He is secretary of the republican central committee, and Captain of Co. C, Fifty-third regiment, Iowa infantry.

C. E. Preston was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 5, 1841. His parents moved to Linn county in 1842, and here he has spent his whole life. He attended Cornell College at Mt. Vernon. He read law at the Ohio State and Union Law College at Cleveland, and was graduated in 1860. He was admitted to practice, and formed a partnership with his father, Isaac M. Preston, at Marion, Iowa, where he remained until 1879, when he removed to Cedar Rapids

E. H. Loucks

and began to practice his profession with his brother, J. H. Preston. This partnership continued until his brother went on the bench in 1894. Since that time he has been alone in practice. In politics he is a gold democrat.

James W. Good was born on a farm in Linn county, Iowa, September 23, 1866. He was educated at the district school, Coe College and the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter in 1893. He was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1896. He formed a partnership with C. J. Deacon under the firm name of Deacon & Good, and they are engaged in general practice. Mr. Good is a republican in politics, and is now serving as city attorney of Cedar Rapids.

E. H. Crocker is one of the leading attorneys of Cedar Rapids. He was born at Battle Creek, Michigan, December 7, 1862, and is a son of Erastus B. and Harriet (Hoffman) Crocker. He spent his boyhood on a farm in Kansas, and attended the district school in a log school house, and the Emporia high school. He read law with Rickel & Bull, of Cedar Rapids, and was admitted to the Iowa bar December 7, 1887. In 1888 he formed a partnership with C. R. Rickel, as Rickel & Crocker, which continued until 1901, and then the firm became Rickel, Crocker & Tourtellot.

Barthinus L. Wick was born in Stavanger, Norway, in 1866. He came to America with his father at the age of twelve years, settling first in Winnebago county, then removing to Marshall county, settling finally on a farm in Benton county. He attended the common schools in Norway and in Iowa, and acquired a good academic education. He taught school at the age of eighteen. He was graduated from the collegiate department of the Iowa State University in 1891, and taught history in that institution from 1891 to 1893. He read law and graduated from the law department of the State University in the class of 1893. After this he spent one year in Europe in

travel and research, and attending lectures at various universities, giving special attention to the study of probate laws and the settlement of estates. He located in Cedar Rapids for the practice of law in 1894. He was admitted at Iowa City in June, 1893. He has continued to practice his profession at Cedar Rapids from 1894, engaged in general practice, and he has handled many foreign estates. Mr. Wick belongs to a number of clubs, political and social. In politics he is a republican.

Judge J. H. Preston, son of Colonel Preston, has for forty-five years been before the public either in the capacity of judge or engaged in the general practice. His legal training has eminently qualified him for the position of judge which office he had held for many years.

Marion has always had an able bar from the day when George Greene, John David, J. E. Sanford and Judge Smythe located there in the early forties. Here Col. Preston, Judge Cook and Judge Hubbard lived for many years before coming to Cedar Rapids. Of the members of the old days can be mentioned such men as C. M. Hollis and C. S. Lake, who were prominent in affairs for many years, and who now have retired. Here lived and died the genial Judge J. D. Giffen and many others whom space forbids to mention. The bar at present is composed of such men as Voris & Hass, J. M. Gray, Major Griffith, F. Fitzgerald, John M. Thompson, Jas. Bromwell, and many others.

Mt. Vernon has a number of lawyers, the oldest and best known being **Captain Chas. Kepler,** who studied law in a livery stable, and by sheer force of his own power has attained to a place of prominence at the bar.

There are so many sayings which hardly bear repeating, as they touch frequently some person's honor or his ability, and such names are better left out. There was, not many years ago, a lawyer who said about the bench: "Well, one won't hear; the other can't hear; and the third

B. L. Wiedz

—it makes no difference, whether he hears or not, as he don't know anything." There is also a saying of a certain lawyer to his client: "Jim, we are all in. You see how that jury is made up. That one has no property; this one put it all in his wife's name; and the third is about to place all he has beyond the reach of creditors." The client replied: "Well, you take them the other way,—that this business should be stopped some time, and they might as well do so now." The lawyer took the hint and won the case.

A story told at the expense of a pompous member of the bar, that he was bright in spots, for he knew a few things well, and most of the law on hearsay, for he had studied law by night and skipped much on account of Frank Hines' lamp, which emitted light only after the owner had given it the annual bath.

There is also a saying of the late Judge Rothrock who was a member to examine certain law students for admission to the bar, and there was a young man who knew the Code perfectly, but nothing about principles or the common law. The judge said to him, "My friend, legally you are really in a bad fix; for the legislature may wipe out in a day all the law you know."

It is also said of Judge Hubbard, who ruled against a certain lawyer, as the latter, who had once been governor, thought, unjustly. The lawyer in his wrath said: "You seem to have forgotten that I had you appointed judge of this court." The judge replied: "That was the only wise thing you did during your entire term of office."

There was a person who had more than one bout with the courts who wanted to resign as Sunday school superintendent, that he might tell what he thought of the court.

One time in the federal court, when the rulings went against a certain lawyer, he wanted to go and withdraw from the case. Judge Shiras replied: "If you leave, I shall see that you never enter this court again as a lawyer."

One day there arose in the court room an argument about the big lawyers. "Well, here is X, said some one; he is a great lawyer, and admits it himself." In a dusty court room, a doctor who had it in for the opposing lawyer replied from the witness stand, as the lawyer was pointing the finger at him in cross-examination: "Will you kindly step back a little; you know how offensive liquor is to me; I can't stand you so close." There of course was heard a general titter from the spectators, most of the crowd knowing that the lawyer, although a prohibitionist, once in a while took something for his stomach's sake.

G. once in a great while took a little too much, and when in such condition he would retire to a secluded hotel and sleep it off. This time there were crowds in town, and he quietly slipped into the haymow of a livery stable and fell asleep. About dark the man in charge of the place, while feeding the horses, got hold of a man's boot and found a person under a mass of hay. He told him to get up, but the aforesaid lawyer paid no attention to the words of command. The stable keeper would not be outdone on his own premises, and got the hose down and gave the sleeper an immunity bath. The lawyer arose fully six feet tall, well proportioned, wearing a Prince Albert coat, a white shirt and otherwise well dressed. While with one hand he was wiping the chaff from his shirt bosom and neck, he pointed his long finger at the frightened stable keeper, saying, "I am a gentleman; I have always been a gentleman; I came into this place a gentleman; now I go out of here like an old tramp. I'll sue you for befouling my person, sir." And he walked down street with frizzled hair, with straw, hay and chaff sticking to him closer than cockle burr to a cow's tail.

An assignment at one time came to an untimely end, as assignments sometimes will, and a certain case was "next," in which the lawyers failed to have the witnesses

ready. There was no chance for delay, as the opposing counsel insisted on trial, and so a jury had to be empanelled, and to keep something doing till such a time as a witness could be gotten on the stand, one Q. was called in to state the facts to the jury. Now Q. had never heard of the case, but he was a famous "wind jammer," and was told to go on till such a time as the attorneys told him to stop, and so he went on telling about the case, which did not take long. Then he told of a fishing trip to the Far West, of expert testimony which they wanted to introduce, when the court stopped him, saying that he now took upon himself the duties of a court. Q. would not stop. He insisted on his rights as an American citizen to be heard in as important a case as the one at bar, and when the court saw the smile of the other lawyers he permitted the "Wind Jammer" to go on. When he got through with this part of his discourse, be began with Moses, and when the witnesses came flocking into the court room in large numbers, he had gotten down to the walls of Jericho and went on telling about the thickness of its walls, of the great battles which had been fought and won there. The lawyers tried to pull his coat tail and stop him, but no; Q. insisted on telling it all, and he held the jury spellbound by his odd way, his mannerisms, his facility and plainness of illustration and his talent of adapting himself to every one who sat on that jury. Months afterwards one of the jury asked the co-counsel why they had spent so much time about the walls of Jericho, and said that the jury had talked the matter over in the jury room, not one understanding the trick of keeping in court till the witnesses made an appearance.

One of the judges tells of his first appearance in the supreme court, and as he was sitting waiting his turn, while the court heard motions, one S arose and asked about what had been done with the case in which he was interested. The court replied that it had not come to take

that matter up yet, but would next term. The lawyer said: "My client is poor, it is the only case I have got, and I'll give you five dollars if you will decide it now." The presiding judge rapped for order, and replied that this court could not entertain such an attitude. The lawyer not understanding the court, and being a little full, replied, "Your Honors, I did not mean five for all of you, I mean five dollars apiece." The laugh became general, and the lawyer was led out of the court room by a friend.

Judge Giberson, while superior judge, told Tom Milner that he feared he had to rule against him. The lawyer, not at all baffled, went on in the even tenor of his way, saying, "Judge other courts have done the same and are still running."

Col. Clark, during the Bever will trial, was much agitated, and so was one of the opposing counsel, Chas. Keeler. Mr. Keeler is a small man with black hair, and of a very nervous disposition in a law suit. He was walking back and forth, when Clark turned on him and said: "Keeler, if you could stick a feather in your hair, you would make a good Mephistopheles, without any further makeup."

It is said of Elias Doty that he took a law book in a horse trade from which he got a smattering of law, which volume was cited in many trials, till some "up-to-date" lawyer ruled it out in a justice's court because the book was printed in England.

Linn county has had its share of constant litigants. The dam across the Cedar river has been a constant eyesore, with rights vested or otherwise. There has been no time since the franchise was granted by the state up to the present but that some suit or other has not been pending, and this state of affairs might continue were it not for the fact that the so-called legal ownership is supposed to vest in the city, and fees will no longer be forthcoming. William Harper, N. B. Brown, Col. May and J.

J. Snouffer were life-long litigants, and Doc. Paul and G. W. Wilson have kept the legal mill grinding for, lo! these many years. Elias Doty, son of the first settler of Newark, seems to have held the trump card for litigation as to number of suits in which he has been interested. He is something like Micawber in this particular, that he has "become acquainted with the law by being made a party so often." It is true that he lost out a few months, while confined in jail for contempt of court, but his most sanguine friends claim that this confinement only served to increase his appetite for legal squabbles.

It is doubtful if the lawyer of the future will occupy the same position to the community as the lawyer of the past. The legal business is rapidly changing, and ere many years shall have rolled around the successful lawyer will be the person who, hiding behind dusty tomes, will render legal opinions as to what the law is before suit is brought, and there will be less and less great speeches delivered "amid full houses and loud cheers." The present commercial tendency is to arrest the oratorical ability of the individual and to ossify the imagination, if he has any. The so-called great lawyer of the future will be a frigid, mechanical, pale-faced personage, continually absorbed in thought and difficult of approach, who will grind out briefs, much like a hack writer for the modern newspaper.

The lawyer of the olden time is fast passing away. His life exhibited a career of struggle and self reliance such as has characterized the lives of few men in any country. He rose to distinction and political preferment by sheer force of his native ability. "Shall we ever look upon their likes again?"

THE PRESENT BAR.

The practicing attorneys of Linn county at this writing are as follows:

CEDAR RAPIDS.

Barber, E. C.
Blake, U. C.
Bingham, Chas. W.
Berkebile, T. A.
Barnes, Don.
Bowman, Fred A.
Bowman, H. G.
Byers, Frank C.
Clark, Chas. A.
Clark, Chas. W.
Clark, Frank G.
Clark, C. F.
Clark, Wm. G.
Clemons, W. O.
Cooper, A. T.
Crissman, W. L.
Crocker, E. H.
Cook, J. C.
Crosby, J. H.
Cron, W. L.
Collins, E. E.
Chamberlain, Wm.
Dawley, F. F.
Deacon, C. J.
Drahos, Vincel.
Fordyce, E. A.
Good, J. W.
Grimm, J. M.
Grunewald, W. J.
Giberson, T. M.
Griffiths, E. W.
Gardner, C. W.
Hall, S. M.
Harmon, Warren.
Huges, J. N.
Harrison, C. D.
Heins, Louis.
Hubbard, N. M., Jr.
Hann, F. W.
Heald, F. A.
Jamison, J. W.
Kratz, L. M.
Kenderdine, G. A.
Lamb, W. E.
Leonard, J. C.
Loomis, H.
Mekota, Joseph.
Moses, R. A.
Maine, L. P.
Miles, M. J.
Mullin, W. C.
Meek, C. W.
Powell, J. J.
Preston, E. C.
Preston, J. H.
Powell, Thos. B.
Putnam, C. O.
Redmond, John M.
Reed, John A.
Rickel, Henry.
Robbins, C. B.
Smith, C. S.

Smith, Milo P.
Smith, Frank E.
Smyth, Wm.
Steele, W. E.
Storrs, W. H.
Sedlik, Frank, Jr.
Stewart, J. D.
Sargent, A. H.
Shaver, Roland.
Sutherland, C. R.
Story, L. J.
Spangler, H. E.
Tracy, S. K.
Tourtellot, P. W.
Trewin, J. H.
Tallman, J. M.
Wheeler, Chas. E.
Whittam, I. N.
Wick, B. L.
Watkins, C. G.
Watt, Walter.
Woodbridge, C.
Wilson, Geo. W.

CENTER POINT.

Printy, H. C.
Gardner, Heald & Linville.
Linville, G. P.

CENTRAL CITY.

Davis, Thomas.

LISBON.

Johnson, E. A.
Randall, Mac J.

MARION.

Anderson, F. L.
Bromwell, James E.
Courtney, M. W.
Davis, J. C.
Fitzgarrald, W. F.
Griffiths, W. S.
Gray, James M.
Hollis, C. M.
Haas, Chas. J.
Lake, C. S.
Thompson, J. M.
Voris, D. E.
Varner, L. J.

MOUNT VERNON.

Kepler, C. W. & Son.
Wilson, G. M.
Glenn, Wm.
Dennis, Wm.
Davis, F. T.

PARALTA.

D. D. Stevens.

LINN COUNTY LAW FIRMS.

CEDAR RAPIDS.

Clark & Clark.
Grimm, Trewin & Moffit.
Clark, Chas. A. & Son.
Cooper, Clemans & Lamb.
Crissman & Sargeant.
Crosby & Fordyce.
Dawley, Hubbard & Wheeler.
Rickel, Crocker & Tourtellot.
Main & Griffiths.
Deacon & Good.
Hughes & Sutherland.
Jamison & Smyth.
Smith & Smith.
Powell & Powell.
Putnam & Kenderdine.
Redmond & Stewart.
Barnes & Chamberlain.
Gardner, Heald & Linville.

MARION.

Voris & Haas.

WALKER.

Frank R. Fisher.

LOUISA COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The county was organized in 1837. The first term of the district court was held in 1837 in a log cabin, with a dense thicket of timber and brush close by for a jury room. Judge David Irwin presided, and W. W. Chapman was United States district attorney. David Irwin was the first judge who held courts within Iowa jurisdiction. Joseph Williams was the first district judge elected. Francis Springer was one of the first attorneys to locate in Louisa county.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of Louisa county are as follows: H. O. Weaver, Hale & Hale, Arthur Springer, W. H. Hurley, C. M. Wright, L. A. Reiley, C. A. Carpenter, F. M. Molsberry, E. B. Tucker, D. N. Johnson, Courts & Tomlinson, H. E. Curran.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Francis Springer was born April 15, 1811, in Maine. He spent his early youth on his father's farm, attending the county school winters. He taught school at the age of eighteen at a salary of ten dollars per month. He came west in 1838, locating at Wapello, Iowa. He was the first lawyer in Louisa county. In 1840 he was elected on the whig ticket to the legislature from his district, and he served four years. In 1846, when Iowa had been admitted as a state, he was elected to the senate of the First general assembly. In 1849-50 he was agent of the post-office department, and in 1851 he was appointed register of the United States land office located at Fairfield. In 1854 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and in the following year he was chosen district judge. In 1856 he was a delegate to the republican national convention which nominated John C. Fremont for president. He was a member of the convention that framed the present constitution of the state, and was the permanent president of that body in 1857. In 1858 he was again elected district judge and served one year, when he resigned to accept the position of collector of internal revenue. January 19, 1882, a reunion of the surviving members of the constitutional convention of 1857 was held at Des Moines, at which Judge Springer presided and delivered an address of historical interest. He died October 2, 1898.

F. M. Molesberry was born on a farm in Worth county, Iowa, May 22, 1866, and there he spent his early manhood. He graduated at the Iowa State University in 1892. He entered into partnership with Robert Caldwell at Columbia Junction the year he was admitted,—June, 1892. Since the death of Mr. Caldwell he has been alone in practice. He was county attorney from 1894 to 1900. He was elected state senator in 1900 and is still a member of that body. In politics he is a republican.

E. B. Tucker came to Iowa in 1874 from Wisconsin,

where he was born on October 12, 1853. He attended the public schools of Wisconsin and graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University in 1876. He began to practice that year at Columbia Junction, Iowa. He has served as county attorney, and was congressional elector in 1900.

John Hale, one of the pioneers of Iowa, was born in Ohio, August 8, 1825. His parents settled in Louisa county in 1839. He had but little opportunity to secure an education, as the district school seldom had a teacher. He read a great deal nights at home, after working on the farm during the day. He read law by himself, and worked up through contact with lawyers while he was clerk of the court. In the fall of 1870 he was admitted to practice before Hon. Joshua Tracy, then judge of the district court. In 1871 he formed a partnership with J. I. Hurley at Wapello, which continued until the death of Mr. Hurley in 1884. He was alone in practice until his son joined him in 1896. He was clerk of the district court from 1856 to 1871, and has been agent for the Aetna Fire Insurance Company for fifty years.

LUCAS COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The legislature at its session of 1845-6 defined the outline of the county and named it Lucas, in honor of Hon. Robert Lucas, first territorial governor of the state. At the session of 1848-9 the legislature authorized the organization of the county. The following officers were chosen: J. G. Robinson, William T. May and Jacob Phillips, commissioners.

In April, 1850, a contract was let for the building of a log court-house in which the first term of court was held in May, 1851, over which Judge McKay presided. The first school taught in the county was held in the court-house.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys in active practice in the county are as follows: Bartholomew & Bartholomew, Walter H. Dewey, G. G. Fancher, Wells & Hickman, E. H. Storie, G. W. Alexander, J. C. Copeland, Anderson & Penick, Threlkeid & Drake, J. R. Hurford, James Hickman, Kridelbaugh & Stuart, Will B. Barger, Aten & Dungan, Stuart & Stuart, J. C. Baker.

Warren S. Dungan was born in Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1822. His parents were David D. and Isabelle (McFarren) Dungan. He farmed it until 1851 in Pennsylvania. He received a common school and academic education and later taught a district school for three years. He read law with Col. Calvin Miller at Panola, Mississippi, and with Roberts & Quay at Beaver, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1856. He then in the same year removed to Iowa and was admitted to Iowa bar and began practice June 6, at Chariton, where he still resides. He organized Company K, Thirty-fourth Iowa volunteer infantry in August, 1862, enlisting as a private. He was elected captain but never commissioned. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-fourth regiment by Governor Kirkwood, and later promoted to the colonelcy by brevet on account of meritorious conduct at Mobile, Ala. He first participated in the attack on Vicksburg, and the last engagement in which he took part was that at Fort Blakely. He was inspector-general of the Second division of the Thirteen army corps, on staff of major-general C. C. Andrews of Minnesota. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Loyal Legion and Sons of American Revolution. His standing is indicated by the public honors which have been bestowed upon him. He was the first city collector of Chariton after the office became elective. Was twice elected to each house and served in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth

general assemblies. He was first elected to the state senate in 1862, but left to go into the army. He also served in the extra session in the fall. He served in the senate Twenty-second and Twenty-third general assemblies from the Fourth district.

He was a Grant presidential elector in 1872; lieutenant-governor of the state in 1895-96, and county attorney of Lucas county in 1896-98. At present he is referee in bankruptcy, and has been for the past six years. In politics he has always been a republican.

A professional associate of Mr. Dungan who has known him for many years, writes of our subject in the following strain: "Warren S. Dungan was one of the early settlers of Lucas county. Barring the early years spent by him in honorable service in the War of the Rebellion, he has been a continuous resident of this county for fifty years. In public life Mr. Dungan has always been a leading citizen, and in private life he has ever been an exemplary gentleman. As a young man he stood at the head of the legal profession in this county, and throughout a long and active career he has maintained his standing at the bar even into old age. His success as a lawyer has been in a large measure achieved through his talents as a speaker. As a pleasing, cogent and forceful orator Mr. Dungan has had but few equals in Iowa. As a citizen he has wielded a probably greater influence in the affairs of our county than any other citizen, and that influence has always been guided by a good conscience."

Orion A. Bartholomew was born September 4, 1837, at Belleville, Indiana. He is a graduate of Asbury University (now De Pauw), Greencastle, Ind., being a member of the class of 1859. He read law with Hon. J. M. Gregg at Danville, Ind., where he resided and continued the study of the law with him until admitted to the bar at Danville September 3, 1860. He practiced law a few months with the Hon. P. S. Kennedy at Danville, before

the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted as a private April 17, 1861, in Company A, Seventh Indiana infantry volunteers. After completing his service of three months in Western Virginia he re-enlisted in the Seventh Indiana volunteer infantry, whose colonel was then Benjamin Harrison, afterward president of the United States. He was promoted successively in said regiment to second lieutenant and first lieutenant. January 1, 1864, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Fifteenth U. S. colored infantry; colonel of the One Hundred and Ninth U. S. colored infantry June 25, 1864; brevet brigadier-general March 13, 1865. He served to the close of the war and was honorably mustered out March 9, 1866. At the close of the war Colonel Bartholomew, in August, 1866, opened an office in Des Moines and resumed the practice of law with the Hon. C. C. Nourse. In 1867 he removed to a farm in Lucas county, Iowa. He formed a partnership November 21, 1871, at Chariton, Iowa, with Hon. T. M. Stuart. They dissolved partnership after being together about fifteen years. April 1, 1899, he formed a partnership with his son L. B. Bartholomew, which still continues. A republican in politics, he served two terms as county attorney and mayor of Chariton.

Theodore M. Stuart was born in Galliopolis, Ohio, September 15, 1837. Theodore spent his early childhood and youth in his native town; was educated at Danville, Ill., and Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. He studied law at Albia, Iowa, and was admitted there in December, 1859. He began to practice law at Chariton in March, 1860, where he is still in practice. He is a member of the Masonic order and votes the democratic ticket. He has been local attorney for the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. since 1866, and has had a successful career at the bar.

Lee B. Bartholomew was born in Lucas county, Iowa, December 29, 1871. He attended the high school of Chariton, Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, and the University

of Minnesota, graduating from the law department of the latter institution in 1895. He was admitted to the Minnesota bar in the spring of 1895, and to the Iowa bar the following fall. April 1, 1899, he formed a partnership with his father, under the firm name of O. A. & L. B. Bartholomew.

William B. Barger was born in Vermont April 14, 1862. He attended select school ten years in Virginia, and one year at the public schools in Iowa. He read law in the offices of T. M. Stuart at Chariton, Iowa, and was admitted June 7, 1887. He has had a good general practice since 1889 at Chariton.

J. A. Penick was born at Eddyville, Iowa, February 9, 1854. His parents were W. C. and Martha A. (Thompson) Penick. He removed with his parents to Chariton, Lucas county, Iowa, when he was seven years of age. He attended public schools and graduated from the Wesleyan University, Mt. Pleasant, with the class 1876. He read law with Stuart and Bartholomew at Chariton, was admitted in 1878, and began to practice at once at Chariton alone. Later he formed a partnership with Hon. J. C. Mitchell, which continued for fifteen years. He is now a member of the firm of Penick & Anderson. He was elected a member of the legislature and served in the Twenty-seventh general assembly in 1896. He is a member of the Masonic order and a democrat in politics. He stands high as a lawyer at the Lucas county bar and has been associated with a number of important cases.

Nelson B. Gardner was born in Ohio March 19, 1827, and educated at the common school in Bloomfield, Ohio. He was elected clerk of the courts of Lucas county, Iowa, in the fall of 1858 and served until August, 1862, when he resigned. In 1866 he was again elected to the same office and held it until 1876, during which time he read law and was admitted at Chariton in 1875. He was in continued practice of the law from January, 1876, to Sep-

tember 1, 1894, when he retired. He was Captain of Company E, Thirty-fourth Iowa infantry, from August, 1862, to September, 1864, when his regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth Iowa, at which time he resigned and returned to his family at Chariton.

J. C. Copeland was born September 19, 1855, in Ohio. He read law with Mitchell & Penick of Chariton, and was admitted in 1881. He began the practice of his profession at once, at Chariton, and so continued until 1904, when he retired from the law and entered into the banking business as cashier of Chariton National Bank. He was county attorney of Lucas county from 1887 to 1891.

LYON COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

During the session of 1851 the legislature fixed the boundary of the county and gave it the name of "Buncombe," and it is so shown on early maps of the state.

On January 1, 1871, Lyon county was separated from Woodbury, and in October following, the first election was held: — Charles E. Goetz, auditor, James H. Wagner, treasurer; D. C. Whitehead, clerk; T. W. Johnson, sheriff; and Thomas Thorson, recorder.

When first set off from Woodbury county the official business of Lyon was transacted nominally at the village of Beloit, but in fact chiefly at the homes of the various officers; but at the September session of the board of supervisors, it was decided that the county had advanced sufficiently to demand more permanent headquarters. Rock Rapids being nearer the geographical center of the county, it was, without much opposition, chosen as the place. Accordingly the supervisors named as a temporary county seat certain buildings at that point as officers' headquarters, and ordered the several officials to remove there with their books and other effects, within twenty days. The vote by the board stood, Charles Johnson and

J. S. Howard, "Yes," and H. T. Helgerson, "No." The November session of the board of supervisors commenced at Rock Rapids January 13, 1873. Judge Henry Ford, district judge, appointed a commission of three men to locate a county-seat. They were M. D. Burkett, B. F. McCormick and G. L. Riley, and they soon reported that the selection they had made was on the northwest quarter of section —— township 99, range 45, or at what was already named Rock Rapids. The report was duly read and adopted; hence the county seat contests so common in many of the Iowa counties was here obviated.

At the April, 1873, board meeting, steps were taken toward providing a court-house. Under the law, the supervisors could appropriate not to exceed five hundred dollars for the construction of such a building, so plans and specifications were made and bids opened May 5, 1873, for the erection of such a building. O. A. Chaney drew the plans and specifications, and S. C. Hyde was awarded the contract to build the court-house. In the meantime a new provision of the law had gone into effect, under which, by a vote of the people, a large sum might be expended for a court-house.

The proposition to expend $10,000 for a court-house, and to raise the money by levying a five-mill tax was submitted and carried, and April 6, 1874, S. C. Hyde was awarded the contract at $10,000. The building was to be completed by August 1, 1875, which contract was carried out. The building was a frame, two story structure, and the ground, building furniture and fixtures cost about $14,000.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

H. G. McMillan was born in Wayne county, Ohio, and when he was four years of age his parents removed to Washington county, Iowa. He was raised on his father's farm, attended the county schools, Grand View academy and Washington academy. He read law with J. F. Mc-

Junkin of Washington, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He began to practice his profession at Washington, Iowa. In 1882 he removed to Rock Rapids, Iowa, and formed a partnership with Judge Van Wagenen, which continued seven years, when Mr. Van Wagenen was appoined to the bench. He then formed a partnership with the Judge's brother, under the firm name of McMillan & Van Wagenen, which continued two years. He was alone in the practice of law about a year and a half and then the firm of McMillan & Dunlap was formed. In 1898 Mr. McMillan removed to Cedar Rapids, where he has since resided. He was city attorney of Rock Rapids three years, and he served as county attorney of Lyon county three terms. He was chairman of the republican state control committee 1895-6-7, and was appointed by President McKinley United States district attorney in February 1898.

James M. Parsons was born in Jones county, Iowa, October 16, 1858. He resided here until he was twenty-two years of age, when in 1880 he removed to Rock Rapids, Iowa, where he practiced law for twenty-six years. In 1906 he removed to Des Moines and formed a partnership with Mr. Evans, under the name of Parsons & Evans. He was well educated before he began to read law and was admitted in October 1880. He was county attorney of Lyons county several terms, and mayor of Rock Rapids four terms.

His son **H. O. Parsons** was born April 10, 1884. He read law and was admitted to the bar in October, 1906. In January, 1907, he formed a partnership with his father under the firm name of Parsons & Parsons at Des Moines.

E. Y. Greenleaf was born in Bloomfield, Iowa, January 10, 1855. He read law in the office of Travers & Eichelberger at Bloomfield, and was admitted in 1878. In 1884 he settled at Rock Rapids in the practice of his profession.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of Lyon county are Parsons & Riniker, E. C. Roach, E. Y. Greenleaf, Simon Fisher, C. J. Miller, P. H. Konzen, H. B. Pierce, John P. Neni, Louis Vogt, W. T. Ryan, C. F. Erickson.

MADISON COUNTY.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

The limits or boundaries of the county were defined by legislative enactment in January 1846, but the county was not organized until in April, 1849. G. W. McClellan was the first county clerk; A. D. Jones, first prosecuting attorney; P. M. Boyles, recorder; Joseph K. Evans, treasurer; and William Combes, David Bishop and William Gentry, county commissioners. The commissioners let a contract to build a double log house to be erected for the use of the county officers and courts. Judge Williams held the first court in May, 1849, in the cabin used for a store and saloon.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of Madison county are as follows: J. F. Leonard, C. A. Robbins, J. P. Steele, John A. Guiher, W. T. Guiher, G. W. Seevers, T. C. Gilpin, James J. Crossley, T. R. Wilkie, Wilkinson, Smith & Wilkinson, S. D. Alexander, W. S. Cooper, S. A. Hays, R. F. Hickman, W. O. Lucas, J. E. Tidrick, H. J. B. Cummings, Frederick Mott, Leo C. Percival, J. W. Rhodes, Emory Nicholson, and S. M. Hamilton.

Thomas Curtis Gilpin was born September 27, 1832, at New London, Butler county, Ohio. He received his education in the common schools of Butler county, the high school at Mt. Carmel, Ohio, and at Hanover College, Indiana. He studied law with Hackleman & Clark at Rushville, Indiana, where he was admitted in 1856. He was prosecuting attorney for Rush and Decatur counties, Indiana. He removed to Iowa in April, 1861. In politics

he is a democrat, and was the first county auditor of Madison county. He served four years—1861 to 1865—in the Third Iowa cavalry.

George W. Seevers was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, March 19, 1841. When a child his parents removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he acquired his education.

He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar December 29, 1872. In December, 1879, he formed a partnership with Marcellus Polk, formerly of Georgetown, Kentucky, which was dissolved in the spring of 1882. His practice has been a general one, including many criminal cases. He also has considerable pension work, and practice in the different government departments.

Henry J. B. Cummings was born in Newton, N. J., May 21, 1831. His boyhood was spent in Muncy, Penna., where he obtained his early education in the common schools. He took up the study of law in Williamsport, Penna., and was admitted there in 1853. He removed to Iowa, locating at Winterset, where he formed a partnership with M. L. McPherson, under the firm name of McPherson & Cummings. In 1856 he served as county attorney of Madison county. He was captain of Company F, Fourth Iowa infantry, and colonel Thirty-ninth Iowa infantry. He is a Mason and a member of the G. A. R. In politics Mr. Cummings is a republican, and he was a member of congress from the Seventh district of Iowa in 1876.

MAHASKA COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The first court ever held in Mahaska county was in July, 1844. The judge was Hon. Joseph Williams, who was judge in the Second judicial district of the territory of Iowa. The court was maintained at the expense of the United States government, and had both federal and local jurisdiction. There was but little business demand-

ing attention at this term of court, but as the most important business was drawing fees, it continued in session an entire week, adjourning from day to day. The court was held in an unfinished log house owned by Wm. D. Canfield and located within the present limits of Oskaloosa. The building was not floored, but a joist was laid across one end and, some loose planks thrown upon cross pieces furnished a rostrum for the judge and clerk. A plank upon two flour barrels supplied the lack of desk. Thus enthroned, the court was opened. The grand jury sat in a hollow about a quarter of a mile north of the square, in the prairie grass. The attorneys in attendance, so far as we are able to learn, were W. W. Chapman, Major Thompson (U. S. attorney), Chris. W. Slagle and George Achison (both of the latter lived in Fairfield), John W. Alley of Red Rock, and Henry Temple. Those attending court were obliged at night to spread over the prairies in quest of lodgings, as Oskaloosa at that time could scarcely accommodate a corporal's guard.

We make the following extract from official records: "Monday, July 15, 1844, being the 3rd Monday of July, the day appointed by court for the commencement of the July term of the district court for the county aforesaid at Oskaloosa, the established seat of justice in said county, the Hon. Joseph Williams, judge of the Second judicial district, failing to appear, the court was adjourned, from day to day, by the sheriff in pursuance of an order of the said judge, until the 3rd day."

The judge arrived on Wednesday, July 17. Wm. Thompson was appointed United States attorney pro-tem, and C. W. Slagle district attorney pro-tem. The records show eight civil and four criminal cases on the docket. One jury case was tried, and the grand jury brought in four indictments. On motion of Wm. Thompson, Alfred Lolspeich was admitted to practice at the bar as an attorney and counsellor at law and solicitor in chancery.

On motion the temporary seal of the court was declared to be the eagle side of a twenty-five cent piece of American coin. In the following year, July 28, 1845, by this same court was issued the first set of naturalization papers granted in this county.

John White was the first probate judge and held his first term of court in October, 1844 to 1849. A half dime was used as the temporary seal. John Bond succeeded him 1849 to 1851. During the early days it was customary for the young lawyers to go into the country and enlighten the "bushwhackers" upon the subject of politics and kindred themes.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

William Loughridge was born in Ohio, July 11, 1827. He attended the common schools, read law, and was admitted to the Ohio bar and began to practice at Mansfield. He removed to Oskaloosa in 1852, and in 1856 he was elected to the state senate, serving four years. He was judge of the Sixth judicial district from 1861 to 1867, and was three times elected to congress being a member of the Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-third congresses.

John F. Lacey came to Oskaloosa in 1855 and has made his home here ever since. He was born in West Virginia May 30, 1841. He attended the common schools of his native state. He taught school for a while and read law with General Rice of Oskaloosa, and was admitted in 1865. He has been in practice in Oskaloosa ever since the firm of Lacey & Lacey was formed, and they are one of the leading firms in the practice of law in Oskaloosa. In 1871 Mr. Lacey issued the third volume of the Iowa Digest, and 1875 he published the first volume of Railway Decisions; and in 1884 the second volume. He was a member of the first Company from Oskaloosa, Company F, Third Iowa infantry. He was captured, but discharged on account of being paroled as prisoner of

war as captain of his company. He reinlisted in 1862 in Company D, Thirty-third Iowa, and was promoted at once to sergeant-major on General Rice's staff. At the death of General Rice he was promoted on General Steele's staff, where he remained until the close of the war. Mr. Lacey has been prominent as a republican ever since he attained his majority. He has served several terms as a member of congress from the Sixth district, having been first elected in 1890, and serving in all sixteen years.

W. R. Lacey was born in West Virginia August 13, 1846. He attended the Iowa University and graduated from the Michigan University law school in 1872. He was admitted to the Michigan bar in the spring of 1872, and to the Iowa bar in the fall of the same year, and he began to practice at Knoxville, Iowa. In 1873 he removed to Oskaloosa and formed a partnership with his brother, J. F. Lacey, under the firm name of Lacey & Lacey.

J. Kelly Johnson, formerly judge of the district court, was born in Warren county on a farm, August 22, 1840. His boyhood years were spent in Ohio and Indiana. He moved to Iowa in 1867 and was admitted to practice here in 1868. He was a resident of Eddyville, Iowa, where he practiced law two years, and then removed to Oskaloosa, where he spent the balance of his life. He was in partnership with G. W. Lafferty until he was elected to the bench in 1882, where he remained until his death, in 1894. He was city solicitor four years, and state senator one term from this district.

John O. Malcolm is an American by birth, having been born in Harrison county, Ohio, October 14, 1852, He is the son of Alexander and Eliza J. (Lindsay) Malcolm. He received his early education in the common schools of Harrison county, Ohio, and Franklin College, Ohio. He read law with General Pierce, Cadiz, Ohio. He was admitted to the St. Clairsville, Ohio, bar in 1875.

J. A. SEEVERS.

In 1876 he removed to Oskaloosa and has continued in practice here ever since. He was in partnership with G. W. Seevers for six or seven years. He has been city attorney and chairman of the republican county convention.

F. A. Preston was born at Grinnell, Iowa, August 21, 1872. He attended the public schools, and graduated from the Grinnell high school in 1890. He was two years and a half at Iowa College, Grinnell, and graduated from the State University, law department, and was admitted in 1901.

Irving C. Johnson was born June 1, 1872. He read law with his father, Judge J. K. Johnson, and was admitted at Des Moines in May, 1895.

J. M. Herron was born January 25, 1850, in Ohio. He read law with Judge E. G. Allen at Sterling, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in 1875 at Algona, Iowa. He soon removed to Oskaloosa, where he has since been engaged in general practice.

Howard H. Sheriff is a native of Iowa, having been born at Muscatine June 5, 1861. He read law with Bolton & McCoy at Oskaloosa, and was admitted before the supreme court in 1888, and began to practice at once at Oskaloosa.

Louis T. Shangle was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, March 18, 1863. He received his early education in the public schools and graduated from Penn College, Oskaloosa, in 1883. He read law in the office of Bolton & McCoy of Oskaloosa, and was admitted at the May term of the supreme court of Iowa in 1889.

James A. Seevers was born near Winchester, Virginia, March 6, 1832, — a son of James and Rebecca Seevers, who removed to Iowa early in the forties, walking all the way from Burlington to Oskaloosa. He received an ordinary public school education, such as could be obtained at Oskaloosa in those days. He studied law with his

brother, W. H. Seevers, at Oskaloosa, who afterwards became district and supreme district judge. Mr. Seevers was admitted to practice early in 1851, and became a member of the firm of Seevers, Williams & Seevers of Oskaloosa, continuing in the practice till 1861, when he left the practice to answer his country's call for volunteers. He raised and organized Company C, Fifteenth Iowa volunteers, and became its captain. He went to the front and served fourteen months, but was obliged to resign and return home on account of serious injuries. He was highly praised by General Belknap for his bravery at Shiloh. It is said that when his wife arranged for a pension, the surgeon of his regiment wrote her that her husband was one of the bravest of the brave. After he returned from the war he resumed his practice, but for a short time only, dying November 5, 1865. He was a Mason and a democrat, always a leader in his party, having been elected county attorney of Mahaska county some time in fifties. In 1855 Mr. Seevers was married to Mary Collins of Oskaloosa, who survives him, living at Des Moines.

MARION COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The county was organized in 1845 by an act of the legislature. At the election, September following, F. A. Barker was elected county judge; Sanford Dowd, clerk; James M. Walters, sheriff; David T. Durham, treasurer; and Robert S. Lowrey, recorder. Judge Williams held the first court at the new county-seat in 1846. In 1855 William M. Stone, afterwards governor of the state, published a newspaper called "The Knoxville Journal."

In 1847 Thomas Pollock was elected probate judge. He was succeeded by Thomas Collins in 1849, and in 1850 Warren D. Everett was elected. In 1851 Joseph Brobst was elected county judge, and 1852 J. W. Allen was elected prosecuting attorney. F. M. Frush was

elected judge of the county in 1855, and re-elected in 1857, and again in 1859. Mr. A. Black was elected prosecuting attorney in 1856. In 1861 W. B. Young was elected judge and re-elected in 1863. In 1867 Judge Brobst was elected state senator and re-elected in 1869.

"Judge McFarland was probably one of the most eccentric gentlemen who ever occupied the bench in this or any other judicial district in the state in early or later times. He was a man of fine appearance, and one who would have attracted attention anywhere. He had a luxuriant beard, which he permitted to grow at full length, and always wore it that style. He was a delegate to the convention at Cincinnati which nominated James Buchanan for president. It appears that McFarland was foreman of the Iowa delegation, and as such acted a conspicuous part in the deliberations of that convention. A correspondent for a St. Louis paper, in giving an account of the proceedings of the convention, took occasion to criticise several of the delegations, alluding in rather facetitious way to the personal characteristics of some of the most prominent men. In speaking of the Iowa delegation, he referred to McFarland as a man with a flourishing crop of whiskers, whose extravagant luxuriance, doubtless, exhausted such a large proportion of nutriment as to greatly impoverish the nerve centers of the brain."

When McFarland saw the criticism he vowed vengeance against the reporter, and doubtless would have given him a thorough castigation could he have found him. He first became judge by appointment of the governor on the resignation of P. M. Casady, judge of the Fifth judicial district. When election day came, no provision had been made for the opening of the polls in the district referred to, but the settlers, waving all formality, proceeded to take a vote. Those who were in favor of McFarland took their position in a row on one side of an

imaginary line, and those who opposed him took the other side. Nearly all the people there voted for McFarland, and the result was transmitted to the board of state canvassers the same as regular formal elections. The result of the canvass showed that McFarland was elected, counting the vote of the unorganized territory; but by throwing out the returns from that region, his opponent was elected. The board of canvassers declared him to be elected and issued to him a certificate to that effect. Steps were taken to contest the election, and John H. Hull carried the case before the proper tribunal. It was shown that the vote in question had been cast without any form of law, but it was held that unless the contestants could show fraud, the vote must be counted as cast. It seems that a short time prior to this election Mr. Hull had borrowed of the judge a barrel of lime, and when the latter ascertained that Hull was taking measures to contest his election, sued him for the price of the lime. Hull paid the bill to the magistrate, but in the meantime the irate judge was somewhat pacified and refused to receive the money from the justice. Hull also refused to take it, and the proceeds of that judgment are said to still constitute a portion of the assets of the justice or his heirs. After retiring from the bench, Judge McFarland resided at Boonsboro, leading a desolate life until his death.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The members of the Marion county bar are as follows: Jas. D. Gamble, W. S. Bilby, I. H. Garretson, Hart & Hart, S. C. Johnson, L. D. Teter, Hays & Amos, Kinkead & Mentzer, Crozier & Welch, O. P. Johnston, W. H. Lyon, Theo. West, P. H. Bonsquest, Geo. G. Gaass, J. L. Warren, Geo. J. Thomassen, W. G. Vanderploeg, W. E. Foshier.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

James D. Gamble was born in Ohio, November 8, 1836, and is a son of John and Rachel (O'Neal) Gamble. His parents moved from Ohio to Illinois and settled on a farm in 1837. In 1849 they moved to Marion county, Iowa. He was educated in the common schools and the McGee College, near Mason City, Missouri, and read law with Matthews & Atherton of Knoxville. In September, 1860, he was admitted at Newton, Iowa, before Judge Stone of the district court. He began to practice the same year at Leon, Iowa, remaining there until July, 1861, when he entered the army. In March, 1864, he came to Knoxville and formed a partnership with J. B. Atherton, which continued until 1866, when it was dissolved on account of the poor health of Judge Gamble, who went on a farm. After spending two years on the farm he took a position as cashier of the Marion county bank, established at Knoxville. He went to Kansas and practiced his profession for five years, and then he returned to Knoxville. He was a member of Company D, Fourth Iowa infantry, under Colonel G. M. Dodge, and served in every capacity from a private to first lieutenant. June 26, 1863, he was taken sick at Vicksburg, Mississippi, with typhoid fever, which closed his army record. He is a Mason and was elected Grand Master of Iowa in June, 1889, and re-elected the following year. In politics he is a republican. He was elected to the Eleventh general assembly in 1866; mayor of Knoxville and county attorney at one time. In 1896 he was elected district judge, and has served ever since being re-elected November 6, 1906.

L. N. Hays was born in Wood county, Ohio, August 26, 1848, and spent his young manhood on a farm. He read law, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1874. In 1875 he came to Knoxville and was admitted and began to practise with his brother, and continued up to 1896, when

his brother died. In 1897 he was joined by C. H. Amos, as Hays & Amos. He was elected to the Eighteenth general assembly from the Fifth district, and has been city solicitor several terms.

George W. Crozier was born in Pennsylvania, March 16, 1844. He read law with Atherton & Anderson at Knoxville, and was admitted in 1871. He held the office of county attorney four terms, and was elected mayor three times, and judge of the circuit court in 1884. In politics he is a democrat.

Charles H. Amos is a native of Iowa, being born in Marion county, February 25, 1869. At the age of seven years he removed with his parents to Chicago. He was educated in the common schools and high schools of Chicago, and graduated from the Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1892, and was admitted that year to the Illinois bar, and began the practice of his profession in Chicago. In the fall of 1896 he removed to Knoxville, and in 1897 was admitted to the Iowa bar, when he formed a partnership with L. N. Hays under the firm name of Hays & Amos, and they are engaged in general practice.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

Marshall county was organized in 1849. J. Hobbs was elected probate judge; David E. Cooper, clerk; J. M. Ferguson, sheriff; Zeno B. Freeman, treasurer; Jesse Amos, Joseph Cooper, and James Miller county commissioners.

The first session of the district court in this county was held in the fall of 1851 in the house of William Ralls, a log cabin owned by him in the edge of the woods, just north of the present site of Marshalltown. Judge William McKay presided.

The county was attached to the Fifth judicial district. The business of the court at that session was merely nominal. There were present several lawyers who afterwards became well known in political and judicial circles.

Among them were Enoch W. Eastman, subsequently lieutenant-governor of the state. William Seevers, afterwards of the supreme court, Judge Casady of Des Moines, and others. The officers of the court were Jacob Hauser, clerk; W. H. Weatherly, sheriff; John Crocker, and N. M. Crocker of Des Moines, D. O. Finch and Mr. Young were attorneys. The latter acted as district attorney.

The first case on record is that of William Davidson vs. Rebecca Davidson, a suit for divorce. It is remembered that when the complainant rode up to the home of Ralls on horseback, Mrs. Davidson observed: "La! Old Billy thinks he is going to git a divorce, anyhow. See how straight he sits up." The woman was right; a divorce was granted.

The incidents related of the lawyers who assembled at the first term, show more forcibly than the formal records do, the style of living and the peculiarities of the early days. It is said that Governor Eastman aided in cutting grass for the horse owned by the party, and that Judge Seevers jocosely assured him he was better at making windrows than speeches.

The early district judges who have presided over the court in this county are: W. McKay, Charles J. McFarland, James D. Thompson, John Porter, D. D. Chase and Isaac J. Mitchell.

The first term of the circuit court for Marshall county was held in the court-house in Marshalltown February, 1869. Henry Hudson, judge, presiding.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Delos Arnold was born in New York July 21, 1830. He came to Marshall county in 1853 and was soon appointed prosecuting attorney, he being the only attorney in the county at that time. He held the office four years. He was elected to the legislature in 1856, and again in 1869. In 1874 he was elected to the state senate, which office he held for a number of years. He was appointed

by president Lincoln the first assessor of internal revenue of the Sixth district, embracing about one third of the area of the state, and held the office four years, and was removed by Andrew Johnson for political reasons, and was succeeded by Hon. Thos. H. Benton.

Benjamin Binford was born in Ohio April 23, 1837, and settled in Marshalltown in 1854, where he was in successful practice for many years.

O. L. Binford was born in Ohio September 20, 1841. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He settled in Marshalltown in 1868.

Thaddeus Binford was born in Ohio in 1849. He moved to Marshalltown in 1866 and began the practice of law with Hon. Timothy Brown.

John H. Bradley was born in Connecticut May 9, 1837. He came to Iowa in 1856, locating at Iowa City. He read law there and was admitted in 1857. In 1862 he moved to Marshalltown, was elected district attorney, and held that office from 1866 to 1872. In 1873 he was elected district judge.

James L. Carney is a native of Massachusetts, and was born July 29, 1847. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1859. He was educated in this state, being a graduate of Iowa College (1871) and the law school of Iowa State University (1873). Since 1875 Mr. Carney has been engaged in active practice at Marshalltown. He served four years as city solicitor of Marshalltown, county attorney of Marshall county for a like period, and state senator 1896-1900. In politics he is a republican.

Henry C. Henderson was born in Tennessee December 6, 1827. He was admitted to the bar in 1852. In 1856 he moved to Marshalltown. In 1863 he was elected to the state senate for four years. In 1864 he was presidential elector and cast one-eight of the vote of the state for Lincoln and Johnson.

E. L. Lemert was born September 22, 1845. He was

admitted to the Michigan bar in 1876. He served in Company A of the Forty-second Ohio infantry, under General Garfield.

H. L. Merriman was born in Illinois in 1843. He removed to Marshalltown in 1869 and associated himself in the practice of law with H. C. Henderson.

C. M. Norton was born in 1846. He settled in Marshalltown in 1869 and began the practice of law soon after.

J. H. Parker was born in 1838. He came to Marshalltown in 1865, and was admitted in 1866. He served as mayor three terms, and was in the Seventeenth general assembly.

John M. Parker was born in Ohio in 1840. He was educated in the common schools of Illinois, and also attended Hedding College, at Abingdon, Knox county, that state. While attending college he began to study law, and December 18, 1865, came to Marshalltown and entered the law office of L. W. Griswold. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar at Marshalltown and here he began to practice, where he still remains. He is a republican in politics, and is now one of the judges of the Seventeenth judicial district.

E. C. Rice was born in New York December 1, 1840. He came to Marshalltown in the spring of 1865 and engaged in the practice of law. He held the office of attorney for the C. & N. W. R. R. and legal advisor of the Sioux City R. R. Co.

R. E. Sears was born in Illinois in 1848. In 1850 he came with his parents to Iowa. He began to practice law in Marshalltown in 1873.

P. M. Sutton was born in March 22, 1842. He read law and was admitted in 1873.

C. H. Van Law was born in Keokuk county, Iowa, July 9, 1869. He took a collegiate course at the State University of Iowa and was graduated A. B. in 1896, and

A. M. in 1897. He read law in the office of Major J. F. Lacey, Oskaloosa, Iowa, and was admitted before the supreme court in the fall of 1897. He began to practice his profession in Marshalltown in June 1898, and has resided here since that time, and is engaged in a good general practice. He was elected city solicitor March 1901, and re-elected in 1903. In politics, Mr. Van Law is a republican.

LIST OF MARSHALL COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

F. W. Adams, G. G. Allen, W. T. Bennett, Binford & Farber, Boardman & Lawrence, Theo F. Bradford, B. L. Burritt, Walter Canaday, J. S. Carney, C. C. Coswell, Cummings & Mote, Anthony C. Daly, T. D. Evans, J. H. Egermayer, W. H. Hammond, A. F. Haradon, R. W. Hargrave, J. M. Holt, Volney Kent, Geo. M. Lyon, Meeker & Meeker, A. L. Moser, F. E. Northup, C. M. Norton, Parker & Ivory, W. E. Snelling, Henry Stone, P. M. Sutton, C. H. Van Law, Frank Walker, Wilmer W. White, J. M. Whitaker, J. J. Wilson, R. E. Sears.

MILLS COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

Mills county when first outlined was attached for judicial and other purposes to Pottawattamie county. It was named in honor of Frederick Mills, a young army officer of Burlington, Iowa, who was killed in one of the battles of the Mexican War.

It was organized as an independent county in 1851, at which time Wm. Smith was elected county judge; W. W. Noyes, county clerk, and James Hardy, sheriff. The county-seat was located at Coonville, where the first term of court was held in 1851, at which Judge James Sloan, a Mormon, presided. D. H. Soloman was a young attorney, and he taught the first school in a log cabin, ten by twelve feet in size. Mr. Soloman became a leading law-

yer, and was one of the framers of the constitution of the state in 1857. Malvern is the county-seat.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of Mills county are as follows: H. J. Baird, D. E. Whitfield, John Y. Stone, C. E. Dean, M. Miller, Theo. Ivory, H. M. Logan, F. W. Miller, A. E. Cook, Carl H. Otis, E. B. Woodruff, Genung & Genung, E. Starbuck, W. S. Lewis, and Shirley Gillilland.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Amos E. Cook was born in Salem, Iowa, March 10, 1858. He graduated from the law department of the State University in 1881. He commenced his practice in Mills county, and has thus continued. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Mills county in 1898. He was chosen on the republican ticket, having always been a member of that party.

Elisha Starbuck was born at Barnesville, Ohio, April 9, 1841. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1856 and settled near Osceola. He received a high school education at Osceola and afterwards attended a select school in St. Louis, Missouri. He began his law studies in the office of Scoville & Clark of Osceola, then taught school there two terms, and in 1865 removed to Glenwood and completed his preparation for admission to the bar, in the office of C. E. Willard, and in 1866 passed his examinations and received his license to practice. He has been connected with a large number of cases that have attracted much attention.

Chadwick E. Dean was born December 25, 1859, in Ohio. He received a good education, read law in the office of Stone & Sims at Council Bluffs, and was admitted in October, 1891, at Des Moines, Iowa. He began to practice law at Glenwood, Iowa, in 1892. He served nine years as city attorney and four years as county attorney.

Eugene B. Woodruff was born in Michigan February

26, 1850, and was educated in the country and high schools. He attended for two years Oberlin College and the Michigan University. He read law in the law department of the Michigan University and was admitted at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1875. He located at Glenwood, Iowa, in the fall of 1875, where he has been in the practice of law since. In politics a republican, he served two years as county attorney of Mills county.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The county was organized in 1854. Prior to this it had been attached to Chickasaw county for judicial and other purposes. At the first election, A. H. Moore was elected county judge; Amos Cummings, county clerk; B. C. Whitaker, treasurer and recorder, and L. S. Hart, sheriff. Judge Samuel Murdock held the first term of court at Mitchell, in 1857. The county-seat was located at Osage, in 1861.

Nothing of importance came before the court until July 2, 1855. Considerable attention had in the meantime been devoted to locating county roads. At the date mentioned, a court convened with John M. Bennett prosecuting attorney, presiding, the judge being absent. The first bill against the county was presented at this time by A. S. Faville. It was in the sum of $50.75 for services as road commissioner and an order for the amount was issued to him.

At the August term L. S. Hart, Jr., sheriff, made census returns. In November, 1855, Judge Moore appointed John Bishop as commissioner to locate the Mitchell county swamp lands. The year's labors were closed on the third day of December, 1855, by allowing bills against the county.

On the fourth day of February, 1856, county court convened, with A. H. Moore county judge, presiding. Af-

ter attending to the road business, the attention of the court was directed to a petition which had been presented, asking for an order granting a vote at the April election for the re-locating of the county-seat from Mitchell to Osage. The petition was presented by L. S. Hart, Jr., and was signed by sixty-four citizens. A request was presented at the same time by C. G. Clausen that action on said petition be deferred until the March term of court, and it was granted. At the March term the matter again came up, and the prayer of the petitioners was granted, the judge issuing an order to the effect that at the April election the question whether the county-seat should be moved to Osage should be voted upon. After the election had been held, court again convened and declared that Osage having received a majority of the votes cast, was the county-seat of Mitchell county.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The Mitchell county attorneys are as follows: Judge J. F. Clyde, G. E. Marsh, W. L. Eaton, J. H. Sweney, J. M. Moody, A. E. Roberts, W. H. Salisbury, T. F. Warner, B. N. Hendricks, C. E. Salisbury, A. A. Kugler, H. G. Bartlett, K. J. Johnson, C. F. Hambrecht, M. K. Culver, C. R. Graves and H. L. Stoughton.

Jefferson F. Clyde, judge of the twelfth judicial district of Iowa, was born in Milford, Jefferson county, Wis., May 24, 1850. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent and his mother a native of England, who came to the United States in 1820. When the boy was five years of age the family removed from Wisconsin to Iowa, in which state he has since resided. He received his education chiefly in Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage, and the Iowa State University. Before his admission to the bar, in 1882, he served as principal of the public schools of Mitchell and St. Ansgar, Iowa. Since 1883 his entire time has been given to professional duties, except during the period of his service as state senator in the Twenty-third general

assembly of Iowa. Since January 1, 1897, Judge Clyde has presided over the twelfth judicial district of his state to the general satisfaction both of litigants and members of the profession. He has resided at Osage since the fall of 1883. He was a member of the firm of Eaton & Clyde up to the time he took his seat as judge, January 1, 1897. He is a republican in politics.

Arel K. Eaton came to Iowa and settled in Delaware county when he was thirty-three years of age. He was born in New Hampshire December 1, 1813. He was educated at the public schools and for several years taught school. He came west in 1841 and located at Winchester, Indiana, where he was elected county auditor. In 1846 he removed to Iowa and built the second log cabin in the new town of Delhi. He was elected prosecuting attorney and afterwards county judge. In 1850 he was elected a representative in the Third general assembly and was chairman of the committee on schools. He was elected to the Fourth general assembly which enacted the code of 1851. Upon the opening of the United States land office at Decorah in 1855, Mr. Eaton was appointed by President Pierce, receiver of public money.

One year later, in 1856, the land office was located at Osage, and Mr. Eaton removed there and made that his home, where he died in 1896.

George E. Marsh was born February 20, 1853. In 1866 he located in Buchanan county, Iowa. In 1876 Mr. Marsh was admitted to the bar and commenced to practice at Cresco, Iowa, where he remained for eight years. He formed a partnership with the Hon. C. Foreman at Osage, Iowa, in 1885. Although he has never sought office, in 1892 he was a delegate to the national convention, which met at Minneapolis and in 1894 was elected county attorney, serving one term.

John B. Cleland, Portland, Oregon, was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, July 15, 1848. He passed his boyhood

O. C. Marsh

on his father's farm, in Center township, Wisconsin. He was educated in the district school and Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin. He read law in the offices of Cassady & Merrill and Pease & Ruger, Janesville, his native state, and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. He was admitted to the bar at Detroit, Michigan, April, 1871, by the supreme court; since to the courts of the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Washington and Oregon, and to the United States courts in the states of Iowa, North Dakota and Oregon. Mr. Cleland began to practice his profession at Janesville, Wisconsin, in 1871, and shortly afterward, same year, he removed to Osage, Iowa. In 1888 he located at Fargo, Dakota territory. In 1890 he went to Portland, Oregon, and engaged in the practice there in partnership with William A. Cleland. This partnership continued until 1898. Judge Cleland served as president of Oregon State Bar association in 1901 and vice president of the Pacific Bar associations and lecturer in the law department, University of Oregon.

Mr. Cleland was district attorney of the twelfth judicial district of Iowa two terms, 1877 to 1885, and circuit judge of the same district 1885-6, district judge 1887-1888, he resigned this judgeship Sept. 1. He was appointed circuit judge of the fourth judicial district of Oregon January, 1898, and he was elected the same year and re-elected in 1904.

MONONA COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The county was organized in 1854 by Chas. B. Thompson, who had been appointed county judge for that purpose. In the fall of 1854, under legislative act, commissioners were appointed and they selected the location for the county-seat. The first county judge elected was Chas. B. Thompson; Hugh Lytle, county clerk; Andrew Hall,

recorder, and J. F. Lane, sheriff. Onawa is the county-seat.

Judge Thompson kept no records of the transactions of his court, for nothing of the kind is among the county records. He was succeeded in August, 1854, by John Craig, who occupied the office until November, 1856, when he resigned, and the place was filled by L. Sears until the election in April, 1857, of Charles E. Whiting. Judge Whiting assumed the control of the affairs of the county immediately after his election, and found the matters of the county in considerable confusion, but he soon straightened them out. He held the office until the fall of 1859, when he was succeeded by John C. Hazlett. The latter was the last county judge under the law that made that office the head of local government, the office being shorn of many of its duties, and superseded January 1, 1861, by the board of supervisors. For sometime after this the office continued, and had jurisdiction in all probate matters and some kindred business.

The county attorney's office was created in 1886, and H. Crissman was the first to fill the office.

A. W. Hubbard was district judge in 1858. He was succeeded by John Currie in 1861. In 1870 Henry Ford was elected district judge with no opposition. In 1874 C. H. Lewis was elected and reelected in 1878 and again in 1882. The judges now on the bench of the fourth judicial district are J. L. Kennedy, F. R. Gaynor, J. F. Oliver and William Hutchinson.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of Monona county are as follows: A. Kindall, W. D. Brown, B. F. Ross, J. W. Anderson, Prichard & Newby, C. E. Underhill, W. L. Smith, A. W. Burgess, A. M. Bowen, E. A. Smith, T. B. Lutz, C. R. Metcalfe, Chrisman & Chrisman, J. S. Ordway, B. G. Davies, Crary & Crary.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Charles Edmond Underhill was born at Cambridge, Ohio, August 19, 1859. During his early boyhood he lived on a farm near Cambridge, when he removed to Murphysboro, Ill., remaining there until seventeen years of age, at which time he moved to Cherokee, Iowa. His early education was acquired in the county schools in Ohio and Illinois, and later in the Cherokee High school. He attended the Iowa State college at Ames, graduating with the degree of B. L. in November, 1885. He studied law with Mr. Wakefield at Cherokee, and was admitted by the Iowa supreme court in October, 1887. In the fall of the same year he located at Onawa, Iowa, when he took up the practice of his profession. He was county attorney during 1889 and 1890; has served as councilman and library trustee of Onawa and also city solicitor. He has always been alone in practice and has enjoyed a liberal patronage.

John William Anderson was born in Buchanan county, Iowa, at Independence, July 21, 1870. When a boy he lived on a farm in Buchanan county, afterwards moving to Fayette, where he was educated in the Upper Iowa university. He studied law in the office of Wilson & Quick at Sioux City, and was admitted to the Iowa bar before the supreme court May 11, 1893; to the supreme court of the United States in May, 1905, and to the United States circuit and district courts, December, 1899. During the years 1893-4-5 he was located in Sioux City in the practice of his profession, and then removed to Onawa, where he formed a partnership with W. D. Brown, which continued for about ten years. In 1906 he located in Bellingham, Wash., and formed a partnership with C. E. Cooper. He was candidate on the democratic ticket for judge of the Fourth judicial district of Iowa in 1906, but was defeated.

John F. Oliver was born in Washington, Pa., June 15,

1855. He took a course at the Iowa Agricultural college and afterwards entered the law department of the State University, graduating in 1879. He has been on the bench since 1894, and was elected judge of the Fourth judicial district the last time November 6, 1906, making in all the ten years he has served as judge. His home is at Onawa, Iowa.

Addison Oliver was born in Pennsylvania in 1834. He received a good college education, graduating in 1850. He taught school, read law and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar. In 1857 he removed to Iowa and located at Onawa, Monona county, and here he began to practice law. He was elected to the house of the Tenth general assembly in 1863. At the close of his term he was elected to the senate for the Forty-fifth district, composed of fifteen counties in the northwestern part of the state, and served four years. He was then elected circuit judge and twice reelected. In 1874 he was elected to congress from the Sixth district for four years. He retired from the practice of law and engaged in farming.

MONROE COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

What is now known as the state of Iowa became a part of the United States in 1803. In 1804 it was known as the District of Louisiana. March 3, 1805, it was organized as a part of the territory of Missouri, and in 1834 it became a part of the territory of Michigan. In 1836 it was included in the territory of Wisconsin. In 1838 it was organized as the territory of Iowa. It extended west from the Mississippi river to the Missouri, and from the north line of Missouri to the British possessions, and was admitted to the Union as a state with its present boundaries December 28, 1846. The first legislative body that ever sat within the present limits of the state of Iowa was the territorial legislature, which was composed of but few

men, and convened in a little room in an old frame building on Front street, Burlington, in the winter of 1838. Robert Lucas, formerly governor of Ohio, was appointed by Martin Van Buren governor of this territory. Burlington and Mt. Pleasant were rival aspirants to become the capital of the territory. Finally commissioners were appointed, who located it in Johnson county, and laid out Iowa City. It was one mile square. The eighth and last session of the territorial legislature was held at Iowa City in the winter of 1845-46. In February, 1844, the legislature of the territory submitted to the people the proposition to form a state constitution and apply for admission into the Union. The measure carried and the convention met at Iowa City in October. On the 1st day of November the convention finished its work and reported the form of a constitution, but as the western boundary did not extend more than two-thirds the way to the Missouri river, it was rejected by a vote of the people. May 4, 1846, another convention was held at Iowa City, which formed a constitution prescribing the present boundaries. The people adopted it and congress admitted Iowa into the Union as a state December 28, 1846.

Robert Lucas was governor of the territory from 1838 to 1841; John Chambers from 1841 to 1845; James Clarke 1845. Under the state government Ansel Briggs was governor from 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempsted from 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes from 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe from 1858 to 1860.

The first settlement in Kishkekosh county was made by John B. Gray in 1843. The same year Wareham G. Clark, John Clark, James Hilton, Rowland Ingham and Harden Searcy came into the county. The first term of court in Kishkekosh county was held at the house of Wareham G. Clark, March 23, 1846, Judge Charles Mason presiding. Among the lawyers present were H. B. Hendershott, of Ottumwa, and Edward Johnstone, of Ft.

Madison, who was United States district attorney. Dr. Gideon Bailey, of Keosauqua, was the first United States marshal.

The first grand jury was composed of Andrew Mock, George Cain, Abraham Webb, Philander Terrell, David Cooper, William B. Beedle, Abraham Williams, William McBride, A. Myers, Charles Bates, George Anderson, J. A. Gilliam, O. P. Rowles, James McIntire and Robert M. Hartness. The jury retired to a slough to conduct its deliberations, for want of a room, and they indicted Beeshay H. Barber for an unpleasant offense.

On the 5th day of August, 1843, the commissioners appointed Israel Kister and James A. Gallagher to locate the county-seat of Kishkekosh county, and they located it on the present sit of Albia, and gave it the name of Princetown. At the election held on the 4th day of August, 1845, Wareham G. Clark was elected probate judge; James Hilton, the first clerk of the district court; Jeremiah Miller, clerk of the board of county commissioners; T. G. Templeton, treasurer; John Clark, sheriff; Joseph McMullen, Moses H. Clark and James S. Bradley, members of the board of commissioners.

After the county-seat had been surveyed by John N. Massey, a movement was made for a contest of the location. On the first Monday of April, 1846, an election was held to decide the county-seat contest between Princetown and Clarkesville, resulting in favor of Princetown, October, 1847, George R. Holiday succeeded Smith Judson on the board of commissioners. Job Rogers was paid $75.00 for building the court-house. October, 1847, John Clark took the place of Andrew Ellwick on the board. Alpheus F. Miller and Doster Noland were given the contract for building the county jail in October, 1847. At the same session the sheriff was authorized to rent the court-house for $1.00 per month payable in advance. John Mark was one of the tenants, and Dr. Flint and his family occu-

pied a part of it at the same time. Oscar Mark was born in this old log court-house in the fall of 1847.

In October, 1850, Lewis Arnold succeeded George R. Holiday on the board of commissioners. The population of Kishkekosh county in 1844 was 386, and in 1846, 400. In 1847 John Webb succeeded John Clark as sheriff of the county. Albia was incorporated as a town in 1856, and J. B. Teas was the first mayor, but the council ceased to meet after December 23, 1856. It again revived, however, in 1859. M. J. Varner was then elected mayor. In 1862 it was again reorganized and James Tate was chosen as its mayor.

Mantau township was organized in Kishkekosh county on the 19th day of August, 1845. Pleasant township on the same day. Davis township was next organized, bounded on the east by the center line, north and south, of what is now Bluff Creek township, and extended to the west line of the county, all on August 19, 1845.

On the 7th day of October, 1845, the board of county commissioners located this (Troy) township, including township 72, range 17, and all of township 71, range 17, except the east tier of sections, and all west to the west line of the county. The town plat of Princetown, which had been produced by the survey made by John N. Massey, was approved by the board of county commissioners at its October session, 1845.

On the 19th day of January, 1846, the name of Kishkekosh was changed by the legislature to that of Monroe county, as before stated, which took effect August 1, 1846.

Mr. John Clark, the first sheriff of the county, who still survives, was appointed by the commissioners to procure a suitable room "free of charge" for holding the first term of court, which he did, and the court afterwards convened in the room which Mr. Clark had selected. It was at the house of Wareham G. Clark, as I have said. This was April, 1846. Judge Mason presided. H. B. Hendershott

of Ottumwa was appointed the first prosecutor for the court in this county.

The old court-house was built in 1846 by Job Rogers, who had the contract for its construction. Oliver Rowles furnished him some of the logs that went into the construction, and, in return, Rogers made rails for Rowles. As I have stated, it was 20x20 feet, with half story above. This was reached by a common ladder from the court room below. The jurors ascended this ladder to the half story above, and returned by way of the ladder to the court below, and reported their verdict. This was done in the celebrated trial of Ross for the killing of N. Wright. Jacob Webb, who still survives, was one of the jury in that case, and with the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Brumfield of Ottumwa, and Augustus C. Hall of Keosauqua, two of the most able and celebrated lawyers of Iowa, and the defense was conducted by Mr. Walker, the celebrated criminal lawyer of Illinois, and J. C. Knapp, of Keosauqua, one of the giant lawyers of this state. The jury climbed the ladder leading to the loft, and in the same way descended the ladder leading to the court room below and delivered its verdict in that case.

The old court-house was taken down in 1860 and the logs used for foot walks about the square. On the 24th day of May, 1858, the first corner brick was laid in the wall of the new court-house then being built by Judge Hilton.

The first representation from this county in the general assembly was in the seventh session of the territorial legislature, which convened at Iowa City May 5, 1845, when we bore the name of Kishkekosh, after one of the Iowa Indian subchiefs of the Sac and Fox tribes. Jefferson, Wapello and Kishkekosh counties constituted one district. William G. Coop of Jefferson represented us in the council, and Reuben R. Harper in the house.

In the Eighth session, December 1, 1845, Joseph Flint

of Wapello, represented this district. That session the name Kishkekosh was changed to Monroe. It was done by an act of the territorial assembly, January 19, 1846, as I have said. In the constitutional convention which convened at Iowa City May 4, 1846, Wareham G. Clark, of this county, represented Appanoose and Monroe. The constitution was ratified by a vote of the people on the 3rd day of February, 1846, and the state was admitted to the Union, December 28 of the same year, as I have stated. February 17, 1843, Kishkekosh county and Wapello were attached to Jefferson for judicial purposes, and we composed a part of the First district, and the first election was at Clark's Point, August, 1844.

July 1, 1835, Kishkekosh county was organized. All of this was during our territorial existence. On the 10th of February, 1847, the first session under the constitution, Monroe county was placed in what was called the Third judicial district. February 9, 1853, the Ninth district was organized, including this county. Judge Cyrus Olney of Jefferson county was the presiding judge from December 7, 1847, and acted as judge for this county until February 1, 1849, when it was placed in the — district. William McKay of Polk county then became judge of our court and served until February 9, 1853, when it became a part of the Ninth judicial district. On the 4th day of April, 1853, John S. Townsend of Albia was elected judge of this, the Ninth district, and served until the adoption of the new constitution of 1857, when it became a part of the Second district, and he was elected judge October 12, 1858, and served until H. H. Trimble was elected his successor, October 14, 1862. He was succeeded by Judge H. Tannehill, followed by M. J. Williams, Joseph C. Knapp, E. L. Burton, H. C. Traverse, Dell Stuart, Chas. D. Leggett, E. L. Burton, H. I. Babb, J. C. Mitchell (appointed), W. D. Tisdale, M. A. Roberts, T. M. Fee, F. W. Eichelberger, Robert Sloan and C. W. Vermillion.

In 1846 the county commissioners, composed of James S. Bradley, Moses H. Clark and Joseph McMullen, built what was called our log court-house on lots 5 and 6, block 9, first survey. It occupied the site of David Maiken's store-house on the east side of the public square. It was 20x20 feet of hewed logs, clapboard roof, and west side next to Main street. The celebrated Ross murder case was tried in it in 1849. For some reason it was not long until it ceased to be used as a place for holding the terms of court. The M. E. church building was erected in 1851 or 1852 on the corner of Wall street and Jefferson, upon the site where Woolett's restaurant is now located. Arrangements were made and the terms of this district court were held in it until our late brick court-house was constructed in 1858 or 1859. Judge Townsend held his first term of court in this church building, and afterwards, so long as it was used for court purposes. In this old Methodist church the writer was admitted to the bar, April 18, 1854.

In those days there were but two terms a year, and the business transacted usually within about a week's time. I well recollect the lawyers from outside the county who attended our court while it was held in this old church building in the 50's, viz.: Wright, Knapp and Hall, of Keosauqua; Palmer, Trimble and Jones, of Bloomfield; Harris and Tannehill, of Centerville; Hendershott, George May, S. W. Summers and Jas. Baker, of Ottumwa; B. D. Ives, of Eddyville; J. E. Neal, of Knoxville. Jacob Webb was then clerk of the court and had been for four years.

In 1858 James Hilton was elected county judge, succeeding Judge D. A. Richardson. The county was in great need of a court-house and this Judge Hilton set about to build. The architect was C. A. Dunham, of Burlington. The contract for building was let to John Webb, Jr., and James Morris, two excellent men, for (as I now recollect) about ten thousand dollars. Isaac Hardenbrook, father of

our mayor, made the brick. It was completed in 1859, and served us for a court-house until torn down to admit of the erection of the splendid and substantial new stone structure far surpassing it in cost and splendor. Thomas Barker was one of those who bore a conspicuous part in excavating and laying the foundation for the brick court-house in 1858. It served its purpose well. It was built with economy and judgment, and Judge Hilton has always been accorded great praise for the efficient manner of its construction.

The early representatives of Monroe county in the 40's, after Iowa became a state, were:

First general assembly convened November 30, 1846, when Wapello and Monroe constituted one senatorial district, James Davis of Wapello, in the senate; Monroe county in the house, Charles Anderson.

Second general assembly, December 4, 1848, in the senate, Wapello and Monroe, Barney Boyston of Wapello; in the house, William M. Allison of Monroe.

Third general assembly, December 2, 1850, Wapello, Monroe and Lucas in the senate, H. B. Hendershott; in the house, Monroe and Lucas, N. B. Preston of Monroe.

Fourth general assembly, December 6, 1852, in the senate, Wapello, Monroe, Lucas and Clarke, H. B. Hendershott; in the house, John S. Townsend.

Fifth general assembly, December 4, 1854, in the senate, Daniel Anderson; in the house, M. A. Goodfellow.

I shall now advert to the early lawyers of Albia. The first was H. B. Notson, who located here in 1847. William M. Allison came to the county in 1847 and to Albia in the spring of 1849. Daniel Anderson located permanently in Albia in the spring of 1849. William P. Davis in 1849; John S. Townsend in 1851; J. B. Teas in 1853; T. B. Perry May 14, 1853; C. R. Kelsey in 1854; Calvin Kelsey in 1855; James Noffsinger in 1855; William P. Hammond in 1857; Henry L. Dashiell in 1857; Geo. W. and B. F. Yocum in 1862; James Coen in 1865; J. W. Robb in 1870.

Joseph B. Teas was one of the first lawyers who located in Burlington and attended the first term of court held in southern Iowa at the house of Doctor Ross in Burlington. Jeremiah Smith and Joseph B. Teas were elected to the legislature from Des Moines county, expecting to attend its session at Detroit; but by proclamation of the governor it was convened at Green Bay, Wisconsin, the 9th of January, 1836, but the governor, through fear of the Indians, failed to attend the session. But it was different with Jeremiah Smith and J. B. Teas, they braved the dangers and went from their homes and met with the territorial legislature at Green Bay and presented a memorial for the organization of Wisconsin territory, to embrace the Black Hawk purchase,—Michigan having organized into a state. It reads as follows: "Thrown off by Michigan on the formation of her new state without an acting governor to enforce the fragments of the laws under which we live, without a competent local jurisdiction to give security to our lives and property, we ask the intervention of the national aid to give us a new and efficient political existence." On the 20th day of April, 1836, congress approved the above request and passed an act organizing the territory of Wisconsin to take effect July 4, 1836, which included the Black Hawk purchase. On the 10th of October, 1836, the first election was held under the territory of Wisconsin, General Geo. W. Jones was re-elected to congress, and Jeremiah Smith, Arthur and Joseph B. Teas were elected to the territorial council from Des Moines county, and George W. Teas, the brother of J. B. Teas, was one of the seven members elected to the house. The legislature for the territory of Wisconsin convened at Bellmont on the 25th day of October, 1836, and Des Moines county was subdivided by adding Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Louisa and Muscatine; and Burlington was made the seat of government of the territory of Wisconsin, which embraced what is now Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Da-

kota. The two houses of the legislature of Wisconsin met in session at Burlington in December, 1837.

J. B. Teas took an active part in the formation of the government and early history of what is now Iowa. John B. Gray, while being one of the first settlers of the Black Hawk purchase at Burlington, was about the first white settler of what is now Monroe county, where he came the morning of the first of May, 1843. John Clark and Warreham G. Clark came early in May, 1843. James Hilton came into the county May 14, 1849. Dr. W. R. Ross was a member of the house from Des Moines county in the second territorial assembly which convened at Burlington November 4, 1839.

Joseph B. Teas was a member of the council in the territorial general assembly from Jefferson county, which convened December 5, 1842, and afterwards a member of the house which convened December 4, 1843. Dr. Ross died in Lovillia and Major Teas at Albia.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Theodore B. Perry was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 1, 1832. He was educated in the common schools of that city. He came to Iowa in 1850, locating at Burlington. He taught school in Polk county, Iowa. During these years he read law with Judge John S. Townsend, and was admitted to the bar at Albia in 1854. He has resided here ever since, where he has practiced his profession. In 1854 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Monroe county. In 1858 he was elected a member of the state board of education. In 1891 he was elected to the state senate from the Fifteenth senatorial district, serving in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth general assemblies. He was an influential member of that body, and the author of some of the most important legislation during the term of his office. In politics Mr. Perry is a democrat.

John S. Townsend was born August 21, 1824, in Mor-

gansfield, Kentucky. His parents were James and Catharine (Davis) Townsend. In 1830 his parents moved to Putnam county, Ind., where he spent his boyhood and youth. In the fall of 1850 he located in Lucas county, and in 1851 he removed to Monroe county, settling at Albia, where he resided until his death, April 23, 1892. He was educated in the district schools and at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind. He read law by himself for a number of years and was admitted the year he came to Iowa. T. B. Perry was in partnership with Judge Townsend from 1863 to 1883, when Mr. Townsend retired from practice. In 1851 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Monroe county. In 1852 he was elected to the Fourth general assembly. In 1853 he was elected judge to the old Ninth district and served until 1857. At the close of his first term he was re-elected, when the judicial district was changed by the new constitution in 1857. He was elected judge of the Second judicial district and served one term of four years, making in all ten years he served as judge. In politics he was a democrat.

John T. Clarkson was born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Ann Clarkson. He spent his boyhood in Rock Island county, Illinois. He attended the common school and read law with A. C. Steck, Ottumwa, Iowa, and was admitted to the Iowa bar May 15, 1895. In February, 1896, he formed a partnership with D. M. Anderson at Albia, which was dissolved when he was elected county attorney in November, 1896. He was re-elected in 1898. In 1900 he formed a partnership with D. W. Bates, which continued until 1905. Mr. Clarkson is member of Knights of Pythias and Masonic orders. In politics he is a democrat. He was married June, 1885, to Anna Erskine.

Daniel Anderson was born in Monroe county, Indiana, April 5, 1821. His parents were Daniel and Elizabeth (McGan) Anderson. He spent his boyhood on a farm in

John T. Clarkson.

J. C. Mabry

Monroe county, Indiana. He was educated at the district schools, and at Bloomington College, Indiana. He read law in the office of Samuel F. Miller of Keokuk, and was admitted at the district court at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1848. In 1849 he opened an office in Albia and practiced continually until 1861 when he entered the army. On returning from the war he formed a partnership with H. L. Dashiell, which continued until Dashiell was elected to the bench, about 1870. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Robb, which continued about five years. He was then alone until 1878, when D. W. O'Bryan became a partner. This partnership was dissolved in 1884 at the death of O'Bryan. He then formed a partnership with his son, D. M. Anderson, which continued until 1892, when the father retired. He was captain of Company H, First Iowa cavalry. Afterwards he became major and, when he was discharged he held the rank of colonel. He was state senator from 1854 to 1860, and judge of the United States bankrupt court from 1867 to 1871. He was a delegate to the first republican national convention ever called, at Pittsburg, afterwards changed to Philadelphia, in 1854, and was presidential elector on the Lincoln ticket in 1864. He was a republican in politics, and died February 4, 1900, full of honors.

Jefferson C. Mabry spent his boyhood days on a farm, having been born in Carroll county, Virginia, March 31, 1860. He was educated at the district schools of Hancock county, Illinois, and graduated from Carthage College, Carthage, Illinois, in 1882. He taught law in Drake University from 1891 to 1892. He read law with Judge Schofield, at Carthage, Illinois. He was admitted before Judge Phelps in October, 1883, at Burlington, Iowa. He removed to Albia and has been in practice ever since, doing a large corporation business, being the local attorney for the C. & N. W. and the C., M. & St. Paul Railroads. He was secretary of the law department of Drake Uni-

versity for about eighteen months. In 1900 he was a delegate to the republican national convention. He served under the state committee for eighteen years.

D. M. Anderson was born December 25, 1861, at Albia, Iowa, and is a son of Daniel and Amanda (Harrow) Anderson. He was educated at the common and high schools. He read law with his father and was admitted at the district court in 1883. In 1888 he was admitted to the Dakota bar. He was in the office of Anderson & O'Bryan until 1885, when he joined his father. He went to Dakota in 1886 and practiced there for five years. In 1891 he returned to Albia and has been in practice here ever since. The partnership of Anderson & Everett was formed in 1897 on retirement of David Anderson. He was mayor of Albia from 1892 to 1896 and postmaster from 1897 to 1905. In politics he is a republican.

N. E. Kendall was born in Lucas county, Iowa, March 17, 1868. He attended the district schools, and read law with T. M. Stuart, Chariton, and was admitted before the supreme court in May, 1889. He opened an office at Albia and has been in practice there for over seventeen years. He has been county attorney two terms. He has served several terms as member of the legislature. He was made speaker of the house at the last session.

F. D. Everett, Albia, was born April 18, 1876, at Bloomfield, Davis county, Iowa, and is the son of John G. and Bertha Everett. He spent his boyhood in Davis and Monroe counties on a farm. He was educated at the Bloomfield public schools, the Southern Iowa Normal, and the Iowa State University. He was admitted June 9, 1897, at examinations at the State University. He entered practice in August, 1897, in partnership with D. M. Anderson at Albia. He left the practice to enter the Spanish-American war, enlisting with the Fifty-first Iowa infantry, April 15, 1898, and serving in the Philippines until November 2, 1899. On his return home he re-en-

N. E. Kendall

tered practice at Albia, continuing his former partnership relation. He was in 1901 captain of Company A, Fifty-second Iowa militia. He has served two terms as county attorney, from 1901 to 1905.

Fred Townsend is a native of Iowa, having been born at Albia July 1, 1862, and is a son of the late Hon. John S. and Anna C. (Elbert) Townsend. He attended the common schools of Albia and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated from the law department of that institution in 1888, and was admitted to the bar. He began practice at Elphasa, Texas, with his brother, Judge J. E. Townsend. In 1890 he returned to Albia and has continued to practice his profession there ever since. He is a democrat, and was elected county attorney in 1900. He was chairman of the democrat state convention at one time. He was elected to the senate in 1899 from the Fifteenth district.

John R. Price was born June 23, 1875, and came to Monroe county in the fall of 1881. He read law with John T. Clarkson at Albia, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1900. He formed a partnership with Thos. Hickenlooper, which continued until 1901. Then he was alone in practice until he became a member of the firm of Mitchell, Tomlinson & Price in 1902. They do a general law and abstract business.

William A. Nichol was born in Ohio December 23, 1841. He attended the common schools in early boyhood, but, being of a somewhat roaming disposition, he gratified his natural desire for traveling about and gained much information of men and affairs that was invaluable to him in his subsequent career. In 1864 he removed from Ohio to Albia, Iowa, taking with him a flock of sheep. Thence he went to Illinois and taught school. He read law, and was admitted to the bar at Albia in 1871. In 1872 he began his law practice and so continued up to the time of his death, January 28, 1901. In 1896 he was a

presidential elector from the Sixth congressional district of Iowa, casting his vote for William McKinley.

David W. Bates was born January 16, 1873, on a farm. He read law in the office of L. T. Richmond at Albia, and was admitted at Des Moines May 13, 1896. He was in partnership with John T. Clarkson from January, 1901, to January, 1905.

W. E. Giltner was born on a farm near Albia, Iowa, October 6, 1871. He read law with Judge H. L. Dashiell at Albia and was admitted in May, 1899.

Ralph T. Mason was born May 22, 1878, and was admitted at Iowa City in 1901.

John H. Braden was born June 24, 1868, and admitted to the bar in 1902.

J. F. Abligglen was born July 23, 1867, and was admitted in May, 1894.

Isaac H. Tomlinson was born in Salem, Iowa, February 14, 1866. He read law and was admitted at Des Moines May 15, 1895. He is city solicitor of Albia, having served four years.

W. W. O'Bryan is in active practice at the Monroe county bar, but we are unable to give the date he was admitted to the bar.

C. N. Sellers is a Monroe county attorney, but we are unable to give the year he was born or the date he was admitted.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The county was organized in 1853. The first county judge was Amos G. Lowe, and he seems to have appointed S. C. Dunn, county clerk October 6, 1853. The first order issued by Judge Lowe was dated August 15, 1853, and authorized a levy of taxes. The salary of the judge the first year was $50.00; the clerk's salary was $25.00, and the treasurer's, $20.00. The next year the clerk's salary was increased to $30.00. October 1, 1856, the judge ap-

pointed T. A. Perry a county commissioner to sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes. Red Oak is the county-seat.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The active attorneys of Montgomery county are as follows: R. W. Beeson, F. P. Greenlee, Edward Mills, Gordon Hayes, W. W. Merritt, Jr., P. W. Richards, T. J. Hysham, J. M. Junkin, Ralph Pringle, E. C. Gibbs, T. W. Craig, B. A. Shaver, J. S. Jackson, W. C. Ratcliff.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Smith McPherson was born in Morgan county, Indiana, February 14, 1848, a son of Oliver and Polly McPherson. His father was a farmer by occupation. Our subject lived at home until he attained his majority, doing all kinds of farm work, and he enjoyed such school privileges as the district schools afforded, and later he attended the academy at Mooresville, his native town. In 1869 he entered the law department of the Iowa State University, and in June of the following year, he was graduated and received his license to practice. He began the practice of law at once at Red Oak, Iowa, where he still resides. He continued his practice from 1870 to 1899 alone, and uninterruptedly, except when fulfilling the duties of public offices, to which he was called. His legal practice, general in character, has brought him into many important cases of more than local note, and has been attended with a degree of success most gratifying to his clients and commendable to himself. As a republican, Mr. McPherson has always been active in the affairs of his party and filled numerous offices of trust and confidence. From 1874 to 1880 he was district attorney of the Third Iowa judicial district. From 1880 to 1885 he served as attorney-general of the state. He was in 1899 elected representative to the Fifty-sixth congress from the Ninth Iowa district. Resigning this office in June, 1900, he accepted the

United States judgeship for the southern district of Iowa, and is now filling that position.

Ruel W. Beeson was born in Highland county, Ohio, July 12, 1848. He was educated at the district schools of his native place, the Dunker academy, New Vienna, Ohio, the Southwestern Normal, Warren county, same state, and the Free Will Baptist Academy, Prairie City, Ill., graduating from Hedding College, Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois, in 1871. He read law at home and in the office of John Chaney at Osceola, Iowa, and with Allen Beeson at Red Oak, Iowa, where he had settled, and where he was admitted in 1877. He began to practice at Hastings, Nebr., on his admission. He removed to Red Oak in May, 1878, where he still resides.

Joseph M. Junkin was born April 8, 1854, at Fairfield, Iowa, and is a son of Joseph and Mary M. (Colton) Junkin. Joseph M. spent his early life in Jefferson county, Iowa. He received his early education at Fairfield and Red Oak. He read law at the State University of Iowa, graduating with his class in 1879, and was admitted there that year. Returning to Red Oak, he formed a partnership with Horace E. Deemer in the fall of 1879, and continued with him until January, 1886, at which time Mr. Deemer was elected judge of the district court. Mr. Junkin has been in the practice of his profession since, without a partner, and has practiced in Red Oak continually since 1879, and has been very successful. He is one of the prominent lawyers of his section of the state. Mr. Junkin has been engaged in many important cases which have come up in his section of the state and has met with general success. Mr. Junkin has been prominently identified with the republican party and served in the state senate from 1896 to 1904. He was a member of the Code Revision committee during the special session of 1897; chairman of ways and means committee in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth general assemblies. For four

years he served as city attorney of Red Oak, and he has also served as chairman of the republican county central committee.

Thomas J. Hysham was born August 4, 1860, at Elkader, Iowa. He attended the public schools of Red Oak, Iowa, graduating from the State University with the class of 1884. He read law at Red Oak with Hon. Smith McPherson, and was admitted before the supreme court in 1887. He began to practice in Red Oak that year, and has constantly been in practice since his admission.

Ralph Pringle was born in Pana, Ill., in 1872. He received a good education, read law at the State University of Iowa, and was admitted to practice in 1896 at Des Moines. He entered the practice of law at Red Oak in 1896, and has remained there ever since. For many years he has been chairman of the republican county committee.

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The city of Muscatine is situated "on the apex of the great bend of the Mississippi river." Before the days of railways, this situation was cited as an advantage over other river towns, and undoubtedly did bring to it a comparatively large trade. It was the nearest accessible point on the river from a large part of the interior of the state. It appeared to be a good point for rapid developments.

It is not too much to say that the county's pioneer bar was the peer, if not the best, of any in the state Judges Joseph Williams, S. Clinton Hastings and W. G. Woodward, of its members, served acceptably as judges of the supreme court, and the Hon. D. C. Cloud and Hon. Henry O'Connor each held the office of attorney-general. Hon. J. Scott Richman succeeded Hon. John F. Dillon as judge of the Seventh judicial district, and upon his resignation to re-enter the practice as a member of the firm of Cook,

Richman & Bruning, at Davenport, was succeeded by Hon. Wm. F. Brannan, who served for some sixteen years. Judges Richman and Brannan, the former in his 87th year, and the latter in his 83d year, are still living at Muscatine. The Hon. H. H. Benson and D. C. Richman were judges on the circuit bench of the district while that court was in existence.

Among the more notable of the members of the bar that have passed away may be mentioned Judge Joseph Williams, Judge W. H. Woodward, Gov. Ralph P. Lowe, Hon. S. C. Hastings, Hon. Henry O'Connor, Hon. Jacob Butler, Hon. D. C. Cloud, Hon. D. C. Richman, Hon. Stephen Whicher, Hon. Thomas Hanna.

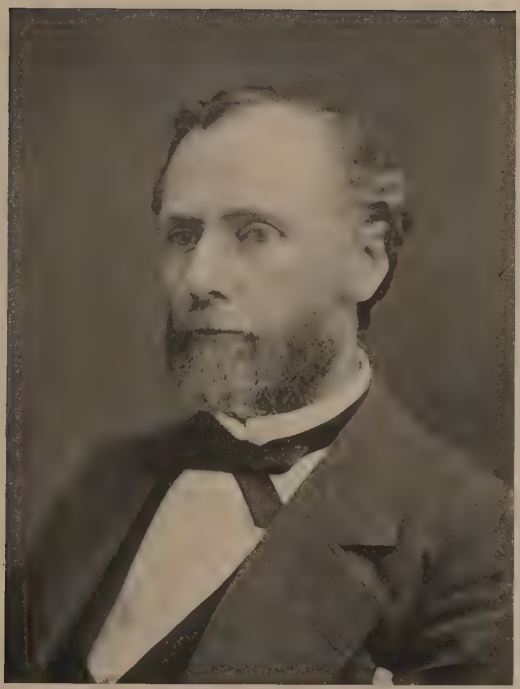
Hon. D. V. Jackson of the present bar of the county is a judge of the Seventh district, and Hon. I. S. Pepper is the county attorney.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The present roster of the bar includes the following, more special mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this paper: D. V. Jackson, Wm. F. Brannan, J. Carskaddan, W. D. Burk, J. W. Eells, E. M. Warner, J. R. Harley, L. J. Horan, J. F. Devitt, E. P. Ingham, Henry Jayne, William Hoffman, H. C. Madden, J. E. McIntosh, Hon. I. B. Richman, J. Scott Richman, E. F. Richman and John J. Ryan.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Jerome Dewitt Carskaddan, who for more than fifty years has been a practicing lawyer of Muscatine, was born in Seneca county, New York, November 6, 1829. He was graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1851, and was a classmate and close friend of the late Chas. Dudley Warner. He read law in the office of Sloan & Shaccraft at Oneida, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar at a general term of the supreme court of New York, held early in 1853. The same year he came to Iowa and located at Muscatine. On settling at Muscatine he dropped the



D. C. RICHMAN.

use of his middle name, and has been since known as Jerome Carskaddan. In January, 1854, in company with the late T. M. Williams, son of Hon. Joseph Williams, he bought the Democratic-Enquirer, which he edited and published at Muscatine for two years. In 1855 he formed a partnership with the late E. H. Thayer, which continued until Mr. Thayer was elected county judge in 1857. Mr. Carskaddan was elected prosecuting attorney of Muscatine county in 1857, and held that office two terms. In 1861 he was elected county judge, which office he held until June, 1864, when he resigned. In December, 1863, he formed a partnership with the late Judge Dewitt C. Richman, which continued about fifteen years, and until Mr. Richman went on the bench as circuit judge. He was then alone in the practice until September 1, 1896, when he formed a partnership with Mr. William D. Burk, which continued until January, 1906, when Mr. I. S. Pepper became a member of the firm. Mr. Carskaddan and his respective partners have represented the C., R. I. & P. R. Ry. Co. in Muscatine county since December 1, 1863. He is, and has been since March 6, 1894, president of the Muscatine Savings Bank, and is connected with other local business enterprises. In politics Mr. Carskaddan is a republican. He drew the platform of the first republican convention ever held in Muscatine county and which was probably the first county convention of the party ever held in the state.

William F. Brannan was born September 24, 1824, in Washington, D. C., and is a son of John and Mary (McLeod) Brannan, born in Ireland and coming to the United States about 1820 or 1821. Mr. Brannan spent his boyhood days in Washington, D. C., until fourteen years of age. He attended subscription school at Washington, and at the age of sixteen years he became apprentice to Blair & Rives (Washington), publishers of the Washington Globe. He studied law while teaching school in Mary-

land, and was admitted March 27, 1846, at Hagerstown, Maryland, before the circuit court. In the spring of 1852, six years after he was admitted to practice law, he opened an office at Hagerstown and remained there until May, 1855, which year he removed to Muscatine and began to practice in June. In May, 1872, he went on the bench to fill out the term of Judge Richman. The bar went to Davenport and unanimously chose Mr. Brannan, who was a democrat, in a republican district. He was elected without opposition as judge of the district on the ticket of both parties for a new term. In August, 1875, he resigned his judgeship and formed a partnership with Henry Jayne, which continued until January, 1876. He was then again elected district judge, and was successively reelected without opposition until he had served sixteen years.

After the removal of the capital from Iowa City to Des Moines, and when the capital building was turned over to the Iowa State University, Mr. Brannan was appointed by the governor of the state as trustee, much to Mr. Brannan's surprise. He was the first county superintendent of schools of Muscatine county. Mr. Brannan never was very active in politics, but in 1868 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention held in New York, when Seymore and Blair were nominated. In 1884 he was a delegate to the convention held in Chicago which nominated Cleveland and Hancock.

J. Scott Richman was born in Somerset, Ohio, March 11, 1820. His father was Evert and his mother, Mary (Scott) Richman. He spent ten years of his boyhood in Somerset, Ohio, and nine years in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania. He studied law at Knoxville, Ill., and was admitted in the fall of 1839 at Muscatine, Iowa. He first opened an office and began the practice of law at Rochester, then the county-seat of Cedar county, for about a

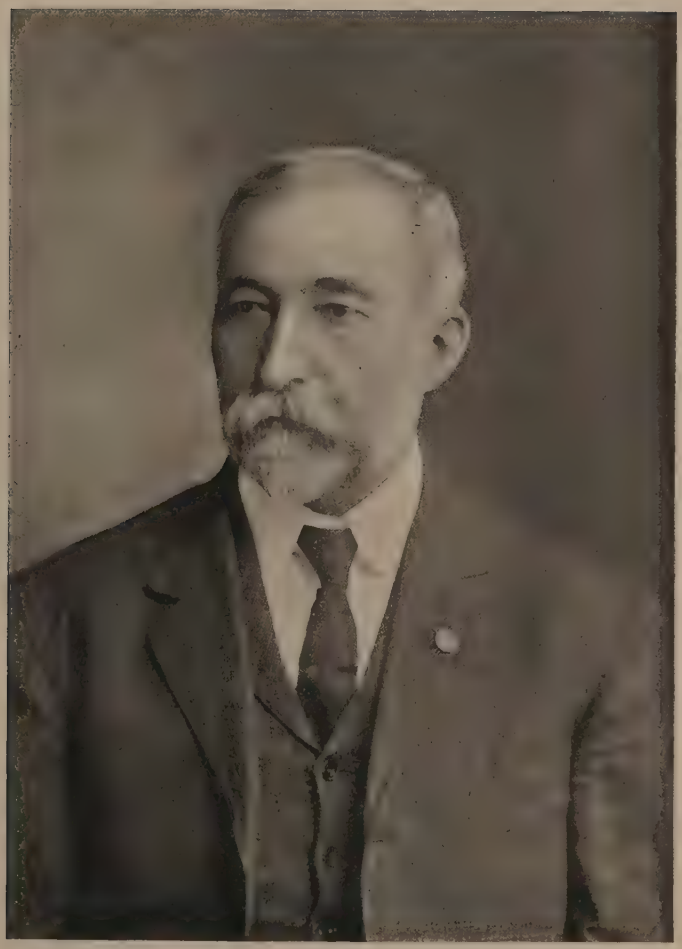
D. V. Jackson

year; then at Muscatine. In 1847 or 1848, he formed a partnership at Muscatine with S. C. Hastings, and thus continued until Hastings became supreme judge in Iowa, and afterwards went to California. Then he practiced alone until about 1854, when the firm of Richman & Bro. (J. Scott and De Witt C.) was formed. J. Scott Richman went on the bench, succeeding Judge Dillon, as judge of the Seventh judicial district, and was on the bench for about eight years, when he resigned to form a partnership for the practice of the law with E. E. Cook of Davenport, and that partnership continued for some eight years. Then he returned to Muscatine and successively became a member of the firms of Richman, Burk & Russell, Richman & Burk, and Richman & Richman,—the latter partnership composed of father and son, and which still continues. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a republican, was member of the convention that framed the first constitution that was adopted in Iowa; chief clerk of legislature at an early date, and subsequently member of the legislature at a special session.

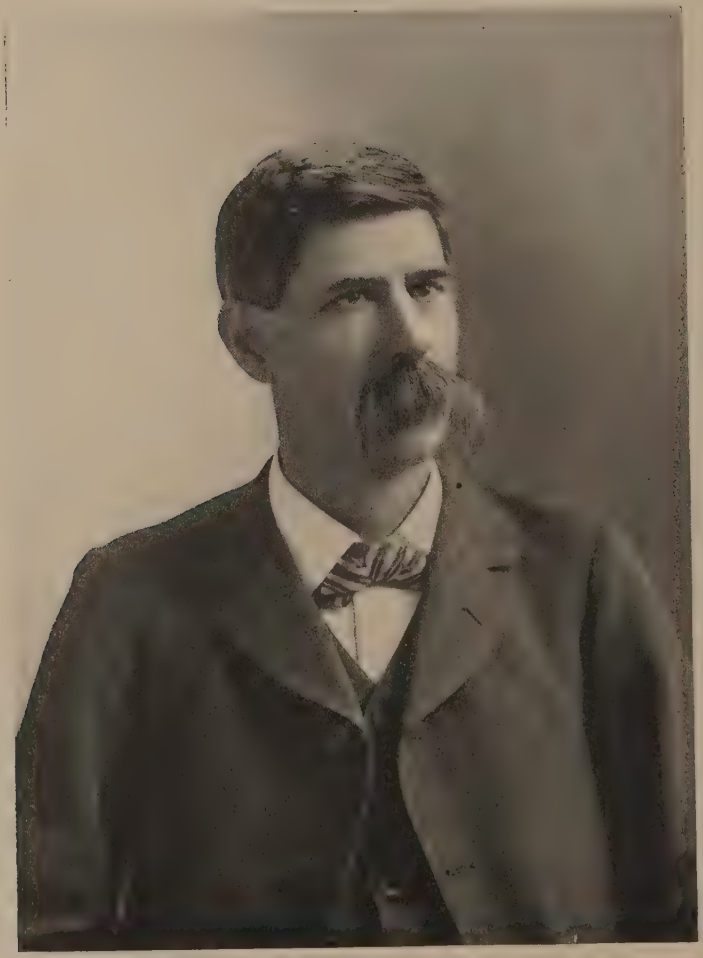
Douglas V. Jackson was born November 17, 1859, at Muscatine, Iowa. His parents were Peter Jackson and Christiana (Sinclair) Jackson. He was educated in the Muscatine public schools and at the Northwestern University, graduating with the class of 1879. He studied law with J. Carskaddan at Muscatine, and afterwards in the law department of the State University of Iowa, graduating with class of 1881, and was admitted at Iowa City during commencement exercises that year. He began the practice of law in 1881 at Muscatine. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Senator G. M. Titus, under the firm name of Titus & Jackson, and continued until January 1, 1903, when the subject of this sketch was elected judge. Judge Jackson was colonel of the Iowa National Guard from 1895 to 1898, commanding the Second regiment. During the Spanish-American War the colonel was in

command of the Fiftieth regiment Iowa volunteers. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Masonic orders. He was at one time chairman of the republican county central committee. He was county attorney, 1895 and 1896, and has been judge of the district court since 1903. While county attorney he was engaged in prosecuting persons charged with being concerned in blowing up the residences of Hon. John Mahin and two other prominent citizens, by reason of their activity in enforcing the prohibitory liquor law, a crime which startled the state. The trial resulted in the conviction of one and the acquittal of another.

William Hoffman was born in Germany March 19, 1845, and is a son of Frederick and Amanda (Hildebrand) Hoffman, and came to Pennsylvania when our subject was one year old. They came to Iowa in 1852 and settled at Grand View, Louisa county. William attended the common schools of Grand View, and graduated at the State University in 1870. He then took a course of law, graduating from the State University law school in 1872, and was admitted at Iowa City before Judge C. C. Cole in the summer of 1872. He then opened an office in Muscatine and continued alone about one year. In 1873 he formed a partnership with Judge Benson, which continued about one year. He then formed a partnership with Thomas Brown. The firm was soon changed to Hoffman Pick & Brown. This partnership continued until 1882, when Mr. Hoffman entered the firm of Brannan, Jayne & Hoffman, which lasted until 1888, when Mr. Brannan was elected district judge. The firm then became Jayne & Hoffman. In 1904 Arthur Hoffman and W. R. Jayne were taken into the firm. In August, 1862, he joined Company G, Nineteenth Iowa infantry, at the age of seventeen. He remained in the army until the close of the war in 1865. He is generally active in politics, but has never held office of any kind. He votes the republican ticket.



W. Hoffman



Henry Layne

Henry Jayne was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1847, and is a son of John W. and Catherine (Gardiner) Jayne. He came to Iowa August 19, 1854, with his parents and settled in Scott county, and remained there until 1856. A few years later, about 1860, he removed to Muscatine county, where he has remained ever since. He was educated in the district schools and the academy at Muscatine. He studied law with Judge W. F. Brannan of Muscatine two years, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1871, before Julge J. Scott Richman. In 1871 he formed a partnership with Judge Brannan, which continued until Judge Brannan went on the bench in 1872. He then continued to practice alone until August, 1875. W. F. Brannan resigned this year and joined Mr. Jayne, which partnership continued until 1882, when Wm. Hoffman formed a partnership with Henry Jayne, which continued until Judge Brannan went on the bench again January 1, 1887. The partnership of Jayne & Hoffman continued until January 1, 1905, when each took in a son continuing the firm under the same name, Arthur Hoffman and W. R. Jayne being the junior members of the firm.

Irving B. Richman was born in Muscatine October 27, 1861, and is a son of De Witt C. and Mary (Berdine) Richman. He attended the public schools and graduated from the high school in 1879. He then took a collegiate course at the State University, graduating in 1883. He read law with his father for about three years and was admitted about 1885. He then formed a partnership with his father in 1886, under the firm name of D. C. Richman & Son, which continued until the death of his father in 1899. Since then he has been alone. In 1889 Mr. Richman was elected to the lower house of the legislature from Muscatine county, and re-elected two years later. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland as consul-general to Switzerland, which position he held for five

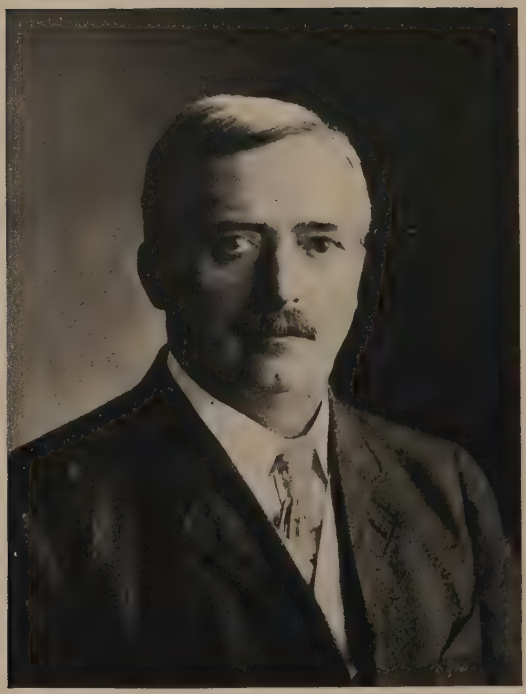
years. He has done considerable writing on American constitutional law.

E. Frank Richman was born in Muscatine, Iowa, September 25, 1845, and is a son of J. Scott and Calista A. (Hannaman) Richman. His father came to Iowa in 1839 and his mother about 1842. He attended the common schools of Muscatine and the Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., until the junior year. He read law with his father at Muscatine, and was admitted there in 1865 before Judge J. Scott Richman. He practiced law in Muscatine from 1865 to 1868, then opened an office at Maquoketa where he remained about two years. He then removed to Davenport where he remained until about 1883. He then formed a partnership with his father and returned to Muscatine and is doing a general practice. Mr. Richman was city attorney one term. He is a republican, was adjutant of the Forty-fourth Iowa infantry, and is a member of the G. A. R.

Gustavus Allbee was born on a farm in Muscatine county, Iowa, October 24, 1879. He attended the district and city schools until sixteen years of age, after which he lived on a farm until he became of age. He graduated from the State University, law department, in 1903, and was admitted that year. He formed a partnership with J. E. McElroy at Muscatine, which continued until January 1, 1905. He then formed a partnership with C. W. Benshoof, and the firm are engaged in general practice.

William R. Jayne was born June 19, 1887, in Muscatine, Iowa, and is a son of Henry and Ella L. (Reynolds) Jayne. He attended the Morgan Park academy, Morgan Park, Ill., Chicago University, graduating A. B. in 1902. He then took a course at the law department of the University of Chicago, and graduated in 1904, and was admitted in October of that year by the supreme court of Iowa. He then formed a partnership with Jayne & Hoffman, and is junior member of that firm.

E. A. Richmond



E. H. Warner

Edward M. Warner was born November 18, 1858, near Bellevue, Iowa, and is a son of Paul and Mary (Hanna) Warner. They came to Iowa in 1852. Our subject spent his boyhood days on a farm in Jones county near Monticello. He attended the common schools, and Lenox College at Hopkinton, Iowa, and graduated in 1881. He studied law with Fred O. Ellison at Wyoming, Iowa, two years, and was admitted to the district court at Anamosa before Judge J. D. Giffen in May, 1884. In 1885 he began the practice of law at West Liberty and continued until 1891, when he became county attorney and moved to Muscatine. He was twice elected to that office, serving from 1891 to 1895, since which time he has been in general practice.

John F. Devitt was born in De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa, May 24, 1867, and is a son of John and B. (Foley) Devitt. He attended the public schools of Clinton county and graduated in June, 1888. He then attended the State University, Iowa City, and graduated from the law department in 1891, when he was admitted. The summer of 1891 he opened an office at Muscatine with L. J. Horan, a partnership which started at the University and has continued ever since. They do a general practice. He was city attorney of Muscatine for seven years.

He was married to Elizabeth L. Mackey September 30, 1896.

Chester W. Benshoof was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, on a farm. His father came to Iowa in 1844. He spent his boyhood on a farm in Montgomery county. At the age of 18 years he returned to Muscatine county. He was educated at the district school and at Davenport Business College; one year at Ames College and graduating from the Iowa State University of Law in 1905 and was admitted that year. He formed a partnership with Gustavus Allbee under the firm name of Allbee & Benshoof and they do a general law practice.

William D. Burk was born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He came to Wilton, Iowa, with his parents when he was about nine years old. About 1874 he removed to Muscatine. He attended the public schools at Wilton Junction, Iowa, and the State University, collegiate course, and graduated from the law department in 1873, and was admitted at Iowa City that year. He was in the office of J. C. Carskaddan about one year after admittance. Then he opened an office and practiced alone for a short time. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Russell, and the firm soon became Richman, Burk & Russell, which continued six or seven years, at the end of which time Mr. Russell retired from the firm and it became Richman & Burk, which continued until 1896. At this time Mr. Burk withdrew from the firm of Richman & Burk and formed a partnership with Jerome Carskaddan, which continued until Mr. Pepper joined the firm January 1, 1906. They do a general law business.

George M. Titus is a native of Cayuga county, New York, where he was born May 19, 1855. His education was acquired in the public schools of New York and Michigan, concluding with a course at the Wilton (Iowa) Collegiate Institute. At the age of sixteen he began teaching school in Michigan. Removing to Cedar county, Iowa, he began the study of law in 1876, and was admitted to the bar before Judge Walter I. Hayes in 1880. He opened an office at once, but worked with Allen Broomhall until December 1, 1881, when Judge D. C. Richman left the bench for the purpose of forming a partnership with him under the firm name of Richman & Titus, which continued until February 1, 1886. Mr. Titus then entered into partnership with D. V. Jackson, which continued until Mr. Jackson was elected district judge, January 1, 1903. He has since that time been alone conducting a general law practice. He was elected to the state senate in 1897 on the republican ticket for the district of Muscatine and

Louisa counties, serving in the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth general assemblies. He was author of an amendment to the constitution of the state providing for biennial, instead of annual, elections. The "Titus Amendment" received the approval of two successive general assemblies and was adopted by the people at the election by the largest majority given any constitutional amendment submitted to a vote of the citizens of the state. But in a case taken to the supreme court, a decision was rendered holding it void on the ground that the clerk of the house failed to spread it upon the journal in the form required by law. The same amendment was again adopted by the Twenty-ninth general assembly, and was again adopted by the people at the general election in 1905. Senator Titus was the author of the bill establishing the state library commission. He was also the author of a bill requiring all amendments proposed to the constitution, or other public measures to be submitted to a vote of the people, to be on a separate ballot.

Henry C. Madden was born in Muscatine, Iowa, October 5, 1854. His father came to Iowa in 1849, and his mother in 1850. He attended the common schools and academy of Muscatine. He read law with Kagy & Lander over two years, and was admitted before Judge D. W. Ellis February 23, 1876, at Muscatine. He began the practice of his profession at once at Muscatine. He makes a specialty of real estate law and abstracts of titles, and does a general practice.

Lawrence J. Horan was born in Muscatine, October 25, 1863. He attended the district and public schools and graduated from Wilton College, Iowa, in 1885. He then read law with J. J. Russell two years, after which he took a law course at the State University, Iowa City, graduating in June, 1891, when he was admitted to practice. He then returned to Muscatine and formed a partnership with John F. Devitt, which still continues. He was appointed city attorney in 1906.

O'BRIEN COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The county was organized in 1860. The election was held at the house of H. H. Waterman. J. C. Furber was elected county judge; H. H. Waterman, treasurer and recorder, and Archibald Murray, county clerk and surveyor. The county offices were first located at O'Brien, near Mr. Waterman's. The first district court was held there, Judge Henry Ford occupying the bench and dishing out chunks of justice and equity.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The following are the attorneys of O'Brien county: David Algyer, W. W. Artherholt, C. A. Babcock, W. P. Briggs, P. R. Bailey, W. D. Boies, J. T. Conn, T. E. Diamond, W. H. Downing, G. A. Gibson, J. T. Stearns, R. J. Locket, Judge S. M. Ladd, supreme court; I. N. McIntire, J. M. Clanders, O. H. Montzheimer, Joe Morton, E. M. Sayles, G. T. Wellman, A. J. Walsmith, W. H. Webber, J. A. Wilcox.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Otto H. Montzheimer was born February 16, 1867, at Sharpsburg, Pa. His parents came to Iowa when Otto was quite young and settled at Webster City, where he was educated. He read law at the Iowa State University in 1885-6, and was admitted at Des Moines, May term, 1888. He has been in general practice alone at Primghar, Iowa, continuously since his admission to the bar.

Joseph A. Willcox was born in Illinois November 12, 1858. He was reared on a farm and he attended the district school. He read law in the office of Orson Rice at Spirit Lake, Iowa, and with J. W. Taylor, Canton, South Dakota, where he was admitted October 18, 1887. In June, 1899, he was admitted to practice his profession in Iowa. He is now engaged in the practice at Sanborn, Iowa. He has served as mayor, city attorney and city clerk.

John T. Conn was born at Marengo, Iowa, January 11, 1862, and was reared on a farm. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Blairstown, and in June, 1889, he completed a law course at the State University. After his graduation from the law school he worked a few months on a salary in the law office of Warren Walker at Sanborn, Iowa. He located in Hartley April 1, 1890, and has been engaged in practice there ever since, excepting four years when he was county auditor of O'Brien county, and lived at Primghar.

Charles A. Babcock was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, May 18, 1855. After receiving a common school education he taught school for a number of years in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. He was admitted to the bar at Dakota City, Iowa, February 22, 1882, having studied law by himself for some years prior to his admission to the bar. He served as county attorney of Humboldt county in 1887-8 and 9, and from 1898 to 1899 he held the same office in O'Brien county.

W. W. Artherholt was born in Bremer county, Iowa, July 18, 1868. He read law at Iowa City and was admitted in 1892. He practiced law with C. W. Ingham at Primghar, Ia, for fourteen years.

William D. Boies was born January 3, 1857, in Boone county, Ill., on a farm, where he remained until 16 years of age and then he came to Buchanan county, Iowa, locating on a farm and resided there till 21 years old. He was educated in the old district school and the high school at Belvidere, Ill. He read law in the office of Horace Boies, Waterloo, Iowa, and the State University of Iowa, graduating in June, 1880. He has practiced his profession in O'Brien county twenty-six years.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The county was organized January 1, 1872. Previous to this it had been attached to Woodbury for revenue and

other purposes. The first term of court was held at Sibley July 14 and 15, 1872, Henry Ford, district judge, presiding. Officers elected: F. M. Robinson, auditor; A. M. Culver, treasurer; D. L. McCausland, recorder, and Delia Stiles, superintendent of schools. The election was held in the house of A. M. Culver.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The names of attorneys in practice at Sibley are: J. F. Glover, G. W. Lister, C. M. Brooks, O. J. Clark, R. M. Hunter, W. C. Garberson, and A. W. McCallum.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Orlando J. Clark was born at Rome, New York, March 11, 1843. His parents were John T. and Elizabeth (Blakeslee) Clark. At the age of ten years his parents removed to Waukon, Allamankee county, Iowa. In January, 1860, he removed to Decorah, Iowa, and remained until 1885, with the exception of about three years during the War of the Rebellion, after which he located in Sibley, Iowa, where he now resides. He studied law in his father's office in Decorah, and was admitted there at the June term of the district court in 1868. He at once entered into partnership at Decorah, with John T. Clark & Co. He was appointed district attorney of the old Tenth judicial district (north east Iowa) in January, 1873, and was then elected for two terms, but refused to take another term. He then retired from official life, but is now in active practice. Mr. Clark entered Company E, Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry, August 4, 1862, and was promoted to corporal, sergeant and orderly-sergeant of said company. In January, 1865, his regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and his company and Company "F," Thirty-fourth Iowa, became Company "K," Thirty-fourth Iowa, and he was promoted to second lieutenant thereof; and later, in September, 1865, they were mustered out.

In politics Mr. Clark is a republican, and he has served as alderman, mayor and city solicitor of Decorah, Iowa.

Rollin M. Hunter was born December 29, 1858, on a farm near Ames, Iowa. He was educated at the Iowa State Agricultural college, graduating in 1883. He took up the study of law while teaching school, and was admitted to the bar at Sac City, Iowa, May 15, 1884, by Judge Jno. N. Weaver, circuit judge. He opened an office at Wall Lake, Sac county, Iowa, July 7, 1884, and remained there until January 1, 1898, when he removed to Sibley, Iowa, and formed a copartnership with C. M. Henig, under the firm name of Hunter & Henig, which continued until Mr. Henig retired from the firm in January, 1900. He then formed a partnership with A. W. McCallum, under the firm name of Hunter & McCallum, which firm still exists.

George W. Lister was born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, October 4, 1850. His parents were James and Mary (Eakin) Lister. His early education was obtained in the common schools in Illinois. Afterwards he attended the Iowa State University, where he was admitted to the bar in June, 1881. In 1882 he located in Sibley, Iowa, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a republican; has been justice of the peace, member of town council and school board of Sibley, and county attorney of Osceola county. He was state senator for the Forty-ninth district during the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth general assemblies.

James Rice, of Osceola, son of Jacob and Mary (Cooper) Rice, was born October 29, 1820, in Shelby county, Ky. He passed his boyhood days in Kentucky and Montgomery county, Indiana. He attended Waveland Presbyterian Academy and graduated in law from Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., February 5, 1857. He was admitted to practice the same year at Crawfordsville, Ind., and he removed to Osceola, Ia., in October of that year,

and was admitted to practice there. He remained continually in the practice there, doing mostly a probate business, when in 1904 he was obliged to retire on account of poor health. He was a member of Fourteenth general assembly, serving two years. He is a republican in politics, and was elected county judge of Clarke county many years ago. He married Mary G. Hufstedler in October, 1846, who died in July, 1890. He was again married to Caroline Love in July, 1897. Judge Rice, who is one of the oldest lawyers of the old school, is still living, but in a very weakened condition, owing to continual ill health and his old age.

PALO ALTO COUNTY.

The county was organized in December, 1858, the first election being held at the house of James Nolan, and officers elected were James Hickey, county judge; John M. Mulroney, treasurer, and T. H. Tobin, sheriff. The first court-house was built at Paoli, then the county-seat.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of Palo Alto county are as follows: F. C. Davidson, E. A. Morling, McCarty & McCarty, Soper, Morse & Soper, John Menzies, Davidson & Burt, B. E. Kelly, Geo. B. McCarty, Kelly & Kelly, C. E. Cohoon, W. H. Morling, W. L. Linderman, J. H. Kelly, Thos. O'Connor, D. G. McCarty, J. E. Williams, E. S. Ormsby, T. F. Shea, T. J. O'Donnell, L. G. Arthurholt, Welt Miller.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Erastus B. Soper was born in Pitcher Springs, Chenango county, N. Y., September 15, 1841. His parents removed to Jones county, Iowa, in 1847. He received his early education in Western (now Leander Clark) College, teaching to help pay his expenses, until interrupted by the Civil War. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, First Iowa Infantry for three months, at which time he enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Iowa Infantry. Upon his return from the war he again took up his studies in Cor-

nell College, from which he obtained the degrees of A. B., A. M. and LL. D. He taught for a year in Cornell College, studied law in the office of J. B. Young, of Marion and, with his private study, was admitted before Judge J. H. Rothrock in March, 1871. Mr. Soper located in Estherville, Iowa, in August, 1871, where he began the practice of his profession and practiced alone and under the firm names of Soper & Allen and Soper, Allen & Alexander. He also opened an office at Emmetsburg, Ia., in July, 1876, in partnership with T. R. Crawford, and later added Geo. H. Carr, under the name Soper, Crawford & Carr, which continued until 1894, when Mr. Carr was elected judge. The firm then became Soper, Allen & Morling in combination with the Estherville firm. After the retirement of E. A. Morling, a son, E. H. Soper, and son-in-law, D. R. Soper, were admitted to the firm. Mr. Alexander removed to Estherville and J. W. Morse was admitted, the firm, now being Soper, Morse & Soper. Mr. Soper was general attorney for the American Investment Company of Emmetsburg and district attorney for the B. C. R. & N. R'y.; local attorney for the Rock Island and Northwestern Railroads; and was employed in all the important litigation in Emmet and Palo Alto counties while in active practice. He was the first treasurer of the Iowa Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; vice president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee; president of the North Western Conference Association; lay delegate to the general conference of the M. E. church at Los Angeles, Cal., in 1904. He is also president of the First National Banks at Emmetsburg, Estherville and Titonka, Iowa, and six different state and savings banks, besides holding interests and directorships in several other banks in South Dakota and Iowa. He is a republican, but has never been a candidate for office.

Edgar A. Morling was born April 21, 1864, at Booneville, Oneida county, New York. He received his educa-

tion at the Booneville Academy and Albany Law School, also studying law with Hon. H. W. Bentley and Hon. Thos. S. Jones at Booneville, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar before the general term of the supreme court in May, 1886, at Albany, New York. He formed a partnership with Hon. L. W. Fisk at Booneville, which continued one year, when he removed to St. Paul, Minn., and engaged on the editorial staff of the West Publishing Company for two years. He then removed to Emmetsburg, Ia., in September, 1889, and became associated with E. B. Soper and F. E. Allen, and so remained until July, 1897. In March, 1900, he formed a partnership with F. C. Davidson, which continued until January, 1903. He is a republican, and has served as county attorney for two terms, 1898 to 1902.

Emmet H. Soper was born at Estherville, Iowa, in the year 1873. He is the son of Erastus B. and Elizabeth A. (Cary) Soper. He received his education at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, and also studied law in the Columbia University of New York. He was admitted to the bar at Des Moines in 1900.

Thomas O'Connor was born September 9, 1856, at North Bay, Oneida county, New York. When eleven years of age his parents removed to Toledo, Iowa, where he attended the public high school, graduating in 1878. He studied law with the firm of Struble & Kinne, of Toledo, from 1878 to 1881, and was admitted to the bar February 21, 1881, by Hon. John Shane, judge of the district court. In 1882 he located in Emmetsburg and began the practice of his profession. He was associated for two years with B. E. Kelly. Mr. O'Connor was county attorney for six years.

George B. McCarty was born August 7, 1845, at Milford, Penn. When thirteen years of age his parents removed to McGregor, Iowa, where he received his early education, later, attending, for two years, the Upper Iowa

University at Fayette. He studied law with the Hon. Thos. Updegraff, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1868, at Elkader, Iowa. He began the practice of his profession at Emmetsburg in October, 1869, and in June, 1870, formed a partnership with E. J. Hartshorn, under the firm name of McCarty & Hartshorn, which continued until January 1, 1875. In the fall of 1874 Mr. McCarty was nominated and elected district attorney of the Fourth judicial district of Iowa (comprising twenty counties at that time). This office he held until October, 1879, when he resigned. He then formed a partnership with Col. T. W. Harrison, under the firm name of Harrison & McCarty, which was dissolved in January, 1881. On November 1, 1883, he formed a partnership with W. L. Linderman, which continued until January, 1901. In November, 1904, his son, Dwight G., became associated with him and the firm is now McCarty & McCarty.

Walter L. Linderman was born May 2, 1856, on a farm in Fayette county, Iowa, near West Union. He received his early education at the district and select schools and Western (now Leander Clark) College, and later studied law in the State University law school, graduating in June, 1883, and he was admitted the same year. He located at Emmetsburg the fall of 1883 and became associated with Geo. B. McCarty, continuing said partnership until January, 1901, since which time he has been alone in the practice of his profession. He is a strong republican but refuses all political honors.

PAGE COUNTY.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

The county was organized in the fall of 1850. The first election was held at Boulwar's Mill. Wm. L. Burge was elected judge; Dr. Alexander Farmer, clerk; B. W. Stafford, sheriff; S. F. Snyder, John Duncan and William Shearer, commissioners. The second settler in the coun-

ty was Judge S. F. Snyder, and he built the second cabin in the place. Judge Sloan presided over the first court held in the county in September, 1851.

The second term of court should have been held by Judge Sloan in April, 1852, but he resigned, leaving the Sixth judicial district without a head. The records show that the clerk and sheriff were present, and that the clerk adjourned court until such time as might thereafter be fixed by the proper authority. On the 12th of July, 1852, Allen A. Bradford, having been appointed district judge by Gov. Hempstead, held the second term of the district court in Page county. Johnathan Shepherd was appointed prosecuting attorney for the terms. The attorneys enrolled were C. P. Brown, L. Singenfelter, James M. Dews, and B. Rector. At the September term, 1853, John Wilson and M. K. Skidmore were, upon examination, admitted to the bar. All the courts up to April, 1854, were held at Boulwar's Mill.

The attorneys who practiced in the district courts of this county from its organization up to 1858 were as follows: L. Singenfelter, M. J. Daws, Benjamin Rector, S. E. McCracken, John Wilson, J. L. Sharpe, H. P. Bennett, D. H. Solomon, Wm. Kelsey, E. H. Sears, C. E. Stone, Joseph Murphy, H. H. Harding, R. L. Dodge, J. M. Russell, J. Burwick, A. H. Easter, J. A. Hughes, W. S. Graff, Wm. Herron and John H. Ware.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of Page county who are now in active practice are as follows: Walter P. Crose, Will Anderson, G. H. Castle, A. B. Clark, E. G. Day, E. R. Ferguson, W. P. Ferguson, F. Fisher, O. C. Greene, J. E. Hill, H. H. Scott, W. F. Stipe, G. B. Jennings, C. S. Keenan, T. W. Keenan, G. I. Miller, L. H. Mattox, Wm. Orr, H. E. Parslow, E. Peters, C. W. Stuart, D. G. Sutherland, T. F. Willis, D. L. Wilson and W. A. Turner.

Talton E. Clarke was born in Nicholsville, Ky., Octo-

ber, 1845. He removed to Saline county, Mo., when quite young where he was educated in the common schools, and under the careful supervision of his father, Rev. J. W. Clarke, a Presbyterian clergyman. His youth and early manhood was spent in farming and in "freighting" on the western plains, the period of the Civil War being spent in the latter occupation. Mr. Clarke was admitted to the bar and practiced law at Clarinda for about thirty-five years. He participated in most of the important litigation of the county and carried many cases to the supreme court as well as to the higher courts of the United States. He served as state senator of Iowa from 1882 to 1890. He served as trustee and treasurer of the hospital for the insane at Clarion for four years.

G. Burrnet Jennings was born in Maysville, Ky., January 13, 1850. His early education was obtained at home under private tutors, and later he pursued an irregular and special course at the Missouri University, Columbia. He also worked upon a farm and was employed for some time in the postal service of the United States. Mr. Jennings was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1877, locating at Shenandoah in 1891, where he is now practicing his profession.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

Pocahontas county was organized in 1859, the population at that time being about eighty persons. The first election was held March 15, 1859, at which time David Slosson was elected county judge; A. H. Malcolm, county clerk; W. H. Haite, treasurer and recorder; and Oscar Slosson, sheriff. August, 1859, Judge A. W. Hubbard appointed C. C. Carpenter of Webster county, Miles Mahon of Palo Alto, and Hiram Benjamin of Humboldt, commissioners to locate the county-seat. They selected a site near the Des Moines river and gave it the name of Rolfe. In the fall of 1860 a brick court-house was built and Judge

Hubbard held the first term of court in November of that year.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

William Hazlett was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, on a farm October 1, 1869. He worked on his father's farm and attended the district school. Later he entered the State University of Missouri. He read law in the office of Judge Carskaddan, Muscatine, Iowa, and the law department of the State University of Iowa. He was admitted in June, 1892. He has practiced law in Laurens and Pocahontas, Iowa, since January 1, 1893, to the present time with J. H. Allen, as Hazlett & Allen most of the time. Since January 1, 1906, the partnership has been and is now Hazlett, Allen & Atkinson.

He is a republican in politics. He held the office of county attorney of Pocahontas county from January 1, 1897, to January 1, 1903.

William C. Ralston is a native of Illinois, born July 1, 1855, where he spent his early life. He was educated at the public schools of Hillsboro and at the Hillsboro Academy, Ill. He read law, and was admitted to the Iowa bar at Pocahontas September 4, 1881. Upon admission to the bar he opened an office at Pocahontas and remained there until 1883. He then removed to Rolfe, and formed a partnership with J. J. Bruce, which existed till January, 1886. Then Mr. Ralston returned to Pocahontas and practiced alone until he formed a partnership in January, 1900, with Geo. A. Heald, under the firm name of Heald & Ralston. On September 4, 1905, he formed a partnership with A. J. Shaw, as Ralston & Shaw. He is a republican, and was elected clerk of the district court of Pocahontas county, November, 1886, which office he held for four consecutive terms. He has been referee in bankruptcy since 1898.

Buckman B. Foster was born in Illinois on a farm near Springfield, May 22, 1865, where he spent his boyhood. He was educated at the country schools and the high

school at Springfield. He read law at Council Bluffs in the office of Finley Burk, and was admitted before the supreme court of the state in October, 1889. He was county attorney in Calhoun county from 1897 to 1898. He practiced law eight years at Manson, Iowa.

In 1900 he moved to Pocahontas, where he has since been engaged in general practice.

Joseph H. Allen is a member of the firm of Hazlett, Allen & Atkinson. He was born on a farm a few miles west of Marshalltown, Iowa, November 12, 1870. Until thirteen years of age he lived upon a farm, being educated in the typical country school and the Marshalltown high school. In 1895 he completed his literary course at the University of Iowa, also graduating from the law department of the same institution. In June, 1898, he entered as a private in Company F, Iowa Infantry, serving with his regiment in Cuba until discharged on account of sickness. He resides at Pocahontas, Iowa.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY BAR.

F. C. Gilchrist, F. W. Paige, C. C. Delle, Sherman & Wilcox, Robert Bruce, C. H. Moon, J. D. Wurtsbaugh, F. Hamilton Bond, Z. C. Bradshaw, F. A. Fairburn, Ralston & Shaw, Hazlett, Allen & Atkinson, B. B. Foster, Lynch & Berry.

POLK COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The territory now included in Polk county first passed under the jurisdiction of France in 1673 by virtue of the discoveries of Marquette. It was part of the territory transferred by France to Spain in 1770 and by Spain back to France by the Secret Treaty of 1800 and by France to the United States through the Louisiana Purchase in 1803.

Civilization moves and descends only through human generations; and as this part of the country was an un-

inhabited wilderness in those days, the French and Spanish ownerships left no trace of their systems of jurisprudence upon our laws. After becoming the property of the United States, the territory now included within the state of Iowa was successively under the jurisdiction of the territories of Indiana, from 1804 to 1805; of Louisiana, from 1805 to 1812; and of Missouri until the organization of the latter into a state in 1821. This territory still knew no law and held no courts, and of course remained a wilderness. No necessity for any form of government arose for years; and from 1821 to 1834 Iowa remained a part of the great unexplored and unorganized territory of the Northwest. With the organization of the territory of Michigan in 1834, the boundaries of that territory were made to include the land we now call Iowa, which had been opened to settlement only the year before. In 1836 we became a part of the territory of Wisconsin, but two years later Iowa was organized as an independent territory, and so remained until its admission into the Union as a state in the fall of 1846.

Before the admission of Iowa as a state, that part of it now known as Polk county was successively a part of the extinct counties of Dubuque from 1834 to 1837, and of Keokuk from 1839 to 1840. It was temporarily attached to Mahaska county for judicial and other purposes, and was finally organized as an independent county, and named in honor of President Polk, on March 1, 1846, under an act of the First general assembly of the state of Iowa, approved January 17, 1846. It was made a part of the Second judicial district, courts to be held at Fort Des Moines until a seat of justice was established; and the counties of Boone and Dallas and the territory north and west of those counties were attached to Polk county for judicial purposes. In May, 1846, Des Moines was made the county-seat. The act of congress, approved June 12, 1838, establishing the territorial government of

Iowa, had divided the territory into three judicial districts, and had provided for district courts in each district to be held at such times and places as might be prescribed by law, and to be presided over by one of the judges of the territorial supreme court, each of whom was required to reside in the district assigned to him. The president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed Charles Mason, chief justice, and Joseph Williams and Thomas S. Wilson, associate justices, who were continued in office until after the organization of the state government. Judge Williams resided at Muscatine and was the judge for the Second district.

The first district court of Polk county opened on the 6th day of April, 1846, in a log house, Judge Williams presiding. The government had established Fort Des Moines at the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers in 1843 as a temporary post against the Indians; and before 1846 all of the soldiers had been withdrawn, and Thomas Baker as colonel of the militia had charge of the fort. The buildings of Fort Des Moines extended along the Raccoon and Des Moines rivers at the point where they join, the private soldiers occupying the buildings along the Raccoon river, which were called "Coon Row"; and the officers, the remaining buildings along the Des Moines river, and known as "Des Moines Row." The court was opened in one of the small frame buildings in Coon Row which had been vacated by the soldiers, and was used in early days for school purposes. It was located south of what is now called Market street and near First street. In addition to a small but picturesque group of early settlers, there were present at the opening of court Col. Thomas Baker, who was the United States district attorney, for the territory and also the prosecuting attorney for the district; John D. Lash, United States marshal for the territory, and Perry L. Crossman, clerk of the district court. This court had general jurisdiction, both civil and

criminal, at common law and in chancery, and general supervision over inferior courts. The Code of 1851, the Revision of 1860, and the Codes of 1873 and 1897 conferred similar jurisdiction upon this court, and ever since its organization it has continued to be the principal nisi prius court of the state.

Nothing was done on the first day except the entering of an order for a venire to the sheriff of the county, commanding him to summon twenty-three good and lawful men forthwith to act as grand jurors. On the next day the sheriff returned with the following named persons: William Lamb, Benjamin Saylor, John B. Scott, Peter Newcomer, Samuel Dille, Newton Lamb, John Baird, Thomas McMullen, George B. Warden, Jeremiah Church, I. M. Thrift, Thaddeus Wellman, Samuel Shafer, G. B. Clark W. W. Clapp, William F. Ayers, I. D. Parmalee, James Davis, I. I. Meldrum and Thomas Leonard, all good and lawful men, the first summoned in Polk county to act in this capacity. The court also ordered that the eagle side of a twenty-five cent piece of an American coin should be the temporary seal of the court until a proper seal could be provided by the county. On the next day the marshal of the territory returned his venire for a grand jury, naming the same men; and the jury was duly impaneled, charged and sworn as grand jurors on the part of the United States and of the territory of Iowa. They then retired in charge of Lewis Whiten, the sworn officer for that purpose, "to consider such matters as may come to their knowledge according to their charge;" and, after being absent for some time, returned and, to the great credit of the pioneer community, informed the court that they had no bills or presentments to make, and no further business to engage their attention; and thereupon the grand jury was discharged. Nothing further was done, and court adjourned. In this creditable and unexciting manner the judicial history of Polk county commenced.

The September term of this court began on September 28th following, Judge Williams again presiding, and Attorney Baker, Marshal Lash and Clerk Crossman all again being present. The sheriff of the county and the marshal of the territory returned their separate venires, each again naming the same persons as grand jurors, who were "elected, tried, empaneled, sworn and charged" as grand jurors, both on the part of the United States and the territory of Iowa. The first order entered in any suit in Polk county was an order striking from the docket the case of John Ross v. William Lamb et al., an action for $500.00 damages in trespass. Next a demurrer was filed in a case for debt, entitled Addison Michael v. George Daily. The first criminal case was entitled United States v. William F. Ayers. It was dismissed. The first civil appeal appears to have been in the case of Owen F. Osborn v. William M. Cottingham. It was also dismissed. Crossman resigned as clerk, and Alfred D. Jones, who subsequently became a member of the bar, was appointed to succeed him. It was on this date, September 28, 1846, that, on motion of William McKay, William D. Frazee, having produced to the court his certificate as an admitted attorney and counselor in the commonwealth of Kentucky, and having been found upon examination in all respects qualified, was the first lawyer formally admitted to the bar in Polk county. On the following day Phineas M. Casady, having produced a certificate of having been regularly admitted to practice in the state of Indiana, and having been found on examination in all respects qualified, was, on motion of Thomas Baker, the second lawyer admitted to practice. The first lawyer to locate in Polk county was Thomas Baker. He came in 1845. William McKay arrived at about the same time. Casady and Frazee arrived together on the 11th day of June, 1846, when there were just twenty-eight people in the town. They were close personal friends, having met in Indiana, and having trav-

eled together to Keosauqua, Iowa, where they remained only a few weeks. They then left Keosauqua with another companion in search of a location, with the agreement that the vote of any two of them should bind the three. After arriving in Des Moines, Baker and their other associate decided in favor of locating here, and Casady yielded to their decision. Casady was a democrat and so was Baker, while Frazee and McKay were ardent whigs, and these men led the political fights in those days for their respective parties. These four men constituted the bar of Polk county in 1846. L. D. Winchester arrived late that fall or early the next spring, and was added to the number.

The first suit actually tried in a court of record in Polk county appears to be the case of Edwin Manning v. Robert A. Kinsey,—an action in assumpsit by attachment to recover $450.00 damages. The jury was waived and the case submitted to the court and a judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff. This was case No. One on the docket. The first list of petit jurors returned was as follows: Samuel Dille, Aaron Coppick, G. B. Clark, James White, John Parrot, Thomas Morris, George Rieves, Eli Smithson, Alfred Bowman, Benjamin Frederick, Simeon Ballard and John Roop. The first jury trial was conducted on the afternoon of Tuesday, September 29, 1846, in an action of replevin entitled John T. Meldrum v. Thomas Mitchell. The jurors above named were impaneled to try this case; but Benjamin Frederick, being ill, was excused, and the remaining jurors, by agreement of parties, heard the cause. A sealed verdict was returned by agreement of parties, and, being opened upon the next day, was found to be signed by all the jurors in favor of the defendant. A few days later a motion for a new trial was sustained by the court, and the cause continued until the next term, when the case was dismissed by the plaintiff. The only other business transacted dur-

ing this term of court, as shown by the journal, was one judgment by default, two garnishment proceedings tried by the court, both in favor of Edwin Manning, one case in assumpsit, one for debt and one appeal dismissed.

Manning was one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of southeastern Iowa, and operated a number of large stores in different parts of the state. On the 30th day of September, 1846, the first report was returned by the grand jury in the case of the United States v. William Lamb, George Cooney, William Cooney, Thomas Henderson and Benjamin Bryant, for riot, and stated "not a true bill"; whereupon the defendants were discharged. There being no further business, the grand jury was dismissed.

Judge Williams was a robust, fine looking man, of erect bearing, with an active and confident manner, about five feet nine inches tall. He had received an excellent education, including a thorough course of law studies in Pennsylvania, where he had been trained also in athletics, and had a wide reputation as a boxer. He was a strong temperance man, an entertaining public speaker, a good story-teller, skilled player on the violin and the flute, and a man of most excellent character and ability. He was an able and efficient judge, and afterwards became chief justice of the supreme court.

By act approved February 24, 1847, a fourth judicial district was established, composed of the counties of Polk, Dallas, Jasper, Iowa, Benton, Linn, Johnson, Marshall, Boone and Poweshiek, and all counties west of them. James P. Carleton of Iowa City, the democratic candidate, was elected judge over William McKay of Des Moines, his whig competitor.

The May term, 1847, began May 10th in that year, Judge Carleton presiding. Robert L. Tidrick and Alfred D. Jones were admitted to the bar. For the first time some of the orders of the court recite the names of the

attorneys appearing in civil cases. William McKay, Winchester & McKay, P. M. Casady and L. D. Winchester are the only attorneys named in any of these orders. On Tuesday, May 11, 1847, p. m., Casady was appointed by the court special prosecuting attorney to prosecute the case of the United States v. Daniel Kiethler, but the defendant failed to appear and his bond was forfeited. This was the first forfeiture; but at the next term of court the case was dismissed on motion of Mr. Casady and Thomas Baker, prosecuting attorney. Benjamin Saylor was foreman of the grand jury at this term, and two indictments were returned. The next term commenced September 30, 1847, Judge Carleton again presiding. Matthew Spurlock was brought up upon the charge of gaming, but, being ready for trial and there being no evidence against him, the case was dismissed. Spurlock was a notorious character, a preacher at times, and a maker of spurious coin. It was his custom to gather at his hut, which was usually in some lonely place, a few men, who were anxious to get rich quick, and offer to exchange twenty dollars of his manufactured money for ten dollars of good money. He would exhibit a partially melted coin as evidence of his skill in the manufacture of money, and would thus induce his visitors to give him their good money, whereupon his accomplices, who were secreted nearby, would make a raid upon the house and the frightened visitors would escape in the dark, leaving their good money behind. At this term a jury was impaneled in only one case, and in that case the plaintiff submitted to a nonsuit, and the case was dismissed. The second civil case tried was entitled Henry Everly v. Andrew Grosclose and Peter Grosclose, and was tried on Tuesday, September 14, 1847. The jury was composed of Thomas Clough, Aaron Coppick, William McMahan, Daniel Moore, John Pearson, Owen Edgerton, Eli W. Fouts, Perry Wear, Charles Howland, Edward Hall, Reuben Clark and Isaac Paul, who returned a verdict for the defendant.

The first judgment transcripted to the district court was in the case of William Buzick v. Addison Michael and George A. Michael for damages in assumpsit for $83.50, entered by William H. Meacham, justice of the peace. It recites that summons was served by James Lacey, constable. The costs taxed in this case were as follows: Docket 6¼ cts., oaths 12½ cts., judgment 12½ cts., fee bill 12½ cts., satisfaction 12½ cts., filing papers 12½ cts., tax costs 12½ cts., constable fees 68 cts., total $1.49. Evidently the justice obligingly remitted one-fourth cent of his costs. Meacham was a robust, fearless man and always carried a pair of handcuffs wherever he went, and often made arrests without waiting for his constable, and aided much in preserving the peace and good order of the pioneer community.

Judge Carleton came from Baltimore, Maryland, where he had received a good education, and was a man of culture and dignity. He was tall and slender, wore a sandy beard, and was always neat in his appearance and gentlemanly in his manners. He had been speaker of the house of representatives of the Territorial legislature; was a well qualified and capable lawyer, and an efficient and able judge. His high sense of honor was well illustrated when the bill was before the legislature to create the Fifth judicial district. He was requested to interview members of the legislature and explain to them the amount of business then transacted in his court, and the necessity for an additional district; but he declined to do so, saying that he would be glad to give any member of the legislature who might ask him any information that he possessed, but that he would not do any lobbying whatsoever.

The May term, 1848, began on May 10th of that year, Judge Cyrus Olney of the Third judicial district presiding in the absence of Judge Carleton. This was the first term of court held in the court-house, which was a new, two

story, brick structure erected at a cost of $2,015.00, on Cherry street, just south of the present court-house, on the site where the Union depot now stands. The building was not completed until 1850. At this term, in a case entitled John Todhunter for the state of Iowa v. James Phillips, the defendant had the questionable distinction of being the first man bound over to keep the peace in Polk county.

About this time the Fifth judicial district was established, and Polk county was made a part of it. William McKay and Thomas Baker were rival candidates for the office of district judge, McKay being nominated by the whigs and Baker by the democrats. Baker was inclined to atheistic beliefs, while McKay was an earnest member of the Baptist church, and no doubt Baker's outspoken convictions lost him some votes. The election was held April 2, 1849, and McKay was elected.

The next term of court commenced May 7, 1849, Hon. William McKay as judge of the Fifth judicial district presiding. Lewis Whitten, Emelius T. Reynolds, Barlow Granger, Joseph E. Jewett, Hoyt Sherman and John M. Barnard were admitted to the bar. On the first day of this term the first divorce case appears to have been tried —Harriet N. Saylor v. William Saylor, in chancery. The divorce was granted on proof of notice by publication, and alimony in the sum of one hundred dollars ordered paid by the defendant within sixty days from the rising of the court, and the maiden name of the plaintiff was restored to her, Harriet N. Kellogg. It does not appear whether the court ever succeeded in enforcing the judgment for alimony against the nonresident defendant. An indictment was returned against Asa Fleming for assault with intent to inflict bodily injury, and the defendant was the first man ordered to jail in the county by the district court. There being no jail in this county at that time, he was ordered to be confined in the Mahaska county jail, in default of bail, that being the nearest county jail.

Judge McKay occupied the bench for about five years, and held his last term of court in the early spring of 1854. He was renominated by the whigs. P. M. Casady repeatedly refused to be a candidate for the democrat nomination, but was nominated by the democratic convention in spite of his protests, and the convention adjourned in confusion, while he was standing upon the floor in a vain effort to decline the nomination. The campaign was a memorable one, but good natured, as Casady and McKay were warm, personal friends. One of the features of the contest was a great meeting held by Judge McKay at Newton, Iowa, at which he made a strong temperance speech, induced a number of voters to sign the pledge, and had an immense bon-fire, in which he burned up a barrel of whiskey. The election was held April 3, 1854. Mr. Casady was elected, but after he was sworn in and received his certificate, Judge Casady resigned before holding a session of court; and on May 7th of that year Governor Hempstead appointed Cave J. McFarland of Boone, Iowa, to fill the vacancy. At the next election held April 2, 1855, Judge McFarland was a candidate for re-election, but his whig competitor, W. W. Williamson, was declared elected, received his certificate and took the oath of office. Judge McFarland contested the election. The contest was heard by several of the district judges of the state, who sat at Iowa City for the purpose, and on January 10, 1856, the contest was decided in favor of Judge McFarland.

Judge McKay was born in Kentucky, and was raised and educated in Indiana, where he had attained some prominence, and had been a candidate for the legislature before coming to Iowa. He was about five feet eleven inches tall; of medium build and weight. He was a fairly good trial lawyer, and made a safe and suitable judge. After leaving the bench, he practiced law in Des Moines for some time with fair success, and then moved to Boulder, Colorado, where he died. He was an active member of the

Baptist church, an earnest temperance worker, an upright and conscientious man, and always held the respect of everybody.

Judge McFarland was a large, burly, gruff man, six feet and three or four inches tall, rather uncouth in his habits and quite profane. He had a pretty fair education for those times, and ranked as a good lawyer, and, when sober, was careful and thoughtful, and usually arrived at correct conclusions. On account of his manners and habits he only gave fair satisfaction as a judge. He had been a member of the legislature from Lee county when the bill establishing the Fifth judicial district was under consideration, and vigorously opposed its passage, claiming that a fifth district was not needed, and that the bill was a scheme to give some poor lawyer a good job at $1,000.00 per year, which was the salary of a district judge at that time. The bill became a law in spite of his opposition, and he subsequently moved to Boone and, by succeeding Judge McKay, stepped into the very position the creation of which he had so stoutly opposed. On account of his original and unique character many anecdotes are still told about him. Judge McFarland's lack of dignity was well illustrated during the night of the election when Buchanan defeated General Fremont for president. The democrats had a jollification meeting, and the streets were full of a motley mob of men and boys who were making the night hideous with their noise. Judge McFarland was one of the leaders of the crowd and just intoxicated enough to be at his best, and the jolly and enthusiastic revelers dragged him to a suitable place and compelled him to mount a box, and deliver a speech. Judge McFarland remained upon the bench until the close of 1856. In that year the legislature made Polk county a part of the Eleventh judicial district, of which William M. Stone was judge during the succeeding two years. Later Judge Stone attained high distinction as an officer in the Union army during the civil war; and

after the war he became governor of the state. In 1858 the legislature reorganized the judicial districts under the constitution of 1857, and Polk county again became a part of the Fifth district. The term of the judicial office was enlarged to four years. John H. Gray, republican, of Des Moines, was elected judge of the district on October 12, 1858, over Marcellus M. Crocker, his democratic opponent. During the time when Judge Stone occupied the bench, and during the first few years of Judge Gray's administration, court was held in Sherman Hall, a building on the northwest corner of Third and Court avenues, which is still standing. It was built by Hoyt Sherman, P. M. Casady and R. L. Tidrick. It was in this building that in 1861 Marcellus M. Crocker, with the assistance of J. S. Polk, organized his regiment of soldiers for the war. The court-house on Cherry street had been sold, and a new building was finally erected at a cost of about $80,000.00 on the court-house square facing Court avenue, which was considered at the time it was completed in 1863 quite a magnificent building, and which was continuously occupied for county purposes until the year 1902, when it was torn down to give place to the present beautiful and imposing structure.

Judge Gray and his wife arrived in Des Moines in a stage coach, late one night in 1856. As the coach drove into town and through the street, the occupants were singing songs, young Gray and his wife leading the singing. They were both active members of the Methodist Episcopal church; Mrs. Gray especially so. He was a small, delicate, spare man. He had received a good education, and had been a school teacher. Not long after his arrival he formed a partnership with W. W. Williamson in the law practice. He was industrious, conscientious, patient and studious, though neither brilliant nor profound; and made a very satisfactory judge. He had been raised a Puritan, had exemplary habits, and was a strong temperance advo-

cate. He lived in the brick house that was still standing, and in recent years occupied as a restaurant and lodging house on the southwest corner of Sixth and Mulberry streets, until it was torn down in the spring of 1907. He was universally respected, and he held this responsible position as sole judge of the district for the longest period accorded to any judge up to that time, being re-elected October 14, 1862, and remaining upon the bench until his death, October 14, 1865.

The rapid growth of population and judicial business is well illustrated by the fact that when Judge McFarland went upon the bench the Fifth judicial district was composed of the following counties: Polk, Marion, Jasper, Marshall, Hardin, Grundy, Butler, Franklin, Story, Webster, Wright, Hancock, Winnebago, Dallas, Boone, Humboldt, Kossuth, Greene, Calhoun, Pocahontas, Palo Alto, Emmett, and the two now extinct counties of Yell and Bancroft; the former being afterward merged into Kossuth county, and the latter into Webster county. Five years later, when Judge Gray succeeded to the office, the district contained only nine counties—Polk, Warren, Madison, Adair, Audubon, Carroll, Greene, Guthrie and Dallas.

Upon the 16th day of October, 1865, Governor William M. Stone appointed Charles C. Nourse, of Des Moines, judge of the Fifth judicial district to succeed the late Judge Gray. Judge Nourse was concluding four years of efficient service as attorney-general of the state. He was an aggressive man of keen insight and great mental vigor, and would have made a great judge; but the forensic contests to be encountered in active practice at the bar were more congenial to his taste and ambition, and after less than a year of service upon the bench, on August 1, 1866, he resigned, and subsequently attained great eminence at the bar. On the day of Judge Nourse's resignation, Governor Stone appointed Hugh W. Maxwell of Indianola to succeed him. That fall Judge Maxwell was

elected his own successor. Judge Maxwell was a man of high character and excellent habits. He had not had the good fortune to receive a very thorough education in the law; and the lawyers used to say of him, that he had read the Code. Although he was not a brilliant man, he was faithful, patient and painstaking, and possessed a fair legal mind, which he applied assiduously to every task; and during his more than eight years of service upon the bench he always held, and deservedly so, the confidence and respect of both lawyers and litigants. He was re-elected October 11, 1870, and occupied the bench nearly eight and one half years.

Judge Maxwell was succeeded by John Leonard of Madison county, who was district judge for one term of four years, 1875 to 1878, inclusive. Judge Leonard was a tall, slender man, with quiet and reserved manners. He was inclined to be unsocial, distant and rather austere, and slow to ask favors of anyone, and therefore was seldom granted any by his associates at the bar. He was, therefore, never popular. His sense of propriety was so keen that while he was judge he was never known to visit a lawyer in his office, nor even chat with one upon familiar terms. But he was an able lawyer, and both before and after he was judge enjoyed a large practice throughout the southern part of the state. He was an old style common law pleader; and this made him seem at times too technical; but he proved to be an able jurist, above reproach, never swayed by fear or favor. Although he was lacking in those companionable qualities that win the attachment of friends, his integrity and ability always commanded universal respect.

At the fall election held October 8, 1878, the democratic candidate, William H. McHenry, of Des Moines, was elected to succeed Judge Leonard; and in spite of the fact that the district was normally republican by a good majority, Judge McHenry won the public confidence so

completely that in 1882 he was chosen for a second term to succeed himself, occupying the bench from 1879 to 1886, inclusive. Judge McHenry was a unique type of character, a man of large native ability that compelled recognition in spite of limited opportunities for early training, with a ready and original wit, a pugnacious temperament, an active mind, quick, forceful and decisive, with a keen sense of right, an intense hatred of shams, a resolute and fearless will, and a staunch integrity. The criminals that were arraigned before him on Saturdays during the sessions of court he was accustomed to call his Sunday School class; and his addresses to criminals about to be sentenced were always original and often eloquent to a degree, severe when severity seemed to be required, but kindly and fatherly when mercy touched his heart. He was indeed a wonderful compound of force and uprightness, of wit and wisdom, of unconventional mannerisms and natural, unforced dignity; a man with a great, good heart, as well as a strong and vigorous mind. Judges Carleton, McFarland and McHenry were the only democratic judges Polk county ever had.

In 1889 the county of Polk, through the grace of the state legislature, became a judicial district by itself, named the Ninth. But in order to follow this judicial history as nearly chronologically as may be, we must now trace the historical evolution of the Circuit Court through the Probate and County Courts, until its final merger into the District Court.

THE PROBATE COURT.

Courts of probate were established in each organized county in Iowa at the first session of the legislative assembly of the territory in 1839. John Saylor was elected the first probate judge in Polk county on April 2, 1846, but he appears to have done no probate work, and was soon succeeded by William Rickey, whose first judicial act was the appointment of Martin Tucker on the 12th day of

September, 1846, as administrator of the estate of Almina Scott, deceased. The first will probated in Polk county, Iowa, was that of William Coffin on October 5, 1846. Judge Rickey was succeeded by John C. Jones, who held the office from 1847 to 1851.

THE COUNTY COURT.

By the Code of 1851, the probate court was abolished and the county court established. The county judge, besides exercising probate jurisdiction, was the keeper of the county seal, the accounting officer and general agent of the county, and had the management of all its business, the care and custody of its property, superintended its fiscal concerns, had power to institute and prosecute civil actions for the benefit of the county, and was invested with all the usual powers and jurisdiction of the county commissioners and judge of probate, which were abolished.

Forgin C. Burbridge was the first county judge in Polk county, and was elected in August, 1851, at the special election provided for by law. His health failed him, and Byron Rice, the prosecuting attorney, acted as county judge during a part of the fall of that year, and then became county judge November 4, 1851. His first official duty was the melancholy one of appointing an adminstrator of the estate of his predecessor, who died in October of that year. Judge Rice continued as county judge until the spring of 1855. During July and August of that year, Barlow Granger, prosecuting attorney, acted as county judge, but in the fall Thomas H. Napier succeeded to the position. Originally the term of office of county judge was four years, but in 1859 it was reduced to two years.

Judge Napier was succeeded by J. H. McClelland in 1860. At this time, by the Revision of 1860, the powers and jurisdiction of the county judge as a county commissioner were repealed, and the present board of supervisors in each county established. Judge McClelland continued in the office of county judge until 1866, when he was fol-

lowed by W. G. Bentley, who was succeeded by W. W. Folsom; Bentley and Folsom, each acting as a county judge only for a few months during the year 1866. John G. Weeks was then appointed county judge by the board of supervisors, and occupied the bench a little over one year. John B. Miller succeeded Judge Weeks in 1867, and was county judge until the close of 1868. Meanwhile the legislature of the state abolished the office of county judge and transferred probate jurisdiction to a new court, called the Circuit Court.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Two circuit courts were provided for in each judicial district. The counties of Polk, Warren and Dallas constituted the First circuit, and the counties of Madison, Adair, Cass, Audubon, Carroll, Greene and Guthrie, the Second circuit of the Fifth judicial district. This court was given jurisdiction of all probate matters, of appeals and writs of error from justices of the peace, and general original jurisdiction, both at law and in equity.

John Mitchell, of Des Moines, having been elected the first judge of the First circuit of this judicial district on November 3, 1868, opened court in that city in January, 1869. Judge Mitchell was a man of the highest type of character, and possessed the judicial temper to an unusual degree; studious and careful, of kindly disposition and unimpeachable integrity. He had a long and honored career upon this bench, retaining his position for twelve consecutive years. He was succeeded in January, 1881, by Josiah Given, who had a distinguished career upon this bench until the circuit court was abolished in 1887, then as a judge of the district court until 1889, and finally as a judge of the supreme court of the state. In 1882 a second circuit judge was added to this circuit, because of the growing business of the court; and William Connor of Des Moines, whose term was about to expire as district attorney, was elected to the position November 7, 1882.

Judge Connor possessed a keen and logical mind, a very wide and accurate knowledge of the law, and an indefatigable industry; but he found the duties of the bench were not congenial to his tastes or disposition, and after a brief service of about two years he resigned, on the 8th day of November, 1885, and on the same day Governor Buren R. Sherman appointed Ripley N. Baylies of Des Moines to succeed him. Although Judge Baylies was a man of unusual ability, and of the highest character, conscientious, faithful, and sagacious, with a clear perception, and a remarkably lucid way of expressing himself, and gave promise of making a great judge, his appointment aroused the opposition of Warren county, the only county at that time a part of this judicial district. When the republican judicial convention was held in Des Moines, Polk county had three times as many delegates as Warren county. The Polk county delegates organized the convention, appointing two members on the several committees from Polk county, and one from Warren county, and nominated Judge Baylies to succeed himself. The delegates to this convention from Polk county had been selected before the call for this judicial convention was issued, and this fact was used as the justification by the Warren county delegates for their protest against the action of the convention. As the other circuit judge and the district judge were both from Polk county, the people of Warren county vigorously resented the nomination of the third judge from Polk county also; and the Warren county delegates withdrew from the convention and met at the Aborn House, now called the Iowa Hotel. They adjourned without making a nomination, and met again at Des Moines in about ten days and nominated John H. Henderson of Warren county, for circuit judge against Judge Baylies. The election was held November 3, 1885. Although Judge Henderson declined to allow the democrats to endorse him, he received practically the entire democratic vote in the dis-

trict, and was elected by a large majority, not only carrying Warren county, but also practically all of Polk county outside of West Des Moines. Judge Henderson was circuit judge for two years, and proved to be a genial and companionable man, with a vigorous intellect, a quick perception, and a judicial bearing. The circuit court was then merged into the district court by the legislature, and Polk county was constituted a district by itself and named the Ninth judicial district. Judge Henderson continued to occupy the bench in his judicial district for many years afterward, and was always highly esteemed as one of the ablest and cleanest judges the state has produced.

GENERAL TERMS.

In order to relieve the supreme court of its increasing burden of work, General Terms in each judicial district were established by Chap. 86, Acts of the Twelfth general assembly, to be held by the district and circuit judges jointly in each judicial district, commencing on the first Monday in January, 1869. These general terms acted as a court of appeals from the circuit and district courts. The district judge presided. The decisions of the general terms were final in all cases commenced before a justice of the peace, unless two or more of the judges holding the term certified that in their opinion a question was involved upon which it was desirable to have the opinion of the supreme court. In all other cases appeals could be taken to the supreme court. The first general term of the Fifth judicial district was opened at Des Moines, April 26, 1869, by District Judge Maxwell and Circuit Judges Mitchell of the First circuit, and Mott of the Second circuit. But little business was transacted, and the second general term, with the same judges present, was held in October of that year. Opposition to this intermediate court of appeal had developed, and the various counties had secured the enactment of a law requiring four general terms to be held each year in each county in the state. Accordingly, at this October

term, four terms were fixed for that year in each of the ten counties in the district. A few cases were tried and determined. It was impossible for the judges to hold so many general terms in addition to the regular terms of their district and circuit courts; and the dissatisfaction, especially among the attorneys, with this form of an intermediate court of appeals, growing more general and pronounced, the general terms were abolished in 1870 by Chap. 41, Acts Thirteenth general assembly.

THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Polk county has remained a separate judicial district called the Ninth from January 1, 1887, until the present time. Originally it had three judges. Josiah Given, William F. Conrad and Marcus Kavanaugh, Jr., were elected at the fall election in 1886 as the first judges to occupy the bench after the Ninth district was formed. Judge Kavanaugh was a young man, when elected, bright, genial, honest and popular; a fluent public speaker and a pleasant conversationalist. He served for one term of four years, 1887 to 1890, inclusive; and not long after his retirement from the bench moved to Chicago, where he attained great prominence at the bar, and in recent years has served with honor and success as a judge of one of its important courts.

In 1889 Judge Given was appointed by Governor Larrabee chief justice of the supreme court of Iowa, to succeed Judge Reed, who resigned on account of his election to congress; and on March 16, 1889, Governor Larrabee appointed Charles A. Bishop district judge to serve through Judge Given's unexpired term. Judge Bishop proved to be an able and conscientious judge, serving from 1889 to 1890, inclusive, but was not re-elected at the expiration of his term. For a number of years the members of the bar of Polk county had been discussing the wisdom and feasibility of inaugurating a plan for a nonpartisan judiciary; and in 1890 this sentiment culminated in a meeting of the members of the bar, at which Judge Bishop and

James H. Detrick, republicans residing in West Des Moines, and William L. Read, democrat, residing in East Des Moines, were named as candidates for the district bench; and a committee was appointed to present their names to the republican and democratic conventions for endorsement. This movement was supported by practically all of the prominent members of the bar. Unexpected opposition developed to the movement. All the daily newspapers threw their combined strength against the movement, and bitterly opposed this action of the bar, charging that it was an effort on the part of the lawyers to control the courts. Judge Bishop made it known among his friends that he would abide by the fate of the bar movement, and would not accept the nomination at the hands of the republican convention, unless that convention ratified and endorsed the bar ticket. It was understood that Judge Conrad had been approached by a number of the leading lawyers who were most active in the movement, and advised that if he were willing to accept the nomination from the bar he would be placed upon its ticket; but Judge Conrad declined to permit his name to go before the bar meeting, either because he feared that the opposition arising against the bar movement would result in his defeat before the republican convention, if he were endorsed by the bar, or because he did not approve of the movement. At any rate, Bishop, Read and Detrick were nominated at the meeting of the attorneys; and the committee presented their names to the republican county convention for endorsement. But the republicans declined to nominate the men selected by the attorneys, and named Judge Conrad to succeed himself, and Calvin P. Holmes and Stephen F. Balliet as the three republican candidates for district judge. The democratic convention endorsed the bar candidates. The contest was the most spirited and memorable ever held in the state for a judicial office. Meetings were held in every precinct in the county; and

nearly all of the members of the bar took an active part in the campaign, the great majority of the attorneys being in favor of the bar ticket. During the latter part of the campaign, when it became evident that Judge Conrad was proving a strong candidate for re-election, and that Calvin P. Holmes was attracting heavy support, the friends of the bar movement centered their attack against Stephen F. Balliet, in the hope of saving Judge Bishop. However, the republican candidates were successful at the polls; Judge Balliet received a majority of about three hundred, Judges Conrad and Holmes receiving larger majorities.

Judge Conrad and Judge Holmes were two of the best and most satisfactory judges Polk county ever had. They resembled each other in many mental traits. Neither of them was particularly brilliant or expeditious, but both of them were painstaking, studious and strictly honest; and their decisions were usually sound, logical and sensible; and, whatever the result, the opposing lawyers always felt that their cases had received faithful and conscientious consideration. Both of these men were re-elected to their positions until their deaths. Judge Conrad died in 1901, having served as district judge for over fourteen years; and Judge Holmes died in 1902, having occupied the bench for about twelve years.

Judge Balliet proved to be a patient, faithful and acceptable judge. He returned to the practice after one term of successful service on the bench, from 1891 to 1894, inclusive. The steady increase in judicial business necessitated a fourth judge, which was added by the legislature in the spring of 1894; and on March 12th of that year Governor Frank D. Jackson appointed William A. Spurrier, who had served for a number of years with marked success as county attorney, as the fourth judge until the coming fall election. Judges Conrad, Holmes and Spurrier were chosen at that fall election, and Thomas F. Stevenson was elected to succeed Judge Balliet. Judge Spurrier, although

pre-eminently a prosecutor and always a dreaded adversary at the bar, developed exceptional qualities on the bench. Endowed with large, though rather undisciplined, native ability, with a keen insight, and an intense hatred of wrong and injustice, his clear cut method of arriving at logical and righteous decisions won the respect of the bar. Judge Spurrier occupied the bench until 1897, when he resigned to resume the practice of his profession. Governor F. M. Drake appointed Charles A. Bishop to succeed him. In the fall of 1898 Judges Holmes, Conrad and Bishop were elected to succeed themselves, and Solomon F. Prouty was elected to succeed Judge Stevenson. During the one term that Judge Stevenson occupied the bench, from 1895 to 1898, inclusive, he proved to be a conscientious, faithful and industrious judge. He had received a thorough legal education, being a graduate of the Harvard law school, and he brought to the duties of the bench a well equipped and disciplined mind. Judge Bishop remained upon the district bench until the completion of his term of four years and then resumed the law practice. He was a leading candidate for the nomination for supreme judge before the republican state convention held at Cedar Rapids in 1901, but the nomination of Mr. A. B. Cummins for governor from the same county destroyed Judge Bishop's chances to secure the nomination for supreme judge; but not long afterward, and during the year 1902, Governor Cummins had the pleasure of appointing Judge Bishop an associate judge of the supreme court of Iowa to succeed Judge Waterman, who had resigned in order to re-enter the practice of the law at Davenport. The state of Iowa has produced few abler judges than Judge Bishop. He possesses unusual mildness and a companionable disposition, that do not interfere either with judicial dignity or firmness, and he has a logical and analytical mind, with a remarkable grasp of legal principles.

Judge Prouty served one term upon the bench, from

1899 to 1902, inclusive, and in the spring of 1902, and again in 1904, was a prominent candidate for the republican nomination for congress from the Seventh congressional district, in which Polk county is included. As a lawyer, Judge Prouty was always fond of a controversy and of a good legal fight. He is a ready and forceful speaker, and while in active practice was an exceptionally resourceful and convincing advocate. As a judge, although patient and fair, he had an energetic and relentless way of quickly finding the real point in issue, and of then going directly to the bottom of it; and his decisions were clear, concise, logical and to the point. He voluntarily retired from the bench in order to give more attention to public affairs in which he has a keen interest, and to his important business interests, in which he has been very successful.

Upon the death of Judge Conrad in 1901, Governor Leslie M. Shaw appointed Alfred H. McVey to fill out the unexpired term. In the fall of 1902 Judges McVey and Holmes were re-elected, and Judges William H. McHenry and James A. Howe were chosen as the other two judges of the court. Judge Holmes died shortly after his election, and a spirited contest arose for the appointment to the vacancy, the leading candidates being Hugh Brennan of East Des Moines, and James C. Hume of West Des Moines. Finally Governor Cummins settled the controversy by appointing Judge Given (who had just retired from the office of supreme judge) until the vacancy could be filled at the following election; and thus Judge Given, after a long period of faithful and efficient service upon the bench in the circuit, district and supreme courts of the state, completed his career as a judge by serving in the position of district judge again for a few months during the year 1903. Few men have been better beloved by their associates than Josiah Given. His heart is kindly, his disposition genial, his sympathies broad and generous, and within the sacred circle of comradeship he welcomes every friend as a

brother. Judge Given is no longer engaged in the active practice, but, on account of his advancing years, and impaired health, is living a quiet and retired life.

Hugh Brennan won the republican nomination, and shortly after his election in the fall of 1903 took the position which had been temporarily filled by Judge Given. Judges McVey, McHenry, Howe and Brennan served until the expiration of the term at the end of the year 1906. In the fall of that year, Judges Brennan, McHenry and Howe were re-elected to succeed themselves, and Jesse A. Miller was chosen to succeed Judge McVey.

Judge McVey before going upon the bench enjoyed a very large and lucrative practice, and represented at one time nearly all the important insurance companies doing business in the state. He is the happy possessor of a fine private library, of which he makes constant and discriminating use, and is a man of wide and varied culture, and was a careful and studious judge. Judge Brennan good natured, true as steel, fair and just; Judge McHenry impulsive, warm hearted, clearsighted and ready; Judge Howe deliberate, level headed, studious and logical; and Judge Miller active, earnest and bright;—these four men now occupy this bench, and are universally respected for the upright, prompt and efficient manner in which they discharge its manifold and important duties.

William H. Baily was born in Clayton county, Iowa, on the 5th day of April, 1850. His parents were P. G. and Harriet (Clark) Baily. He was raised on a farm, educated in the common schools, and then entered the University of the state of Wisconsin, where he graduated from the collegiate department in 1873. He then entered the law department of the Iowa State University, and graduated with the law class of 1875, and was immediately admitted to practice. After spending one year at Independence, Iowa, as a member of the firm of Baily & Jackson, he went to Spirit Lake, Ia., where he continued the practice

from 1876 until he moved to Des Moines in 1888. While at Spirit Lake, he was a member of the firm of Rice & Baily for two years and the firm of Baily & Osborn for several years, but during the remainder of the time that he resided there he practiced alone. After arriving in Des Moines, he formed a partnership with Mr. E. S. Wishard under the firm name of Wishard & Baily, which continued for two years, then for three years Mr. Baily practiced alone. He was then associated with Mr. N. T. Guernsey under the firm name of Guernsey & Baily for three years. In 1897 the firm of Baily & Ballreich was formed, which continued until 1901. He is now the senior member of the firm of Baily & Stipp. Mr. Baily has always been a republican in politics and generally active in his party's councils. He was city solicitor of the city of Des Moines from 1900 to 1903 inclusive. The only fraternal society with which Mr. Baily is identified is the Odd Fellows. He was president of the Iowa State Bar Association from 1905 to 1906, and is now president of the Iowa Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married in September, 1878, to Miss Alice A. Crawford of Baraboo, Wisconsin.

Stephen F. Balliet is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Leginier in that state November 10, 1837, to John and Hannah (Sarver) Balliet. The family moved to Illinois when young Balliet was a boy and he grew to manhood in De Kalb and McHenry counties in that state. He was educated in the district schools and at Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. He then entered the law school of the old Chicago University, now known as the Northwestern University, where he graduated in 1877. Thereupon he was admitted to practice in the state of Illinois and shortly afterward in the state of Iowa. He began the practice at Nevada, Iowa, where he remained until 1883 when he moved to Des Moines where he has been engaged in the practice ever since except during the

four years when he was district judge. Judge Balliet has usually practiced alone, although for a while in Nevada he was a member of the firm of Dana & Balliet. After coming to Des Moines the firm of Balliet & Craig was formed, but existed but a short time. Judge Balliet was then associated with C. W. Stahl under the firm name of Balliet & Stahl for four years. Judge Balliet is a veteran of the Civil War, having been a member of the Seventeenth Illinois cavalry for a little over two years and was discharged with the rank of sergeant. He is an active and honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has taken a high rank in the Masonic Lodge. He has always been a republican since the first election of Abraham Lincoln, but has never taken an active part in political affairs, and never held office except that of district judge, which he filled in an acceptable manner for one term of four years, 1891 to 1894, inclusive. He was married in November, 1871, to Miss Helen Letson of Nevada, Iowa.

John R. Barcroft who practiced at the Des Moines bar continuously for thirty-five years, was justly classed among the leading lawyers of Iowa's capital city. He was a native of Cadiz, Ohio, and was born in 1824 to Ralph L. and Margaret (Gwynn) Barcroft, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Virginia. His father was a tailor by trade and served in the war of 1812.

John attended the common schools of his native place, afterward was a student at Ohio University, studied law in the offices of Messrs. Josiah Scott and John A. Bingham, at Cadiz, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio. Young Barcroft began the practice of his profession at Millersburg, Ohio, and continued there with good success till 1864, when he removed to Iowa, settling for one year at Oskaloosa, and then in 1865 removing to Des Moines. During his long and active professional career, Mr. Barcroft was associated in his practice with several lawyers of wide repute; his last partner-

ship was formed in 1890 with Mr. James M. McCaughan, who died in June, 1900, and Mr. Barcroft died January 20, 1901.

Mr. Barcroft was known as an able and reliable counsellor, and a forceful, convincing and successful advocate, and wherever known was universally respected for his ability as a lawyer and his manly character. Until recent years a republican in political opinion, he later classed himself and was known as an independent.

In 1854, at Millersburg, Ohio, Mr. Barcroft married Miss Susan F. Ankeny, and they have two sons and two daughters.

John L. Blair, son of John and Henrietta (Halsey) Blair was born in Warren county, New Jersey, July 6, 1863. The family emigrated westward when young Blair was five years old, settling in Boone county, Iowa, where he was raised. He was educated in the public schools and afterwards entered Cornell College at Mt. Vernon where he graduated in the class of 1886. He moved to Des Moines in 1887 and commenced the study of law in the office of Galusha Parsons of the Des Moines bar, and was admitted to practice in 1889, and began practice the following spring. He was associated with William A. Park, the firm being Park & Blair for two years, and for one year with E. S. Wishard, the firm being Wishard & Blair. In 1893, he became secretary and attorney for the Iowa Loan & Trust Company, which position he retained until the year 1901. He now occupies the responsible position of vice-president of the Des Moines National Bank, in the management of which he has taken an active part since January, 1903. Mr. Blair is a republican in politics and takes more or less of an active interest in public affairs, although he has never been a candidate for office. He stands high in the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of the Grant Club, and also of the Golf and Country Club. He was married in 1905 to Miss Frances Mullan of Waterloo, Iowa.

Charles S. Bradshaw was educated in the common schools including the high school at Toledo, Iowa, and graduated from the law department of Drake University in 1896. He was born at Toledo, Iowa, on the fourth day of August, 1871, being the son of Judge C. B. and Ann (Hayzlett) Bradshaw, and resided at Toledo until he came to Des Moines to study law in 1895. Upon his admission to the bar in 1896 he began to practice his chosen profession. From 1898 to 1900 he was a member of the firm of Kinne, Hume & Bradshaw. Upon the retirement of Mr. Hume from the firm Judge L. G. Kinne and Mr. Bradshaw continued the practice together until the death of Judge Kinne in 1906. Since that time he has carried on the practice alone. He has also taken an active part in republican politics, although he has never held any office. He has never married. He is active in social and fraternal societies, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Grant Club, the Hyperion Club and the Golf and Country Club.

George H. Carr is a native of the state of New York where he was born November 23, 1852. His parents were Henry and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Carr. When young Carr was three years old the family moved to De Kalb county, Illinois. He was educated in the public schools and at Jennings Seminary at Aurora, Illinois, and at Beloit College. He then entered the law department of the State University of Iowa where he graduated in 1877. He was admitted to practice at once and from 1871 to 1894 was a member of the firm of Soper, Crawford & Carr at Emmetsburg, Iowa. He was mayor of the city of Emmetsburg, member of the legislature from that county for one term, 1887-88 and 1893-94. He was elected district judge of the Fourteenth judicial district. After his retirement from the bench he moved to Des Moines in 1894, where he has been engaged in the general practice ever since. Upon opening his office in Des Moines he formed

Wes H Carr

Howard J. Clark

a partnership with Carr and Parker under the firm name of Parker & Carr. Since 1901 the firm has been Carr, Hewitt, Parker & Wright.

Howard J. Clark is another Des Moines lawyer who is a native of Iowa. He first saw the light in Cass county, on a farm near Atlantic, on the ninth day of January, 1868. His parents were Riley P. and Juliet (Porter) Clark. He passed his boyhood in the counties of Cass and Audubon until he was twenty-two years of age, and came to Des Moines in the year 1890 to study law, entering the law department of Drake University, from which he graduated in 1892. He immediately commenced the practice of law at Des Moines, and about four years later became associated with A. A. McLaughlin under the firm name of Clark & McLaughlin. They are engaged in the general practice and are also assistant attorneys for the state of Iowa for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. Mr. Clark is a member of no fraternity or society except the Des Moines Bar Association of which he is president. He is a republican in politics, and active in the affairs of his party; but he has never held or sought any public office. He was married to Miss Florence Graham of Atlantic, Iowa, on the 25th day of September, 1894.

James S. Clark is a Hoosier, having been born in Johnson county, Indiana, on the 18th day of October, 1841, son of Archibald and Susan (Alexander) Clark. He remained in Indiana until fifteen years of age when the family moved to Warren county, Iowa. He was educated in the common schools and the Iowa Wesleyan College at Mt. Pleasant and the Ohio Wesleyan College at Delaware, Ohio, where he graduated in the year 1868. He then entered the law department of the State University at Iowa City, and graduated with the first class in 1869 and had the honor of being the valedictorian of his class. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted as a private in Company F, First Iowa infantry, which was the first regiment

from Iowa enlisted in the war, and was later made captain of Company C, Thirty-fourth Iowa infantry. He is a member of the G. A. R. Crocker Post, and the Loyal Legion. After the close of the war he moved to Des Moines where he has remained ever since. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and began the practice in January of the following year at Des Moines as a member of the firm of Clark & Connor. Later he was associated with Judge C. C. Cole and Judge A. H. McVey under the firm name of Cole, McVey & Clark, which firm continued until 1891 when Mr. Clark retired on account of his failing voice. He then engaged in the insurance business and has continued in that occupation until the present time. He has been president of the Anchor Fire Insurance Company since 1900. He was United States commissioner during President Grant's first term, serving four years; was also deputy United States marshal during President Grant's second term for two years, and was secretary of the Iowa State Bar Association from 1873 to 1878.

He is republican in politics; but has never held any other offices. He was married to Miss Fannie M. Page, October 18, 1876.

James C. Davis, the general attorney of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. for the state of Iowa, rose rapidly in his profession from the time he commenced practice at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1876. He was born in that city September 2, 1857, and resided there until he was appointed to his present responsible and lucrative position in 1903, when he removed to Des Moines. He was the son of Caleb F. and Caroline T. (Cox) Davis. He was educated in the common schools, and at Hellmuth College, London, Ontario. He studied law in the office of Gilmore & Anderson at Keokuk, Iowa, and after his admission to the bar became a member of the firm of Anderson Bros. & Davis, which continued until about the year 1891, from which time he has carried on the practice alone. Before

James E. Davis

leaving Keokuk he had become the leader of the local bar, and was especially noted as a very skillful and successful jury lawyer. He is a republican in politics; was mayor of Keokuk, two terms; city attorney, two terms; a delegate to the national republican convention at St. Louis that nominated McKinley in 1896; and was temporary chairman of the republican state convention at Cedar Rapids that nominated A. B. Cummins for governor in 1901. Mr. Davis was married December 10, 1884, to Miss Clara B. Movar of Keokuk, who died March 21, 1895. His present wife was Miss Louise P. Pomeroy of Waverly, Iowa, whom he married August 15, 1901.

Clinton R. Dorn was born at Vernon, New York, October 24, 1870, to Daniel D. and Rose G. (Fisk) Dorn. He passed his boyhood at Booneville until fourteen years of age when the family moved to Maxwell, Iowa, thence to Danbury, Iowa, and later to Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Dorn located in Des Moines in 1889 and has remained here ever since, except a period of three years, from 1897 to 1900, during which he resided and practiced his profession at Bedford, Iowa. He was educated in the common schools and at the high schools of Omaha and Des Moines, and at the collegiate department of the State University of Iowa. He then entered the law department of the latter university where he graduated in 1893. He was admitted to practice at his graduation and opened an office in Des Moines, immediately, but four years later went to Bedford. He returned to Des Moines in 1900 and formed the present partnership with S. F. Dunshee, the firm name being Dunshee & Dorn. He is a republican in politics, but has never aspired to any office. He belongs to the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. He was married in 1904 to Mrs. Elizabeth M. Birdsall of Des Moines.

Charles Ashman Dudley was born at Freedom, Portage county, Ohio, on the 14th day of November, 1839. His parents were Charles and Sarah (Leet) Dudley. He

passed his boyhood at that place and attended the common schools. Later he entered the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, and then the University of the State of Michigan, from the literary department of which he graduated with the degree A. B. in 1865. After pursuing his law studies for one year in the law department of that university, he located in Des Moines, where he was admitted to the practice in 1867. He has been engaged in the general practice in that city ever since. He was in partnership with Levi J. Brown from January 1, 1869, to January 3, 1883, under the firm name Brown & Dudley; and with Judge John Mitchell from July 1, 1884, to December 29, 1890, the firm being Mitchell & Dudley. Both of those partnerships were dissolved by the death of Mr. Dudley's respective partners. On February 1, 1891, the present firm of Dudley & Coffin was formed. Ever since 1901, besides carrying the general practice of the law, Mr. Dudley has taught Code Pleading and also equity jurisprudence and procedure in the Iowa College of Law, the law department of Drake University. He also served as a member of the West Des Moines school board from 1872 to 1881, during six years of which he was president of the board. When the Des Moines city library was organized in 1867, Mr. Dudley took an active part in the work, and was elected the first city librarian, in which capacity he served for one year. He was afterwards a trustee of the library for five years from 1891 to 1896. Mr. Dudley is a republican in politics; an active member of the Central Presbyterian Church, and also of the Prairie Club. He was married in April, 1871, to Miss Sarah E. Washburn of Des Moines, who died in the year 1907.

Frank S. Dunshee is a native of Illinois where he was born on the 27th day of February, 1862, son of A. T. and Eliza (Strong) Dunshee. He was educated in the common schools, and at Beloit College, Wisconsin, and then entered Princeton University where he graduated from

the collegiate department in 1885. He then located at Des Moines and commenced the study of law in the office of Baker & Kavanaugh, and was admitted to the bar in 1887 and began the practice at once in Des Moines. He was associated with Mr. S. B. Allen for six years under the firm name of Dunshee & Allen. In 1900 the present firm of Dunshee & Dorn was formed. Mr. Dunshee is republican in politics, although he has never been active in political affairs, and has never sought office. He is a Mason, a member of the M. W. A. and A. O. U. W. He was married to Miss Maude Hamilton of Des Moines in 1889.

Joseph A. Dyer is a native of Texas, having been born to Harvey P. and Catharine (Foster) Dyer at White Mound in that state on the 23d day of March, 1863. He was raised in Texas until thirteen years of age, when the family removed to Kellogg, Iowa. He was educated in the common schools, and then entered Drake University, where he graduated from the collegiate department in 1886; and then pursued his law studies in the law department of Drake University and also in the office of Wilson & Decker at Oberlin, Kansas. He was admitted to practice in Kansas in 1889 and immediately opened an office in Oberlin, where he continued to practice law until 1891, when he moved to Des Moines, and has remained here ever since. For awhile he was a member of the firm of Garrett & Dyer; and was afterward general attorney for the State Insurance Co. for six years. Since that time he has been engaged in the general practice alone. Mr. Dyer is an active republican, but has never held office. He is a Knights of Pythias. He was married in 1886 to Miss Emma George of Des Moines.

I. M. Earle is a native of the Granite state, having been born in Brattleboro, Vermont, September 7, 1849, the son of Rufus and Marilla (Stoddard) Earle. He was educated in the common schools and came west when about twenty-one years of age and pursued a course of studies in Cen-

tral University at Pella, Iowa. He then entered the Iowa College of Law at Des Moines, from which he graduated in 1877. He commenced the practice at once at Pella, Iowa, the firm being Gesman & Earle. Then the firm of Bosquet & Earle was formed and continued until the year 1890. Mr. Earle came to Des Moines in 1888 and continued the practice both at Des Moines and Pella with Mr. Bosquet until 1890 when he formed a partnership with S. F. Prouty under the firm name of Earle & Prouty which continued until Mr. Prouty went upon the bench in 1890. Since that time Mr. Earle has practiced his profession alone. He is general counsel of the Bankers' Life Association of Des Moines. He is also president of the Rock Island Cement Company of New Mexico and secretary of the Des Moines Clay Manufacturing Co.; and has many other business interests. Mr. Earle is a republican, has never held office, but takes an active interest in public affairs in which his counsel and advice are frequently sought.

He was married in October, 1876, to Miss Teda Morgan of Pella, Iowa.

W. G. Harvison was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 4, 1854. He received a good English education in the public schools of Whiteside county, Illinois, and at the normal school in Morrison, and then engaged in teaching for a time. In 1876, having decided to fit himself for the legal profession, he became a clerk and student in the office of Judge C. C. Cole at Des Moines, and also attended the Iowa College of Law. In the fall of that year he returned to Whiteside county, Illinois, and taught the same school he had taught five years before, and in the summer of 1877 resumed his law studies in the office of Judge Cole, and was admitted to the bar.

January 1, 1878, Mr. Harvison began his practice, which for twenty-eight years he has conducted with most gratifying success. He has served as deputy treasurer of

W. G. HARVISON.

Polk county, and for four years was assistant county attorney.

Mr. Harvison is connected with numerous business organizations, being a stockholder and director in the German Savings Bank of Des Moines; also a stockholder in the Capital City State Bank, the Home Savings Bank and the Waukee Savings Bank. Mr. Harvison belongs to the Masonic order, and is a charter member of Lodge No. 68, Knights of Pythias. In 1877, at Rockford, Ill., he married Miss Carrie Catlin.

A. L. Hager was born in Chautauqua county, New York, on the 29th day of October, 1850. His parents were William B. and Almina (Baker) Hager. They came to Iowa when young Hager was nine years old, settling in Jackson county. He was educated in the common schools, and attended high school both at Monticello and at Anamosa in this state, and also taught school in Jones county. He graduated from the Law Department of the State University in 1875, was admitted to the bar at that time, and located at Greenfield where he commenced the practice without delay. While at Greenfield he was connected with the firms of Hager, Storey & Hager, then Hager & Storey, then Gow & Hager. Mr. Hager has always been an active republican, was mayor of Greenfield, and was a member of the Twenty-fourth general assembly of Iowa as a senator from the Sixteenth Senatorial district, which position he resigned to accept the republican nomination for Congress from the Ninth Congressional district. He was elected and served for three consecutive terms. The firm of Hager & Haddock was formed in 1893 and continued until about 1904. In 1901 Mr. Hager moved to Des Moines where the firm of Hager & Patrick was formed. After the death of Mr. Patrick the present firm of Hager & Powell was formed. Mr. Hager was married on the 29th day of October, 1878, to Miss Emma L. Burrell of Greenfield, Iowa.

Fredrick M. Hubbell was born on a farm near Birmingham, Connecticut, January 17, 1839, to Frances B. and Augusta (Clunch) Hubbell, where he passed his boyhood until sixteen years of age when he came to Des Moines. He was educated in the public schools of Birmingham and studied law by himself. He was admitted to practice in 1859 at Sioux City, Iowa. He located in Des Moines and became a member of the firm of Casady, Polk & Hubbell but never practiced law himself, always looking after the practical end of the business of the firm. The firm name of Polk & Hubbell was formed in October, 1864, which continued without interruption until January 1, 1887. In that year Mr. Hubbell became president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, which position he held until his voluntary retirement in January, 1907. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. Mr. Hubbell was a democrat until the year 1896 when he became a republican, and has remained a republican ever since. The only public office he ever held was that of clerk of the district court of Sioux county for two years in the early days. He was married to Miss Frances C. Cooper, March 19, 1863.

Charles W. Johnston was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, March 3, 1858, where he lived until he moved to Des Moines in 1880. His parents were Hamilton S. and Elizabeth Downard Johnston. He graduated at the Iowa State Normal school at Cedar Falls in the class of 1878. A short time after coming to Des Moines he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge George G. Wright and was admitted to the bar in the year 1882, and ever since that time has been engaged in active practice, always alone. He is a republican in politics, has always taken an active part in the counsels of the party, but has never held or sought any office. Mr. Johnston stands high in Masonic circles.

Benjamin Franklin Kauffman was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 12th day of December, 1846,

F. M. Hubbell

and died at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 19th day of May, 1893, in the forty-seventh year of his age. His mother, Mary (Barr) Kauffman, died when he was two years old; and his father, Daniel W. Kauffman, moved with the family to Iowa in 1858. They first settled in Van Buren county, but about three years later moved to Polk county, where the father conducted a nursery until he retired from active business. Circumstances compelled the son to win his own way in the world, but by practicing the most rigid economy he was enabled to spend two years at the Iowa State University in the collegiate department; but being unable for financial reasons to complete his collegiate course, he entered the law office of Hon. Chas. C. Nourse; and at the same time pursued his law studied in the Iowa College of Law at Des Moines, where he graduated in 1866 when not yet twenty years of age. He then taught school for about two years until he could be admitted to the bar; and then became associated with Judge Nourse in the practice; and this firm, Nourse & Kauffman, took rank as one of the ablest and most successful in the state, and commanded, during all the years of its existence, a very important and lucrative practice. About 1887 the firm, which was at that time Nourse, Kauffman & Guernsey dissolved, and Mr. Kauffman and Mr. Guernsey continued the practice together under the firm name of Kauffman & Guernsey until the death of the former. Mr. Kauffman was a man of great force of character and untiring industry, with a broad mental grasp, a strong analytical mind and great forensic ability. In the trial of cases, he was self-reliant, resourceful, tactful and phenomenally successful. Combining in a remarkable degree the abilities so essential to greatness at the bar, with those that mark the successful man of business, he occupied a commanding position in the community and besides being at the time of his death the attorney for many of the important business interests of the city and several railroads,

he was president of the Iowa National Bank, a director in several other banks, president of one insurance company, and a director in two others, and held other important positions; and although he commenced life without means and worked for some time after his admission to the bar for his board, and died at an age which is usually regarded by most men as near the beginning of a lawyer's greatest usefulness and success, he amassed a fortune of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and controlled the largest and most important and lucrative practice in the state. He was a republican in politics, but never sought office. In the midst of a most busy career, his unfailing public spirit found the necessary time for him to be President of the Commercial Club. He was also a member of the Prairie Club. Mr. Kauffman was married in 1872 to Miss Anna Le Bosquet of Des Moines, who, with four children, Mrs. Harry H. Polk, B. F. Ray, and Mrs. Mary Kauffman survive him. He was a devoted and active member of the Methodist Church, an earnest worker and liberal contributor to all good works, and by his death, the profession lost one of its greatest leaders and the community one of its most public spirited, useful and honored citizens.

Charles W. Lyon is another of the numerous Des Moines lawyers who are natives of the state of Iowa, having been born to Charles H. and Sarah Jane (Tiffy) Lyon at Pierceville, Van Buren county, Iowa, on the 9th day of October, 1872. When young Lyon was only one and one-half years of age the family moved to a farm near Dexter, Iowa, where he was raised to manhood. He was educated in the Dexter high school, at Iowa State College at Ames, and at the Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls, where he graduated with the degree M.D. in June 1898. He then entered the law department of Drake University and graduated with the degree LL. B., in 1902. He pursued a post graduate course and received

J. M. M'CAUGHAN.

the degree LL. M. in 1903. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Iowa on the 9th day of October, 1902, this being the thirtieth anniversary of his birth. After teaching for some time he opened an office at Valley Junction, Iowa, June 14, 1905, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and M. W. of A., and K. of P. and A. O. U. W. He is an active republican and takes a prominent part in political campaigns; was City Solicitor of Valley Junction; and on January 1, 1907, became Assistant Attorney General of the state of Iowa, which position he still holds. He was married August 14, 1901, to Miss Grace Minnis.

James M. McCaughan was born at Sidney, Ohio, October 9, 1853, the son of Charles T. and Emily (Sheppard) McCaughan; and left Ohio in 1865 settling at Winterset, where he remained until he moved to Des Moines in 1874, where he lived until his death in 1900. Young McCaughan was educated in the public schools including the high school; and studied law in the office of his brother John S. McCaughan at Winterset. He also mastered shorthand, and found it a helpful acquisition throughout his career as a lawyer. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one; was employed for awhile at shorthand work in the office of Nourse & Kauffman; and began the active practice of his profession in October, 1876. After practicing alone for a short period, he became associated with the firm of Barcroft & Gatch. This firm was dissolved in the early eighties; and the firm of Barcroft & McCaughan was formed, which with the exception of a short period of time that Mr. McCaughan gave to other business, continued without interruption until Mr. McCaughan's death. Mr. McCaughan was married June 8, 1876, to Miss Hattie L. Barcroft, daughter of John R. Barcroft, with whom he was associated for so many years in the law practice. He was a Republican in politics, until 1896, when he supported William J. Bryan upon the silver

issue. Few men have commanded higher esteem from his associates than James M. McCaughan. He possessed a legal mind of unusual acumen, with a ready and accurate grasp of legal principles; a true and genial heart that won him many warm and loyal friends; and a character as manly and as stainless as mortal men are wont to meet.

A. A. McLaughlin was born in Hamilton county, Iowa, on the 13th day of May, 1868, son of Angus and Catherine. (Sells) McLaughlin. He was educated in the common schools and then entered the Iowa State College at Ames where he was graduated in 1889; and then attended the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1892. He passed his boyhood in Hamilton County, Iowa, where he lived until he was twenty-four years old, when in 1892 he located in Des Moines where he has resided ever since. At his graduation he was admitted to the bar of the state of Michigan, and was admitted to the bar in Iowa in the month of October following. He then commenced the practice alone in the city of Des Moines, and four years later formed a partnership with Howard J. Clark under the firm name of Clark & McLaughlin. They have continued in the general practice ever since, but since 1893 Mr. McLaughlin has given most of his attention to the business of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company of which they are the assistant general attorneys for the State of Iowa. He has always been a republican, has taken active part in the counsels of his party, but has never sought or held any office. He is a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married in December, 1895, to Miss Sadie Benetto of Williams, Iowa.

Robert Lial Parrish is a native of the state of New York, having been born at Cambridge, in that state, July 25, 1854. His parents were William W. and Martha A.

A. A. McLaughlin

J. S. POLK.

(Harkness) Parrish. When he was five years old his parents moved to Delaware county, New York, and seven years later to Sterling County in that state. The family came west when Judge Parrish was nineteen years of age. He was educated in the public schools, and at the Normal College at Oswego, New York. He studied under an old Presbyterian preacher for a period of three years, and also at the Garden Grove Academy at Garden Grove, Iowa, and then entered the State University at Iowa City where he graduated in the collegiate course in the class of 1876. He was principal of the public schools of Leon, Iowa, for two years, and studied law in the office of Warner & Bullock, at Leon, Iowa, where he was admitted to the bar in 1880. Shortly afterward he commenced the practice at Leon, the firm being Young & Parrish. Later he formed a partnership with Judge Harvey under the firm name of Harvey & Parrish, which continued until Mr. Parrish was elected Judge of the District Court in that district in the year 1900. In the year 1904 Judge Parrish resigned his position upon the bench and moved to Des Moines, becoming a member of the firm of Parrish, Dowell & Parrish. The firm continued until September, 1907, when Mr. James L. Parrish, the junior member of the firm was appointed Assistant Attorney for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company for the state of Iowa. Since then Judge Parrish has been engaged in the general practice with C. C. Dowell under the firm name of Parrish & Dowell. Mr. Parrish is a Blue Mason and a Knight Templar, an Elk, a Knight of Pythias and an Odd Fellow. He is a republican in politics and has always manifested a keen and active interest in political affairs. When a young man he was a court stenographer for two years. He was a presidential elector at the first election of Benjamin Harrison to the presidency. He was married to Miss Himena Hoffman of Leon, Iowa, in 1877.

Jefferson S. Polk is a native of Kentucky, son of J. and

Sarah J. (Moore) Polk, both of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born in Scott county, February 18, 1831, where he was brought up until 1855 when he located in Des Moines where he has resided ever since. He was educated in the district schools, and then entered Georgetown College at Georgetown, Kentucky, where he graduated in 1850. He pursued his law studies with P. L. Cable and his brother, M. Polk at Georgetown. He was admitted to the bar in Kentucky in 1853 and engaged in the practice at that place until 1855 with his brother under the firm name of M. & J. S. Polk. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa in the spring of 1856, and became associated with P. M. Casady and Marcellus M. Crocker under the firm name of Casady, Crocker & Polk, which continued from 1858 until the breaking out of the Civil War when Gen. Crocker entered the Union Army. The firm continued as Casady & Polk for some time. F. M. Hubbell was admitted to the firm under the firm name of Casady, Polk & Hubbell, and later Judge Casady retired, and the firm of Polk & Hubbell was continued without interruption until about the year 1890. Since that time Mr. Polk has not been actively engaged in legal work. He organized the present street railway system of the city of Des Moines and is president and principal owner of the company. Mr. Polk has generally affiliated with the democratic party although he has always been independent in politics and has never taken a very active part in political affairs. He never sought or held any public office. He was married in 1855 to Miss Julia Herndon of Georgetown, Kentucky.

Charles L. Powell is another native Iowan among the Des Moines lawyers, having been born in Guthrie County, Iowa, on the 22nd day of August 1861, son of James R. and Clarinda (Hill) Powell. He was raised on a farm in Guthrie and Dallas counties and educated in the common schools. He then entered the State University at Iowa City where he graduated in the collegiate course in 1885,

C. L. POWELL.

W. B. Read

and received the master's degree in 1888. He then entered the law department of the State University and graduated in 1889. He was admitted to the bar in that year and immediately opened an office at Panora, Iowa, where he continued practice until the year 1895 when he removed to Des Moines. He was a member of the firm of Powell & Paschal for some time, and then for about seven years practiced alone. In 1905 he became associated with Hon. A. L. Hagar under the firm name of Hagar & Powell which firm is now engaged in the general practice in Des Moines. Mr. Powell is and always has been a republican, but has never been very active in politics. He never sought or held any office except that of County Attorney of Guthrie county which position he filled from 1893 to 1895. He is a Knight of Pythias. He was married December 27, 1897, to Miss Blanche E. Hay of Des Moines, Iowa.

William Lewis Read was admitted to practice law in Iowa in 1875 and has been practicing in the city of Des Moines ever since April of the following year. He was born at New Cadiz, Ohio, May 15, 1851, being the son of Ambrose and Mary A. (Lewis) Read. He passed his boyhood on a farm and was educated in the common district schools at Atalissa and Davenport, Iowa. He also studied in the collegiate department of the State University of Iowa, and then entered the law department from which he graduated in 1875. He was associated with E. S. Wishard under the firm name of Wishard & Read, for about seven years and then practiced alone until his brother John M. Read was admitted to the bar in 1885, when the firm of Read & Read was formed which has continued without interruption until the present time. His son, Ralph L. Read, is now connected with the firm. Mr. Read is a democrat in politics, and is prominent and influential in the counsels of his party. He never held office and much against his own desires he was a candi-

date for district judge on what was known as the bar ticket in the year ——. He was married in 1882 to Miss Juliet E. McMurrey of Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Read is a 32nd degree Mason.

Hoyt Sherman, son of Charles and Mary (Hoyt) Sherman, both of old puritanical Connecticut stock, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, on November 1, 1827. He was raised in Lancaster, attending the common schools and the academy at that place, and read law for a short period at Mansfield, Ohio. He came to Des Moines in the spring of 1848 and remained here for the balance of his life. After arriving in Des Moines he took up the study of law in the office of Judge P. M. Casady and was admitted to practice at Des Moines before the close of that year, 1848. He commenced the active practice in 1852 with Judge Casady under the firm name of Casady & Sherman but this firm continued in the law practice for only two or three years when he became actively interested in real estate and other forms of investment. Both the members of this firm subsequently became leading citizens. Mr. Sherman organized the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa and was its second president which position he held for many years, being the active man in its management. When B. F. Allen failed he was made assignee in bankruptcy of the estate. Mr. Sherman was successful in accumulating large means through real estate and other investments; and after the estate of B. F. Allen was finally closed until his death Mr. Sherman was engaged principally in managing his own private interests. Mr. Sherman was a brother of the great commander, Gen. W. T. Sherman and also of Hon. John Sherman, at one time Secretary of the Treasury, and for many years United States Senator from Ohio. Mr. Hoyt Sherman, himself was paymaster with the rank of major from the beginning to the end of the Civil War having been commissioned by President Lincoln.

He was a member of the G. A. R., of Crocker post and of the Loyal Legion, having been the first recorder of the latter organization in Iowa. Mr. Sherman was always a republican but never ambitious for office, and never very active in politics. In the early times he was postmaster of the City of Des Moines, and built the first postoffice in that city out of logs that he towed down the river himself. Just after the war he represented Polk County in the state legislature for one term.

He was married near Wellington, Ohio, on Christmas day, 1855, to Miss Sarah Moulton who died March 2, 1887. Mr. Sherman died January 25, 1904.

J. M. St. John is one of the oldest active practitioners of the bar of Polk County, having commenced the practice at Des Moines immediately after his admission to the bar in 1859. He was born to Seth and Agnes (Johns) St. John in Warren County, Ohio, on the 14th day of February, 1837. The family moved to Iowa when young St. John was only two years of age and located in Van Buren County, where he was educated in the public schools at Keosauqua; and in 1858 he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Hon. George G. Wright, who was at the time engaged in the practice at Keosauqua. He was associated with Judge C. C. Nourse for a short time under the firm name of Nourse & St. John, and for two years with Judge Josiah Given under the firm name of Given & St. John. He was also a member of the firms of Goode & St. John, St. John & Whisenand, and St. John & Stevenson. Before Judge Stevenson went upon the bench he was a member of the firm; but since that time Mr. Jesse F. Stevenson has been associated with Mr. St. John in the practice. Mr. St. John has never united in any social or fraternal associations. He has always been a democrat, but never took an active part in political matters. He was secretary of the school board of Des Moines for twenty-five years and for thirty years was chairman of the

County Board of Insane Commissioners. He was married in 1860 to Miss Angeline Sleeth at St. Louis, Mo.

Harley H. Stipp is a native of Iowa. He was born to William H. and Harriet (Culver) Stipp on the 25th day of February, 1872, at State Center, Iowa, where he lived until he came to Des Moines in October, 1901. He was educated in the public schools, and at the academy at Grinnell, and then entered Grinnell College where he graduated in 1896. He served as librarian of the college during 1897 and 1898. He then entered the Harvard Law School where he graduated in 1901. He was admitted to the bar at Cambridge in June, 1901, and by the supreme court of Iowa in October of that year. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Des Moines, becoming associated with W. H. Baily under the firm name of Baily & Stipp. Mr. Stipp has never married. He has never sought or held office, but has always taken an active interest in political affairs, being a republican. He is also a Knight of Pythias.

W. C. Strock is a native of Illinois, having been born to John F. and Martha Harvey Strock at Sterling, in that state, on the 8th day of July, 1873. He remained at Sterling, attending the district and high schools. When he was twenty years of age he entered the law department of Drake University and graduated with the degree LL. B. in 1895. He immediately commenced the practice at Des Moines where he has continued in the practice ever since. For four years he was associated with J. L. Witmer under the firm name of Witmer & Strock, but at present he is engaged in the general practice by himself. He is republican in politics, but has not taken a very active part in political affairs. He has held but one office, that of Assistant City Solicitor of Des Moines, which he occupied for a period of four years. Mr. Strock is a Blue Mason and an Elk. He was married in 1898 to Miss Louise Lawrence of Sterling, Ill.

Jeremiah B. Sullivan is a native of Iowa, having been born at Mt. Pleasant on New Year's Day, 1859. His parents were Stephen and Mary (Brosnahan) Sullivan. When about fifteen years of age the family moved to Union County where he was educated in the common schools. He studied law in the office of Judge McDill in Afton, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He commenced the practice in the following year at Creston, Iowa, with Judge McDill, under the firm name of McDill & Sullivan. This firm continued until the death of Judge McDill in 1894. Later the firm of Sullivan & Sullivan was formed which continued at Creston until 1904 when they removed to Des Moines where they are now engaged in the general practice. Mr. Sullivan is a democrat and has always taken an active and prominent part in the affairs of his party. While residing at Creston, he was City Solicitor for one term. He was the democratic candidate for governor in 1903. Mr. Sullivan is an Elk and a Knight of Columbus. He was married in 1886 to Miss Martha C. Groves of Afton.

James B. Weaver, Jr., is a native of Iowa, having been born on August 19, 1861, at Bloomfield, Iowa, where he was raised until he came to Des Moines on the first day of July, 1882. He is the son of Gen. J. B. Weaver and Clara (Vinson) Weaver. After studying in the common schools, he took a preparatory college course at Bloomfield, and then entered the law department of the State University at Iowa City where he graduated with the class of 1882. He was immediately admitted to practice and commenced active practice in Des Moines in August of that year, and has remained here ever since. Shortly after his arrival in Des Moines he formed a partnership with Hon. C. H. Gatch under the firm name of Gatch & Weaver which continued from 1882 to 1885, inclusive. Upon the retirement of Judge Connor from the bench the firm became Gatch, Connor & Weaver and so remained

from September, 1885, until July, 1897, when Col. Gatch died. The firm then remained Connor & Weaver until February, 1904, when it was dissolved by the death of Judge Connor. Since then Mr. Weaver has carried on the general practice of his profession alone. He is a republican in politics but has never taken active part in political affairs and has never sought or held any political position. He is an active member of the Grant Club and Golf and Country Club. He was married November, 1889, to Miss Fay Atkins of Des Moines.

Morton E. Weldy is a native of Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he was born March 18, 1878. His parents were David M. and Dora C. (Knapp) Weldy. When young Weldy was about six months old the family moved to New Sharon where he remained until he came to Des Moines in 1899. He was educated in the common schools and graduated in the high school at New Sharon in the class of 1892. He then entered the State University of Iowa where he graduated from the collegiate department in 1899. He then attended the Harvard Law School and graduated with the class of 1904. He was admitted to the bar in that year by the Supreme Court of Iowa and began to practice at once as a member of the firm of Bowen, Brockett & Weldy. Mr. Weldy is a Knight of Pythias, and an active republican although he has never held office. He was married to Miss Helen Longwell at Des Moines in 1905.

Edward S. Wishard, son of John R. and Eliza J. (Adair) Wishard, passed his boyhood in Guernsey and Noble counties in Ohio, in which former county he was born on the 15th day of August, 1847. After passing through the public schools and pursuing a course of studies at the college of New Sharon he entered the law department of the Iowa State University where he graduated in 1875 and was admitted to the bar. He began practice the following year at Des Moines where he has

J. M. PARSONS.

remained ever since. He was first associated with Mr. W. L. Read under the firm name of Wishard & Read. He then became a member of the firm of Goode, Wishard & Phillips. Later he was associated with Mr. W. H. Baily under the firm name of Wishard & Baily, and then with John H. Blair under the firm name of Wishard & Blair. Since 1896 Mr. Wishard has not been engaged actively in the practice, but has given his attention to his important business interests. Mr. Wishard is a Knight of Pythias and also a Blue Mason. He is Republican in politics but never held any office and never took an active part in political affairs. He was married in 1887 to Miss Florence McDonald of Oxford, Nebraska.

James M. Parsons came to Des Moines from Rock Rapids in 1906 and is now engaged in the practice of law with his son, H. O. Parsons, under the firm name of Parsons & Parsons. He was born in Jones county, Iowa, in 1858 and in 1880 located at Rock Rapids, Iowa, and was in general practice there for twenty-six years. Mr. Parsons was county attorney of Lyon county several terms, and mayor of Rock Rapids four terms. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1880.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The county was organized October 12, 1858. An election was held and Wm. Van O. Linda was elected county judge and A. C. Sheet, county clerk. The first term of the district court was held by Judge A. W. Hubbard at Melbourne, at that time the county-seat. LeMars is now the county-seat.

Isaac Pentleton was judge of the district court in an early day when Plymouth county was attached to Woodbury county for judicial and political purposes. He was a young lawyer and began to practice his profession at Sioux City.

Hon. Henry Ford, of Harrison county, was elected judge of the Fourth judicial district of Iowa in 1874, and C. H. Lewis, of Cherokee county, was the first district attorney.

About thirty-seven years ago, or about 1870, the Fourth judicial district was made up of more than twenty-six counties of the northern part of the state and extended south as far as the south line of Harrison county, and as far east as the east line of Buena Vista county.

The first (circuit)? judge of Plymouth county was Addison Oliver, who resided in Monona county. C. H. Lewis, who had been for many years district attorney, succeeded Judge Henry Ford as district judge, who retired in 1874, at which time Judge Lewis went upon the bench and remained there several years. Judge Oliver resigned the office of circuit judge when he was elected to congress in 1874. J. R. Zewer, of Harrison county, succeeded Oliver on the bench. Then D. D. McCollum, of Osceola county succeeded Judge Zewer and held the circuit judgeship until the legislature abolished that court. In 1886 S. M. Ladd, C. H. Lewis and George W. Wakefield were elected judges of the Fourth judicial district.

Among the early attorneys to practice law in Plymouth county was A. V. P. Day, who, it is said, was the first to settle in the county. He came here in 1869 from Ohio. H. C. Curtis, F. H. Clark, G. W. Argo, James H. Struble, I. S. Struble and A. H. Lawrence, all good attorneys, came to Plymouth county about the same time —in 1871. A. W. Durley located here about 1876, and formed a partnership with H. C. Curtis in 1880 which was dissolved in 1888. Frank Amos came to Plymouth county from Jackson county, Iowa, in 1875. One year later, in 1876, C. W. Meeks came to LeMars and associated in the practice of law with G. W. Argo. Joseph C. Kelly, T. L. Bowman and C. Haldine took up their residence here in 1877. I. J. McDuffie came from Greene

county and formed a partnership with G. W. Argo in 1886. In 1883 P. S. Rishel settled here and became a member of the firm of Struble, Rishel & Hart. C. H. Hart came to LeMars from Wisconsin in 1884, and was junior member of the firm of Curtis, Durley & Hart for a short time. Since 1886 the following attorneys have come to LeMars or been admitted here: I. T. Martin, Frank Gainor, F. M. Roseberry, J. W. Sammis, John Adams, Charles Schmidt, G. C. Scott, T. M. Zink, Sam Hussey and G. W. Harper.

Martin and Gainor were old practitioners and they were a strong law firm. J. W. Sammis and John Adams read law with Curtis & Durley. Since the organization of Plymouth county many others have come and gone.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The active attorneys of the Plymouth county bar are as follows: Judge J. R. Gaynor, A. A. Alline, E. T. Bedell, Bradley & Boland, Edelstein & Miller, P. Farrell, W. T. Kidd, Martin & Martin, McDuffie & Keenan, Struble & Struble, J. M. Wormley, Zink & Roseberry, and Kass Bros.

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

The writer has been a resident of this county since early in the spring of 1851. He was admitted as a member of this bar May 7, 1866. By reason of these facts, he is naturally well and personally acquainted with the early history of this bar. The first term of the district court ever held in this county was in May, 1851, in Council Bluffs in what was known as the log courthouse, on Madison street (now First street). The city of Council Bluffs was then known as Kanesville, and the community was almost entirely Mormons, hence the first presiding district judge was a Mormon by the name of James Sloan. This

county was then in a portion of the Sixth judicial district. The first clerk of court was Evan Green, son-in-law of Judge Sloan; the first sheriff, Alex McRae. The bar at that time was composed of the following persons: Elder Orson Hyde, J. C. Little, G. P. Stiles, Wm. M. Lecompte, Hadley D. Johnson, A. C. Ford, Jonathan M. Bassett and Mr. Sharp. Just prior to the holding of this term of court in February, 1851, the code of Iowa, known as the code of 1851, had gone into effect. It was almost the same as the New York code. By the laws at that time the courts could fix their own times for holding court, by causing notice to be given of such time in each township in the county.

Judge Sloan resigned after being in office one year, when the governor appointed Judge Bradford, who held the position till his successor was elected in the spring, 1853. The first judge presiding in this county was a farce and a failure. This is not to be wondered at considering the manners of the country, its remoteness from railroad communication and all civilization, but notwithstanding that fact, the first bar was not without men of native ability, although their general and legal education was somewhat crude.

Hadley D. Johnson was a fairly well educated gentleman, dignified and refined in his manner, and at a subsequent period became the law partner of J. P. Casady (deceased), George Stiles and A. C. Ford who at this time were partners, were both men of far more than ordinary legal ability. The former was a portly, dignified personage, full of humor, a good speaker and a successful jury lawyer. During the first city administration when the little town was incorporated as the city of Council Bluffs, he became our first city attorney. A. C. Ford came here from California, about 1850. He had been a blacksmith by trade, but by his own efforts acquired some general legal education. On his arrival here he at once com-

menced the practice of his profession which he continued up to the time of the early settlement of Denver, Colorado, when he went to that place, and at once entered upon legal practice. He at one time had the leading practice in the town. He was a shrewd, keen, successful jury lawyer. He was a man who was in the habit of telling very strange things. A man once asked who was the best liar in town, meaning lawyers, he was at once directed to Ford, as the best liar the party had ever known.

The next district judge who presided in this county was S. H. Riddle, who was the first gentile judge. He was elected at the regular judicial election held in spring of 1853. Riddle was not a lawyer, and had never claimed to be such. He was a merchant, who came here from Savanna, Mo. At the time he came here there was an indictment against him for having killed a man at that place, and it has been claimed that he was elected in order that it might benefit him in his trial for that offense. After this election the canvassing board refused to give him a certificate of election; but his opponent was also denied a certificate for sufficient reasons, and there being thus a vacancy, Governor Hempstead, regarding the wish of the people, appointed Riddle to serve until the next election. After this Riddle was regularly admitted to the bar, and in 1854 was regularly elected for the full term. He filled the judicial position with credit to himself and gave general satisfaction to all. In making his rulings he invariably took the matter under advisement where it was possible, and announced his opinions without giving his reasons for so doing. He continued to be the judge up to 1858 or 1859. During his term and shortly prior thereto, there was added to the membership of this bar many names that have since become illustrious and well known, both in the history of this county and the state. Among these are D. W. Price, Judge W. C. James, Judge Frank Street and Judge J. P. Casady, who came here in 1852, Col. J. D. Test, who came

in 1853, A. V. Laramer, Judge R. L. Douglas, and C. E. Stone, who all came in 1854, and D. C. Bloomer, who came in 1855. During this period the law firms in the city were Ford & Stiles, Johnson & Casady and Price & James. The bar at this period contained some very able lawyers, notably R. L. Douglas, A. V. Laramer, C. E. Stone and D. W. Price. The three first named are so prominent in the histories of this county that nothing will be here added, but of the latter so little has been written that it is eminently proper to give him more than mere passing notice.

D. W. Price came here from Savanna, Mo., in 1852, and at once entered upon the active and exclusive practice of the law, which continued up to the time of his death, in 1887. During his life he took part in the trial of the majority of all the important jury cases in this vicinity. He was the fourth mayor of Council Bluffs, filling that position in 1856-7, and in March, 1857, acted as one of the commissioners in revising the constitution of Iowa. Capt. Price, as he was usually called, was by all odds the ablest jury lawyer we have ever had at this bar. As an orator he was not far from perfect, and he was truly called a silvery-tongued orator.

The next judge of the district court holding courts in this county was Judge Sears from Sidney, Fremont county, who presided from the expiration of Judge Riddle's term up to 1863. Additional members of the bar at that time were Hon. Caleb Baldwin and Samuel Clinton, both of whom came from Fairfield, Iowa, in 1857. The first of these names is so well known in the history of the county, state and nation, both as a lawyer and judge, that the mere mention of his name adds luster to the reputation of the bar to which he belonged. Samuel Clinton, as before stated, came here and began the practice of law in Council Bluffs as the law partner of Caleb Baldwin under the name of Clinton & Baldwin, thus forming perhaps the strongest law firm ever organized in this state, and cer-

tainly the best in the history of this county. Samuel Clinton had a clear legal mind; was a profound lawyer, capable of unraveling the most intricate legal propositions; most industrious, working in his office at all hours both by day and at night.

The other leading law firms that have been here in the past, but no longer exist, are Sapp, Lyman & Hanna, Ross & Dailey, Baldwin, Wright & Rising, Montgomery, Reed & James, Clinton, Heart & Brewer, Montgomery & Scott, James, Aylesworth & Mynster, Mynster, Lindt & Seabrook, Harle & McCabe, Baldwin, Wright & Mayne, Keatley & Hench, Smith, Carson & Harle, Percival & Woods, Burke, Harle & Tinley, Dailey & Burke, and perhaps others that I do not now recall. To give a history in regular order of all these firms and the important litigations in which they were engaged is so completely beyond the scope of what this work is intended for, that it would be foolish to even attempt it, were sufficient space given to condense it in the most approved form, but there are a few persons named in these firms that no history of this bar, however, abbreviated, should pass by with the mere mention of their names. Of these we may mention most prominently that of W. F. Sapp, who came here in 1863 and at once formed a partnership with Samuel Clinton, under the firm name Clinton & Sapp, and at once entered upon one of the largest and most successful practices in the state. Colonel Sapp was truly termed the nestor of the bar. No member was more courteous to a fellow member, always accommodating and ever ready to aid and assist. The longer and more intimately you knew him the better you liked him. He was ever on the lookout for the interest of Council Bluffs, and the members of the bar. He was the organizer of the first and only bar association we have ever had that deserved the name. During his career we were not infested with "shysters" not authorized to practice, and the practice of law was

clean and honorable. The other member of whom I will make mention is our lamented brother, **Finley A. Burke,** who was cut off in the vigor of his manhood. Mr. Burke was educated, studied his profession and admitted to the bar in Council Bluffs in 1874. He had no political aspirations, but his sole ambition was to excel in his chosen profession, and well did he succeed. He had at the time of his death one of the leading practices in this county, and few members of this bar were as successful in their practice as he. He was the warmest and truest of friends and "always a friend in the time of need." He was the president of the bar association of this county before the present incumbent. He was always on the lookout for the best interests of the bar, both at home and abroad. I wish we had more Finley Burkes.

THE PRESENT BAR.

Members of the Pottawattamie county bar are as follows: H. O. Ouren, G. H. Scott, H. A. Ballenger, C. L. M. Ballenger, John J. Hess, C. L. Dodge, Torey Everett, S. B. Wadsworth, C. F. Kimball, Ira R. Stitt, F. W. Miller, O. S. Blanchard, J. E. Price, Elmer Fehr, Hattie Slead-Harl, John Fletcher, Henry Herman, L. J. Neff, Jay Smith, R. B. Felton, M. H. Anderson, Geo. H. Stillman, Frank J. Capell, O. Mosher, Jr., Gail Garretson, Geo. B. Clark, I. D. Shuttleworth, Richard J. Organ, Wm. A. Mynster, Spencer Smith, E. E. Aylesworth, B. W. Hight, George F. Wright, George Carson, J. R. Reed, John Lindt, W. S. Mayne, Charles M. Harl, Leonard Everett, I. N. Flickinger, A. T. Flickinger, N. M. Pusey, John M. Baldwin, H. J. Chambers, Jacob Sims, R. W. Briggs, W. H. Ware, John P. Organ, J. J. Stewart, Fremont Benjamin, A. W. Askwith, Walter I. Smith, Frank Shinn, A. S. Hazelton, F. A. Turner, S. B. Snyder, O. D. Wheeler, Emmet Tinley, C. G. Saunders, John M. Galvin,

George H. Gable, N. A. Crawford, George H. Mayne, J. B. Sweet, G. S. Wright, F. P. Wright, Herman Schurz, T. E. Casady, A. B. Johns, Roscoe Barton, O. Mosher, Thomas C. Dawson, H. L. Robertson, W. E. Bainbridge, Walter S. Stillman, Emil Schurz, W. S. Baird, D. L. Ross, Riley Clark, D. E. Stuart, W. H. Killpack, A. L. Preston, John G. Bardsley.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

George Carson was born on a farm in Jennings county, Indiana, February 5, 1841. He received a district school and academic education previous to pursuing his law studies, which he began in 1866, graduating with the class of 1868 at the University of Michigan. He was admitted at Columbus, Indiana, in April, 1868, and March 4, 1869, to the Iowa bar. He began to practice at Council Bluffs that year. In 1877 and 1879 he was elected to the Iowa house of representatives, and in 1883 was returned to the state senate. He was elected judge of the Fifteenth judicial district in 1886 and served four years. On account of ill health he declined a renomination. In March, 1896, he was elected mayor of Council Bluffs, and at the expiration of his two years' term resumed the practice of law. Judge Carson enlisted in Company K, Twelfth Indiana infantry, serving as private and corporal until his first discharge, May 20, 1862. On August 10, of that year he rejoined the service as first sergeant of Company I, Sixty-eighth Indiana infantry. He was subsequently promoted to second and first lieutenant; was severely wounded at the storming of Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863; and was acting regimental quartermaster at the time of his final discharge, June 20, 1865.

Horace Everett, son of Hon. Horace and Mary Everett, was born at Windsor, Vermont, February 8, 1819. With the keen desire that the parents of that day had "that their children should be brought up to learning," he was sent at the early age of eight years to the Kimball

Union Academy in Meriden, New Hampshire. When fourteen years of age he entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, and graduated therefrom in 1837. After his graduation he spent two years in the study of law under his distinguished father, and was admitted to the bar in Vermont in 1839. In 1841 he decided to seek a wider field for his talents, and settled in Gainesville, Alabama, where he practiced in the courts of that state and Mississippi for fifteen years.

In 1851 he was married to Mary, daughter of Judge Abiel Leonard, of the supreme court of Missouri. In 1855 Mr. Everett settled in Council Bluffs, where he resided at the time of his death (November 3, 1890), and with whose best interests he was ever identified. He was appointed by President Lincoln to the responsible position of collector of internal revenue for the Fifth district of Iowa, embracing all of Southwestern Iowa. He served one term as a member of the city council, but so distasteful to him were the petty annoyances of the office he declined a re-election. He was one of the trustees of the Fairview Cemetery Association, had been its president ever since its organization, and to his taste and wise forethought was due the selection of the romantic and beautiful site it now occupies. He was twice elected by the legislature as one of the regents of the State University in Iowa City, and was regarded as one of the most zealous and efficient members of that board. Mr. Everett had a remarkable literary ability, his private and business letters show a decided genius for composition. It is to be hoped that a collection of his letters may be published. He repeatedly interested himself to have the legislature abolish corporal punishment in the schools of the state, considering the use of the rod on little children as barbarous and cruel.

Mr. Everett was a liberal giver to every worthy object, and was sadly missed in the two institutions in which

Horace Everett

he took a special interest, the Episcopal church, of which he was a member and the public library; of the latter he was really the founder, and was president of the board of trustees at the time of his death. While he was a successful and practical man of affairs, yet his tastes and pleasures were those of a scholar. He enjoyed poetry and literature and only those who knew him intimately realized how largely sentiment and imagination characterized his mind. In every enterprise relating to the welfare of Council Bluffs he was an active factor. He was one of the men to whose zeal the city was indebted for the location of the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. A lifetime whig and republican and strong union man, always an advocate of the emancipation of the negro, he sacrificed large property interests in the South rather than remain where free speech was denied him. His great interest in everything that related to the early history of the country and his zeal and enthusiasm in the collection and preservation of manuscript and books led to his appointment as trustee of the Iowa Historical Society. His private library was a very large and well selected one. His collection of rare old books was complete and interesting. He took great care of all interesting papers and manuscripts which came into his possession and has preserved many autograph letters of great value.

Mr. Everett was elected the first president of the Free Public Library of the city of Council Bluffs on January 9, 1882, and was re-elected president continuously, holding the office until a few months before his death. He was always interested in the cause of education and it is largely to his earnest efforts that Council Bluffs enjoys the honor and distinction of being the first city or town in Iowa to establish a Free Public Library, and voluntarily vote a tax upon its people for its maintenance. On May 4, 1871, Mr. Everett was one of the incorporators of the Council Bluffs Public School Library, and soon after

donated several hundred books from his own library, many of them rare and valuable, and now constituting an important feature of the Free Public Library. He was one of the incorporators of the Council Bluffs Library Association on March 30, 1878. This association was the immediate predecessor of the Free Public Library, and its great success was due to the active efforts of the women of Council Bluffs. Mrs. Horace Everett was the first president, and the board of directors consisted of seven women and two men. Mr. Everett donated the use of a commodious room in the Everett block on condition that the allowance by the city should be devoted to the purchase of books.

Mr. Everett was a man of unfailing courtesy, great dignity and beautiful refinement, one of the most sympathetic of men, but of retiring nature, and wholly unambitious of public life, preferring the quiet comfort of home, and society of his family and books. Exemplary in all the relations of private life, genial, benevolent and hospitable, he was tenderly beloved by his family and friends, and honored by the esteem of all who knew him.

Leonard Everett, son of Hon. Horace and Mary (Leonard) Everett, was born in Gainesville, Alabama, June 27, 1853. His parents removed to Council Bluffs in 1855 when he was two years old.

His early studies were in the public schools of Council Bluffs. In 1868 and 1869, for one year he attended the Cheshire Academy, near New Haven, Connecticut, where he prepared for college. For one year Mr. Everett was a student at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire. For three years he studied at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and graduated in the class of 1873. Returning home Mr. Everett read law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He has made a specialty of titles and real estate law. His experience in the management of his father's large landed estate has

been of great practical benefit in his chosen branch of the law. Mr. Everett is now recognized as one of the leading lawyers in western Iowa, upon all matters appertaining to land or land titles.

For many years Mr. Everett has taken an active interest in farming and the cause of the farmers. He has always been a sincere and earnest republican, but has not hesitated to oppose and denounce the railroad wing of the party. In 1889, without solicitation on his part, and while he was absent in Washington, Mr. Everett was elected, by a large majority, alderman from the Fourth ward of his city. Although the only republican in the council he was elected president of the board of aldermen. He declined a renomination. He is now a member of the board of library trustees and president of the Fairview Cemetery Association. He enjoys the confidence and respect of the public, and takes a zealous interest in the welfare of the community.

John N. Baldwin, son of Hon. Caleb and Jane (Barr) Baldwin, was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 9, 1857. He attended the public schools of Council Bluffs and in 1873, when sixteen years old, went to the State University of Iowa, and attended in the collegiate department for three years. In fall of 1875 he entered the Columbia Law School at Washington, D. C., where he had gone to remain with his father, who at that time was a member of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims. After remaining there one year he again returned to Iowa City and entered the law department there in the fall of 1876, and graduated therefrom with distinction in June, 1877, and was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the practice of law at Council Bluffs, becoming the junior member of the firm of Rising, Wright & Baldwin. This partnership continued until 1880 when Mr. Rising retired from the firm and went to Colorado, and then the firm of Wright & Baldwin was organized, and continued

till 1889, when the two sons of Mr. Wright were taken into the firm, the firm name not changing, however. He became general attorney for the Union Pacific in 1899 and was promoted to the office of general solicitor of the whole Union Pacific system on January 1, 1906, with headquarters at Omaha, though still holds his interests in the Council Bluffs firm. He was married December, 1878, to Lilla G. Holcomb, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Is a Blue Lodge Mason and a republican, but not at all active in politics, preferring to give his time and attention to his legal business.

William A. Mynster, president of the Pottawattamie County Bar Association, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, October 13, 1843. He came to the United States with his parents in 1846, settling first at Washington, D. C., and in 1851 his father removed to Council Bluffs. William received his primary education in the public schools of Council Bluffs. Then he attended college in Grant county, Wisconsin, and afterwards the St. Louis University, Missouri. He read law with Clinton & Baldwin at Council Bluffs, and March 5, 1866, he graduated from the Albany Law School, New York, and was there admitted to the bar. He was admitted at Council Bluffs May 7, 1866, and has practiced law there continuously since his admission. He began the practice as a member of the firm of Mynster & High. His next partnership was with the firm of James, Aylesworth & Mynster. Three years later this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Mynster and Mr. John Lindt formed a partnership which continued a number of years. He has had no partner for the last four years. Mr. Mynster's practice has covered every branch of law both civil and criminal.

Charles M. Harl was born in Sandusky, Ohio, November 13, 1856. His parents removed to Council Bluffs when he was two years old, where he received his early education, graduating from the high school in 1874. He

WILLIAM A. MYNSTER.

read law with the late Judge Caleb Baldwin, at one time chief justice of the Iowa supreme court. In 1876 Mr. Harl was admitted to the bar, and two years later the firm of Smith, Carson & Harl was formed. In 1887 Mr. Harl associated himself with James McCabe. Mr. McCabe died in 1900. In November, 1902, the firm of Burke, Harl & Tinley was formed, and since the death of Mr. Burke in July, 1903, the firm has been Harl & Tinley. Mr. Harl gives special attention to corporation law, and is attorney for a number of railroads and for the First National Bank.

Orville D. Wheeler is a native of Missouri. He was born near Savannah, November 25, 1860, and passed his boyhood on a farm in Keokuk county, Iowa. He was educated in the country school until sixteen years of age and then entered the preparatory department of the State University of Iowa, and graduated in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. After a two years' course in the law department of the State University, he was graduated with the class of 1888 with the degree of LL. B., and admitted to practice his profession in the state and federal courts. While a law student at the University, Hon. L. W. Ross was chancellor of the law department, and it was a high compliment to Mr. Wheeler that his former teacher should offer him a partnership in the law practice. The offer was accepted, Mr. Ross resigning the chancellorship, and in the summer of 1888 the firm of Ross & Wheeler began the law business at Council Bluffs, where Judge Wheeler has since made his home. He was afterwards in partnership with David M. West, under the firm name of Wheeler & West. Mr. West died in 1893, after which Mr. Wheeler continued in practice alone in Council Bluffs until September 1, 1900, when he was appointed by Governor Shaw, judge of the Fifteenth judicial district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. J. Smith. In November of that year he was elected

to fill out Judge Smith's unexpired term, and re-elected for the full term in November, 1903, and again re-elected in November, 1906, for the term which will expire in 1911. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. F. & A. M., B. P. O. E. and K. of P.

In political faith Judge Wheeler has always been a republican.

F. W. Miller was born in Fulton county, Illinois, June 1, 1856, on a farm where he spent his early life. He began the study of law at Canton, Ill., in July, 1877, in the office of J. L. Murphy, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of that state in January, 1880. In 1881 Mr. Miller moved to Mills county, Iowa, and has practiced there and in Pottawattamie county since that time. He removed to Council Bluffs in 1896, and has made his home there ever since. He has always been a democrat, which is to some extent responsible for the fact that he has never held a public office. In 1906 he was nominated and made the race for judge of the Fifteenth judical district, but was not successful at the polls.

J. J. Stewart was born in Ohio, September 6, 1858. He was educated at the Iowa State University. He read law at Iowa City, and November 25, 1880, he opened an office at Council Bluffs and has been in practice there ever since.

George H. Scott, Jr., was born in Grundy county, Illinois, in March, 1861. He read law with Harl & McCabe at Council Bluffs, and was admitted before the supreme court at Des Moines in October, 1894. From 1894 to the present time he has lived in Council Bluffs, where he has practiced his profession with his brother, L. G. Scott. In 1901 he was elected judge of the superior court of Council Bluffs, and is still filling that position.

Spencer Smith was born in Ohio,May 28, 1845. He read law in the office of the late L. W. Ross, and was admitted at Council Bluffs in 1866. He began to practice

A. T. Feichinger

law with Judge Carson, under the firm name of Smith & Carson. He is now alone in the practice of his profession and has resided in Council Bluffs from early boyhood. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He served as railroad commissioner of Iowa for six years from 1886 to 1892. In politics he is a republican.

William H. Ware was born in Philadelphia, Penn., March 3, 1852. He passed his early life in La Salle county, Ill., attending public schools in Illinois and Iowa. He read law at Council Bluffs, and was admitted there in 1880. Mr. Ware has been engaged in the general practice at Council Bluffs since his admission to the bar in 1880. He has been engaged in some of the most important litigation in his vicinity. He has been a member of the Modern Woodmen of America since its organization at Council Bluffs. A democrat in politics; has been prosecuting attorney for Pottawattamie county and has also represented this county in the general assembly of Iowa.

Isaac N. Flickinger was born in Ohio, March 25, 1850. In 1863 his parents removed to Northwestern Iowa and settled on a farm. He worked on his father's farm and attended school summers and taught winters until 1871, when he entered the Iowa State University, from which he graduated with the degree of B. A. with the class of 1875. One year later, 1876, he graduated from the law department of the same institution, and was admitted to practice in all of the courts in the state. He is now practicing his profession at Council Bluffs with his brother, Albert T., under the firm name of Flickinger Brothers.

Albert T. Flickinger has been practicing law with his brother, Isaac W., in Council Bluffs since 1876, under the firm name of Flickinger Brothers. Albert was born in Ohio, August 14, 1846. He came to Iowa in 1863 with his father, when he was seventeen years of age and worked on the farm until 1871, when he entered the literary department of the Iowa State University; graduated B. A.

1875. He read law at the same institution and was licensed to practice in 1876. He is a republican in politics. He was a trustee of the Iowa School for the Deaf thirteen years.

Samuel B. Wadsworth was born in Ogle county, Ill., February 22, 1851. He was reared on his father's farm and, like most of farmers' boys, attended the country school. He served as county superintendent of the schools of Ogle county, and for three years was secretary of the Illinois Natural Historical Society. He read law in Dixon, Ill., and was admitted at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1894. He was city solicitor for Council Bluffs, member of the park commissioners, member of county commissioners, and delegate at large to the national democratic convention in 1904.

Arthur S. Hazelton was born in the Granite State, November 7, 1855. He passed his boyhood at Plymouth, N. H. He was educated at Kimball Union Academy, N. H., and at Dartmouth College, and Columbia Law School. He was admitted at Davenport in 1886. He has been in partnership with W. S. Mayne since 1886 at Council Bluffs. He was city attorney six years and has been postmaster of Council Bluffs since June, 1902.

Frank Shinn, of Carson, Iowa, was born in Jackson, Adams county, Ohio, October 28, 1843. Has resided in Mills and Pottawattamie counties, Iowa, for over fifty years. He was educated in the common schools of Ohio, Kentucky and Iowa. His early life was spent on a farm. He read law from books borrowed from Henry C. Watkins at Glenwood, Iowa, receiving his instructions from and making recitals to him. It required four years under his instructions to enable Mr. Shinn to pass an examination. He was admitted April 16, 1877, at Glenwood. He has had a very extensive practice, and has tried very many important cases in the lower and supreme courts of the state. He is a member of the Carson Masonic

FRANK SHINN.

lodge; was elected the first president of the Old Settlers' Association of Mills, Fremont and Pottawattamie counties. He is a republican in politics and has taken an active interest in that party, making political speeches in all of the counties in southwestern Iowa. He has never held or sought a political office.

Winfield S. Mayne came to Iowa with his parents in 1848, stoppng the first winter at Ottumwa, and in the spring of 1849 moving to a farm in Van Buren county. In 1851 his father was elected county judge and moved to Keosauqua, Iowa. Winfield was born October 15, 1833, near Springfield, Ohio. He was educated at Keosauqua and the Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, where he graduated July 2, 1856. He read law in the office of Judge G. G. Wright at Keosauqua, and was admitted in October, 1858. He began to practice law alone at Keosauqua and later he formed a partnership with Mr. Work, under the firm name of Mayne & Work. In December, 1872, Mr. Mayne removed to Red Oak, Iowa, and formed a partnership with Smith McPherson. In 1876 he moved to Council Bluffs and became a member of the firm of Baldwin, Wright & Mayne. Later he formed a partnership with Marshall Key, and then with Hunter —under the firm name of Mayne & Hunter. In 1877 he associated himself with A. S. Hazelton as Mayne & Hazelton and they are engaged in general practice.

C. G. Saunders was born April 10, 1861, in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York. With his parents he came to Iowa in 1868 and settled first at Iowa City. In 1873 they removed to Stuart, and afterward to Crawford county. Mr. Saunders resided on a farm until he was twenty-one years old, when in the fall of 1882 he entered Drake University and was graduated in the classical course with the class of 1886. In the fall of 1886 Mr. Saunders taught the school located near the Watrous nursery, Des Moines, and while teaching studied law in

the office of C. C. Nourse. He then entered the law department of the State University of Iowa and graduated in the class of 1888. In June, 1900, Drake University conferred the degree of doctor of laws on him. Mr. Saunders engaged in the practice of law at Council Bluffs in 1887, and is now senior member of the firm of Saunders & Stuart of that city. He served four years as a national director of the Modern Woodmen of America, and was for many years judge advocate general of the Iowa National Guard. From 1895 to 1899, Mr. Saunders was county attorney, and in 1892 was elected to the state senate from Pottawattamie county, and is still serving (1906). Senator Saunders will again introduce his bill for the establishment of state reformatories and the indeterminate sentence system of Iowa as was recommended to the last legislature by the joint commission, of which he was chairman.

Ira R. Stitt was born in Frankford, Iowa, March 18, 1869. He read law in the office of Mr. Frank Shinn at Carson, Iowa, where he is now practicing law. He was admitted before the supreme court of Iowa at the May term, 1896. He was mayor of Carson two years, and a member of the school board three years.

Orris Mosher was born at Polo, Illinois, February 7, 1847. He was educated at the Cornell University, N. Y., where he read law, and he was admitted at Polo, Illinois, in 1871. He was orderly sergeant of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteers during the Civil War, 1861 to 1865. His son, Orris, was born June 1, 1883; was admitted at Iowa City in 1905; and is practicing his profession with his father under the firm name of Mosher & Mosher, at Walnut, Iowa.

Arthur Preston was born October 25, 1860, on a farm near Newton, Jasper county, Iowa. He read law at the University of Michigan and was admitted before the supreme court of Iowa in September, 1884. He resides at Avoca, Iowa.

Harry L. Peterson was born at Denver, Colorado, March 23, 1866, was educated at the Oskaloosa College and the Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. He read law at the Iowa College of Law, Des Moines, Iowa, and was admitted in January, 1891, before the supreme court of Iowa. Within one week after he was admitted he located at Neola, Iowa, and has practiced law continuously in Western Iowa since, removing to Council Bluffs in June, 1904, where he has since lived. In December, 1906, he formed a partnership with Hon. Joseph R. Reed.

Dillon L. Ross was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, December 1, 1869. He was educated at the public schools and the State University of Iowa. He read law with his father, the late Lewis W. Ross, was admitted to practice his profession in October, 1891. Began to practice at once with his father at Council Bluffs under the firm name of Ross & Ross, which continued till the death of his father in 1904. Since then he has been alone in the law business. A republican in politics, secretary of the board of school directors eight years, assistant county attorney by appointment two years.

George S. Wright was born at Keosauqua, Iowa, January 21, 1867, and is a son of George F. and Ellen E. (Brooks) Wright. When our subject was about five years old his parents removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa. He has resided here ever since. He was educated at the public schools of Council Bluffs, Rockland College, Nyack, New York, graduating with his class in 1884. He then entered the State University of Iowa, graduating from this institution in 1889. He read law at the Columbia Law School, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1890. Began to practice at Council Bluffs as a member of the firm of Wright & Baldwin. There has been changes in the firm, but the name still remains.

POWESHIEK COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

This county was organized by an act of the legislature held at Iowa City January 23, 1848. R. B. Ogden was elected county judge in 1851 and held the office six years. He held his first term of court in October, 1851. The second term, a special one, was held December 23, 1851. At this term there was nothing done but the granting of sundry bills. The third term was held January 6, 1852, and bills amounting to $21.80 were allowed. Judge Ogden's term of service was terminated in August, 1857, when A. Jones was elected, who held the office two years. He was succeeded by John M. Talbott, who served until 1861. In 1861 the county judge ceased to be the head of the executive affairs of the county, his duties being after that time lodged with the county supervisors. The office, however, was continued until 1868, when it was abolished.

According to the District Court journal, the first court was held in 1852. The following is copied from the record: "Now at this day, October 4, 1852, being the day fixed by law for the sitting of the District Court in and for the county of Poweshiek and State of Iowa, in and for this Fourth Judicial District of said State, and at 4 p. m. of said day, the judge of said Court not being in attendance, it is therefore considered that Court stand adjourned until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. Tuesday, October 5, at same time and place, same conditions existed. Wednesday, October 6, the same thing over again, and the judge not yet having approved, it is therefore considered that the Court stand adjourned till next court in cause, and that all cases pending in said court stand continued until otherwise disposed of.

"Charles G. Adams, Clerk of District Court."

A word of explanation would doubtless be proper at this place. In the act of the legislature organizing the

county, it was directed that Poweshiek county be a part of the Third judicial district. In the meantime, however, after the organization of the county and before the first term of court, a new law was enacted with regard to the several judicial districts of the state, and under this new arrangement Poweshiek county became a part of the Fourth judicial district.

"Now at this day, October 3, 1853, being the day by law fixed for the setting of the district court in and for the County of Poweshiek, State of Iowa, in the Fourth Judicial District of said State, and the Judge of said district not being in attendance in consequence of sickness, the juries were called and notified to attend on Monday, the 24th inst., by eleven o'clock, and Court adjourned. Done by order of James P. Carlton, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District; Chas. G. Adams, Clerk."

Judge Smythe of Knoxville had been specially appointed to attend the court, to be held at Montezuma. The court was held in the then new court-house, and consequently Judge Smythe was the first judge to hold court in it. The record shows many judges of this judicial district since the organization of the county. The judge who was on the bench at the time set for the first term of court in 1852 was Hon. J. P. Carleton, who resided at Iowa City. He was in poor health and died soon after. His successor was William Smythe of Knoxville, who held that position until 1857. January 1, 1857, William M. Stone was elected judge and held the office for six years, when in 1863 he resigned in order to accept the candidacy of the republican party for the office of governor. Judge Stone's successor was Hon. William Loughridge, who served one term of four years. Hon. E. S. Sampson succeeded Loughridge January 1, 1867, and served two terms. Hon. H. S. Winslow of Jasper county succeeded Judge Sampson January 1, 1875, and served one term, when he was succeeded by Hon. J. C. Cook of Jasper county. Then

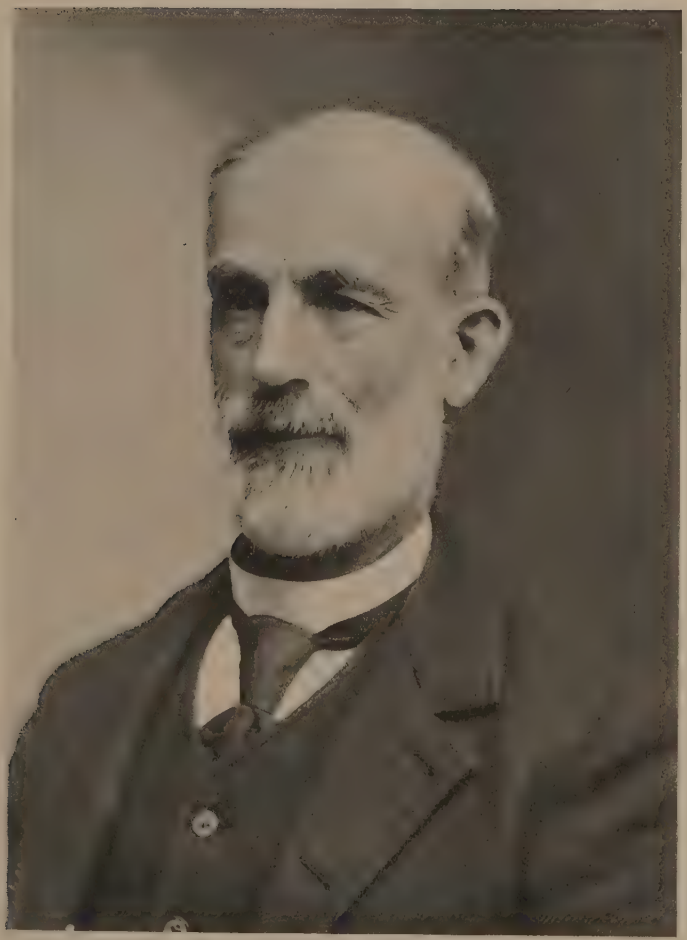
came J. K. Johnson, W. R. Lewis, Ryan, Dewey, McCoy, Clements, Scott and Preston. In 1861 William H. Head was elected county judge. In 1863 James H. Tilton was elected county judge. In 1864 G. F. Lawrence was elected county judge. In 1865 J. W. Dalby was elected county judge. In 1867 S. C. Blanchard was elected county judge.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Wm. R. Lewis was born in Ohio, October 12, 1835. He spent his boyhood in Muskingum county and New Castle, Ohio, where he attended the common schools. He read law with O. H. Leonard at New Castle, and was admitted in Poweshiek county, Iowa, in March, 1867. He began to practice at once at Montezuma, taking up the business of M. E. Cutts, a brother-in-law, and he has been continually in practice ever since, except for ten years (1880 to 1890) when he was on the bench. He was superintendent of the public schools of Poweshiek county for eighteen months; clerk of the court one term; member of the board of supervisors for four years. He was elected judge of the circuit court in 1880, and served until 1886, when he was elected judge of the judicial district, and held that office until 1890. He was a member of the state senate from 1898 to 1900. In politics he is a republican.

J. P. Lyman, Grinnell, Iowa, was born at Arcade, Wyoming county, New York, February 14, 1844, and is a son of Ralston W. and Harriet N. (Tracy) Lyman. He spent his boyhood mostly at Arcade, N. Y. He was educated at Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, and graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University and was admitted at Iowa City in June, 1871. He then formed a partnership with Robert M. Haines, which continued until the death of Mr. Haines in December, 1902. He was a member of company B, Forty-sixth Iowa infantry. In politics he has always been a republican. He served four years as county attorney with efficiency and success, and was a member of the house of representatives in the twen-

J. P. Lyman.



W. R. LEWIS.

D. W. Morris

ty-eighth and twenty-ninth general assemblies. He was married October 22, 1873, to Elizabeth L. Little.

H. F. Morton was born March 18, 1845, in Guernsey county, Ohio. He read law while teaching school in Ohio, and was admitted at Cambridge, Ohio, in the fall of 1877. He practiced law in Montezuma, Iowa, from 1878 until 1900, when he was elected clerk of the district court of Poweshiek county. He was in partnership with Wiley McCready for a few years until his death. He has resided in Montezuma since 1878.

W. R. Smith was born in Johnson county, Iowa, May 24, 1874. He read law at the State University of Iowa and graduated in 1899 and was admitted to the bar.

James J. Sharpe was born in Pennsylvania August 8, 1873. He came to Iowa Falls in 1885 and has been in the state ever since. He was admitted to the bar in 1898 and began to practice at Montezuma in June, 1905, with Hon. W. R. Lewis.

Charles R. Clark was born in New Hampshire December 22, 1842. He read law with Judge W. R. Lewis and was admitted in 1878. He was in partnership with Judge Lewis for about two years, from 1878 to 1880, when Mr. Lewis went on the bench. In 1898 he formed a partnership with his son, C. W. Clark, who was admitted to the bar that year. The style of the firm is Clark & Clark.

Frank Bechly is a native of Iowa, having been born at Searsboro, March 13, 1873. He was admitted at Des Moines in 1897.

David W. Norris was born in Maryland September 1, 1848. He came to Tama county, Iowa, when fifteen years of age. He graduated at Iowa College, at Grinnell, in 1872. He read law and was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1879. He began to practice at Grinnell, having formed partnership with Mr. Dodge as Dodge & Norris. They were together one year. He then associated with A. S. Preston, from 1885 to 1890. In 1902 his son, Paul, joined

him and they are engaged in general practice as Norris & Norris. Mr. Norris has served as city clerk and city attorney, and is a prominent member of the bar.

Paul G. Norris was born January 5, 1878. He was educated at the common and high schools and the Academy of Iowa College, graduating in 1895. He then attended the Iowa College, Grinnell, and was graduated in 1899. He read law at Harvard law school, graduating in 1902. He was admitted in October, 1902, and began to practice at once with his father at Grinnell.

W. C. Rayburn was born on a farm in Highland county, Ohio, April 22, 1862. He read law at the State University and was graduated from the law department of Drake University in 1893, and admitted to the bar. He was county superintendent of schools four years, city attorney two years and mayor of Grinnell.

John Taylor Scott was born October 16, 1840. He was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin and Illinois. He read law in Brooklyn, Iowa, and was admitted in the district court at Montezuma, Iowa, in December, 1868. He began to practice his profession in 1869. In 1886 he was elected county attorney and held that office two years. He was elected judge of the Sixth judicial district in 1898, and held that office until he retired in 1906. He served in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting as a private in September, 1862, and was promoted to the office of first lieutenant. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, and Knight Templars. His home is Brooklyn, Iowa.

Robert Miller Haines was born on a farm near Salem, Ohio, December 29, 1838, where passed the first eighteen years of his life. After this period he had the usual experience of a country boy, excepting, perhaps, that for a short time he attended the higher grade school at Richmond, Indiana. He entered Iowa College in 1860, and graduated in the class of 1865, the first class graduated by

John D. Scott

the college after its removal to Grinnell. For a time the Civil War interrupted work in the college, this class, in 1864, almost entire, going into the army, of course, on the Union side. Robert, from his Quaker origin and education being a non-combatant, accompanied the boys, intending, should need arise, to serve them as nurse. After their three-months' term of enlistment had expired, Robert attached himself to the christian commission, serving with that organization in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. He, however, returned in time to retain his place and graduate in his class. After the completion of his course in college he taught two years in the Troy Academy, Davis county, Iowa, and then for two years in Iowa College. In 1869 he entered the law department of the Iowa State University, class of 1870, the course then being but one year. He was prevented from completing his course in the law until 1874, meantime teaching for a short time in the public school of the city of Grinnell, and the residue of this period engaging in the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar before finishing his law course. On the 19th day of August, 1867, he married Miss Joanna Hannah Harris, who was a member of the same class in college, and who taught with him in the Troy Academy and the college. His work as a lawyer commenced as partner with Edward Pruyn at Grinnell. This partnership continued until in June, 1871, when he formed a partnership with Jacob P. Lyman, under the name of Haines & Lyman,which continued to the hour of his death, which was December 22, 1902. Mr. Haines was elected to the Iowa state senate in the fall of 1877 and served his county and district with distinction during the sessions of 1878 and 1880. He was alumni trustee of Iowa College the years 1881 to 1887, inclusive; permanent trustee from 1887 to his death; chairman of finance and member of other committees of the college, and thus charged with and engaged in the active management of its affairs substantially all

of the last twenty years of his life. He was also an active and influential member of the board of trustees of the Congregational church, of which he and his wife were members. His interest in the public schools was keen, intelligent and helpful, and as a member of the school board of his home, he gave of the best of his experience in the work, and of his clean, clear, direct business methods. He was one of the lawyers of the state who earnestly favored the maintenance of the Iowa State Bar Association. He was chairman of its committee on membership for the years 1897-1899; member of its executive and program committees for 1900; its vice president for 1901, and its president for the year in which his death occurred.

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

Until its organization in 1855, Ringgold was attached to Taylor county for judicial and other purposes. In 1851 an attempt was made to organize the county, but it failed, probably from the lack of sufficient population. James C. Hagans was the first county judge and M. R. Brown first county clerk. Early in 1856 the judge had a court-house fourteen feet square built of hewed logs. It was occupied by the judge, clerk, treasurer, recorder and surveyor, and also used as a doctor's office. In 1859 a frame court-house was erected at a cost of $3,500 and paid for by proceeds of sales of town lots. Judge J. S. Townsend held the first court in May, 1857.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of Ringgold county are: R. F. Askren, H. C. Beard, G. H. Finley, Fuller & Fuller, R. C. Henry, I. W. Keller, L. W. Laughlin, F. F. Leathers, Chas. J. Lewis, E. C. McMaster, J. R. Plummer, W. W. Peaseley, Reynard Bros., E. H. Stringham, Spence & Smith and John E. Scott.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Thomas M. Brown came to Ringgold county and settled at Mt. Ayr in 1857. He remained about three years and then removed to Nebraska. He entered the volunteer army, in which he became brigadier-general. After the war he located at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he became supreme judge. Thence he went to Colorado, from which state he was elected to the United States senate in 1883. He was a republican in politics.

John A. and **Ezra C. Miller** came to this county from Indiana about 1858. In 1862 John A. enlisted in company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa volunteer infantry, and was killed at Terranoir Creek, Arkansas. Ezra C. enlisted in June, 1861, in company G, Fourth Iowa volunteer infantry. He was promoted to first lieutenant and while holding that rank was killed at Chickasaw Bayou in 1863.

Isaac W. Keller came to the county in 1855, but did not begin to practice law until about 1860. He entered the army in 1862 and served three years in the Civil War, attaining the rank of second lieutenant. He served as county attorney one term before and after his military services. He was then elected senator for one term (four years). From 1870 to 1873 he was engaged in farming, and in 1879 began another term of four years as senator.

W. T. Laughlin was one of the leading attorneys of Mt. Ayr. He was district attorney at one time, but resigned before the expiration of his term.

R. C. Henry came here after the war was over. He served as district judge. Previous to this he was for a time recorder by appointment.

Robert F. Askren has been in practice here for over twenty years.

C. D. Morris came here from Decatur county in 1872, and in the summer of 1886 he removed to Colorado.

Jacob F. Mount came from Indiana in 1868, and after teaching school a year or two began the practice of law.

R. H. Spence took a course of law at the State University and began the practice of law with R. F. Askren. He is now of the firm of Spence & Smith.

M. A. Campbell read law with W. T. Laughlin and was admitted to the bar.

John Scott, ex-mayor of Mt. Ayr, began to practice law in 1876.

J. W. Brackett was admitted in 1879, and **F. F. Leathers** has practiced law here since 1880.

Robert C. Henry was born in Harrison county, Ohio, December 14, 1841. He was the son of Robert and Mary Ann (Chaney) Henry. His parents located in Lee county, Iowa, in 1844. Robert attended the common and select schools and Denmark Academy, later taking up the study of law in the law department of the State University at Iowa City, where he was admitted to the bar in 1869. He was active in the practice of his profession for thirty-six years, with the exception of eight years, during which time he was judge of the Third judicial district of Iowa. He formed a partnership with W. T. Laughlin, which continued four and one-half years, and later with R. H. Spence for fourteen years. He was a private in the Thirteenth and Forty-fifth Iowa. He is a republican in his political views. He was married August 10, 1866, to Jane F. Hart.

Ezra C. McMaster was born in Canada, October 21, 1847. His father's name was William and his mother's name Mary (Skelton) McMaster. He acquired his education in Ontario, Canada, where he began the study of law. He removed to Iowa, locating in Ringgold county in 1877, where he was admitted to the bar and engaged in general practice. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic orders.

Frank F. Fuller. The subject of this sketch was born in Warren, Ohio, January 7, 1859. His parents were Leroy and Elizabeth (Mathany) Fuller. He spent his boyhood in and around Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio.

F. F. Fuller

He was educated in the Warren public schools, completing high school course in 1880. Mr. Fuller read law one year in the office of James F. Wilson, Warren, Ohio, and then came to Iowa City, Iowa, and took a law course at the State University of Iowa, graduating with his class in 1883. He was admitted at Iowa City, Iowa, at the time he completed his law course in June, 1883, at which time he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Iowa and the circuit and district court of the United States in and for the southern district of Iowa.

He was engaged in public school work at Kinsman, Ohio, for six years and then located at Mt. Ayr, Iowa, where he has been engaged in general practice ever since, and has had fine success. Mr. Fuller served as town attorney for the town of Mt. Ayr and six years (three terms) as county attorney of Ringgold county, Iowa. He prosecuted the case of State vs. A. M. Hunter, who has had so much notoriety in prison at Fort Madison. He is a member and trustee of the M. E. church of Mt. Ayr. He also belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and member of the order of Eastern Star. He is a member of the firm of Fuller & Fuller, who defended Day Dunning, president, and Clyde Dunning, cashier, of the Citizens Bank of Mt. Ayr, Iowa, which failed in January, 1904, for about five hundred thousand dollars, and were indicted for fraudulent banking.

Mr. Fuller is a republican in politics and takes an active interest in campaign work, making speeches for local committees and also for the republican state central committee of Iowa.

Mr. Fuller is always a safe, prudent and conscientious counsellor and never knowingly engages in any cause which his conscience does not fully approve, and has always had the confidence of the people and his clients. April 3, 1883, he married Hattie E. Ashley of Medina, Ohio.

SAC COUNTY.

The county was organized in 1856. Previous to this date it had been attached to Greene county for judicial and other purposes. S. L. Watts was elected the first county judge; F. Ayers, clerk, and H. C. Crawford, county attorney. The first term of district court in the county was opened June 8, 1857, by Judge C. J. McFarland.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The Sac county attorneys in active practice are as follows: W. H. Hart, S. M. Elwood, Tait & Jackson, Charles D. Goldsmith and W. A. Helsell.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Charles D. Goldsmith was born in Middletown, New York. His father was John M. Goldsmith and his mother, before her marriage, was Martha A. Davis. He was educated at Monticello, New York, read law in Webster City, Iowa, and was admitted in 1870. He began to practice at Newell, Iowa, but removed from there in 1879, and has since been located at Sac City, in the practice of law. He served as a private in company I, Fifty-sixth New York volunteers, from August 1, 1861, to November, 1865. A democrat in politics, he has held the office of judge of the Sixteenth judicial district of Iowa.

S. M. Elwood was born in Greensburgh, Pa. He came to Iowa with his parents when he was four years of age, and from that time until he started to college he lived with his parents on a farm in Tama county. He graduated from Iowa College, Grinnell, and read law in the office of the late Judge Kinne, prior to entering the law school. He graduated in the law class of 1873 in the University of Iowa. He was admitted at Iowa City at the time he graduated, June 12, 1873. He began to practice with the law firm of Applegate & Kinne at Traer, Tama county, when the town was first started in August, 1873. In the month of October, 1875, he removed to Sac City, and November 1, same year, he formed a partnership with

Captain W. W. Stanfield, which continued for two years. He then associated himself with Levi Davis, which partnership was dissolved in 1882. He was then alone until 1887; then with John M. Zane until March 3, 1893, after which time he was again alone in the practice until he went on the bench in 1895. After serving eight years as judge he resumed the practice of law. He was mayor of Sac City two terms and judge of the Sixteenth judicial district of Iowa two terms, from January 1, 1895, until January 1, 1903. In politics he is a republican.

William H. Hart was born on a farm near Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa, March 4, 1859, where he spent his boyhood. He was educated at the Clarence high school and Carthage College, Carthage, Ill. He read law in the office of Piatt & Carr, Tipton, Iowa, and was admitted to practice in 1880. He has resided at Sac City since his admission. The first five years he was assistant cashier of the Sac County Bank and practiced law a little. From 1885 to 1890 he was associated in partnership with C. D. Goldsmith in the practice of law. From 1890 to the present time he has been with Hon. P. Schaller in general practice. A republican in politics, he has been mayor of Sac City, secretary of the school board for the last fifteen years and county attorney of Sac county from 1900 to 1904.

James H. Tait was born at Huntley, McHenry county, Illinois. He was reared on a farm in his native county, was educated at Reynoldsburg, Ohio, academy; read law at the University of Michigan, and was admitted March 5, 1877, in Michigan, and to the Iowa bar in the spring of 1878 before the district court of Clinton county. He located at Wall Lake, Iowa, in May, 1878, where he remained for ten years, removing to Sac City in 1887. He formed a partnership with William Jackson, November 1, 1892, under the firm name of Tait & Jackson, and they are engaged in general practice. Republican in politics,

he has served four terms as county attorney of Sac county.

William Jackson was born October 31, 1858, in Kings county, Nova Scotia, and is a son of William C. and Eliza (Harvey) Jackson. On a farm he spent his early days, and he was educated at the common schools of Nova Scotia. He read law in the office of Tait & Jackson and was admitted before the supreme court at Des Moines. April 1, 1890, he formed a partnership with A. B. Mason, which was dissolved by the death of Mr. Mason October 13, 1892, and the following November he formed a partnership with James H. Tait, which still continues.

SHELBY COUNTY.

The county was organized in 1853. Among the first officials were James M. Butler, county judge; V. Perkins, county clerk, and Andrew Fontz, sheriff. At this time Crawford and Carroll counties were attached to Shelby for judicial and other purposes. The first term of the district court for the three counties was held by Judge Samuel H. Riddle in a small grocery store. Among the attorneys present were H. P. Bennett, of Glenwood, and L. M. Cline, A. C. Ford and David Price, of Council Bluffs.

Mansel Wicks was elected county judge August 7, 1854. He was succeeded in 1855 by David Baughman. In 1857 H. A. Tarkington was elected county judge. In 1859 he was succeeded by William Wyland. In 1861 Samuel Dawell was elected to the office and re-elected in 1863. Then in 1865 Nelson Ward was elected. L. Woods held the office one term, being elected in 1866. Nathan Lindsey was elected in 1867. In 1868 H. C. Holcomb was elected and held the judgeship until it was abolished.

James Ward was elected prosecuting attorney in 1854, and in 1856 he was succeeded by Nelson Ward, and in 1857 M. P. Bull was elected to the office. About this time the state judiciary was reconstructed and this office abolished and that of district judge and district attorney created.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The practicing attorneys of Shelby county at this writing are the following: Byers, Lockwood & Byers, Cullison & Yackey, D. O. Stewart, Smith & Perkins, J. B. Whitney, N. S. Westroye and E. S. White.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Nathan W. Macy is now filling his fifth term as judge of the Fifteenth judicial district. He was born in Knightston, Ind., March 25, 1848. He spent his boyhood at the place of his birth, and moved to Iowa in the fall of 1861, settling at Springdale. Judge Macy is a graduate of the collegiate, normal and law department of the State University. He completed his legal course and was admitted at Iowa City in June, 1875. He began to practice his profession at Adel, Iowa, as a member of the firm of Willard, Callvert & Macy, in August, 1875, and left there in October, 1876, on account of eye trouble. Thereafter he had charge of the public schools of West Branch, Iowa, until June, 1879. He moved to Harlan, Iowa, in October, 1879, and on the fifth of June, 1880, resumed the practice of law as a member of the firm of Macy & Smith. In December, 1880, Mr. Smith retired and became deputy state treasurer. In 1881 Mr. Macy formed a partnership with Mr. Warren Gammon, under the firm name of Macy & Gammon, and continued until January, 1889, when Mr. Macy was elected one of the judges of the Fifteenth district of Iowa, and he is still serving as judge of that district. In politics he is a republican.

J. B. Whitney, ex-judge of the Fifteenth judicial district (having occupied the district bench two terms), was born in Marshall county, April 11, 1863. Until he was thirteen years of age he lived upon a farm in that county, when he moved with his father to Shelby county, Iowa, where he continued his agricultural labors and his education. He read law at the University of Iowa City and

was admitted in 1887. Mr. Whitney immediately located in Harlan and has practiced there with good success. His business has been of a general nature. In 1888 he was elected county attorney and re-elected in 1890. Since the close of his second term he has held no political office except that of city solicitor, which he held for two terms.

Thomas H. Smith was born in Appanoose county, Iowa, September 30, 1854. He spent his boyhood on a farm in Davis county. Thomas attended the Southern Iowa Normal Institute at Bloomfield after leaving the common schools, and later he taught school during the winter months and studied in summer. He read law in the office of M. H. Jones in Bloomfield, and in May, 1878, was admitted to the bar, and soon afterward settled at Harlan and began the practice of law. He was county attorney of Shelby county in 1887-8. He was a candidate in 1897 on the republican ticket for state senator from his district, but was defeated by thirteen votes. He is a member of the Methodist church and of the Masonic order.

SCOTT COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

In 1834 the territory composing the present states of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota was organized into a territory, subject to the jurisdiction of Michigan territory.

In September, 1834, Iowa was organized into two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line running west from the foot of Rock Island. April 20, 1836, congress created the territory of Wisconsin, which included Iowa. On June 12, 1838, the legislature of Wisconsin, which met at Burlington, Iowa, established the territorial government for Iowa, which went into effect July 3, 1838. Robert Lucas of Ohio was by President Van Buren made the first governor of the territory. Iowa City was soon after made the capital. In 1841 John Chambers succeeded Robert Lucas as governor. The judicial power was vested

in a supreme court, district court, probate court and justices of the peace.

The territorial legislature held its eighth and last session commencing December 1, 1845. James Clark the same year was appointed governor to succeed Gov. Chambers.

In 1843 the territorial legislature compiled and adopted the general code of statutes which remained in force until 1851.

At the session of the Wisconsin territorial legislature at Belmont, Wisconsin, October 25, 1836, the county of Des Moines was divided into the counties of Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook (now Scott), which composed the Second judicial district. Hon. David Irwin was the first territorial judge of the supreme court and of this district, and Ebenezer Cook, first clerk.

October 4, 1838, Joseph Williams was the first presiding judge of the Second judicial district.

Court met in Scott county, October 6, 1838. A jury was summoned, and, after three days, court adjourned. James Grant and J. Wilson Drury were those admitted to the bar.

Hon. Thomas S. Wilson succeeded Judge Williams as district judge in 1839, and he remained on the bench until 1847, when Iowa was admitted into the Union as a state, James Grant was elected the first district judge. The Second judicial district at that time was composed of the following counties: Scott, Buchanan, Cedar, Clayton, Clinton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Jackson, Jones and Muscatine. In 1847 Allamakee and Winneshiek were added, and in 1851 Black Hawk, Bremer, Butler and Grundy were added. James Grant was elected first district judge of the district.

THE JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

Iowa was admitted into the Union as a state in 1846, and in March, 1847, adopted a state constitution, in which

it was provided that the judicial power should be vested in a supreme court, district court and such other courts inferior to the supreme court as the general assembly should from time to time establish. Under this clause of the constitution district courts were established by the legislature, and Scott county formed a part of the Second district and James Grant was the first judge of the district composed of ten counties, being elected April 5, 1847, and commissioned April 27; and he held the office for five years. In February, 1853, a new district was formed, composed of Scott, Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Jones and Muscatine counties, denominated the Eighth district, and Wm. E. Leffingwell, of Clinton county, was elected district judge to succeed Judge Grant. He subsequently resigned, and the governor appointed John B. Booth, of Jackson county, to the vacancy.

In April, 1855, William H. Tuthill, of Cedar county, was elected judge of the district.

In February, 1857, a new district was formed consisting of eleven counties of the state and Scott, Clinton, Jackson and Muscatine counties composed the Seventh judicial district, and G. C. E. Mitchell was elected district judge and qualified May 20, 1857, but soon after he resigned, and A. H. Bennett was appointed by the governor to the vacancy. At the ensuing election, October 12, 1858, John F. Dillon was elected district judge, serving the term. He was re-elected October 15, 1862, but resigned December 25, 1863, having been elected a judge of the supreme court of the state. The governor appointed J. Scott Richman to fill the vacancy, October 27, 1863, and he was elected to the office by the people November 8, 1864, and re-elected October 9, 1867.

W. F. Brannan succeeded Judge Richman and served until 1875, when Walter I. Hayes of Clinton county was elected judge. He was re-elected for the second term and

then was nominated and elected to congress on the democratic ticket.

The business of the courts increased so much that the legislature authorized the elections of additional judges, and W. F. Brannan, of Muscatine county; C. M. Waterman, of Scott county, and Andy Howatt, of Clinton county, were elected. Howatt resigned to go to Salt Lake, and P. B. Wolf was appointed to the vacancy, serving a second term. A. P. Barker of Clinton succeeded him and is still district judge. A new judge was given the district and A. J. House, of Jackson county, was elected and is still judge. Judge Waterman, of Scott county, was elected to the supreme court bench, and J. W. Bollinger was elected to succeed him and is still judge. At the end of Judge Brannan's term D. V. Jackson, of Muscatine, was elected to the office, and is still judge. Thus there are four judges for the Seventh judicial district, composed of Muscatine, Scott, Clinton and Jackson counties.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In 1868 circuit courts were created, having jurisdiction in all common law cases, together with probate jurisdiction, but not of criminal cases. Scott, Muscatine, Clinton and Jackson counties composed a circuit. Henry H. Benson, of Muscatine, was the first circuit judge in this circuit, being elected in the fall of 1868, the term beginning January, 1869. D. W. Ellis, of Clinton, was elected in 1878, as the district had been divided into two circuits, Clinton and Jackson composing the First circuit, and Scott and Muscatine the Second circuit. D. C. Richman, brother of J. Scott Richman, was elected judge of the Second circuit to succeed Judge Benson. Nathaniel French, of Scott county, succeeded Judge Richman. The circuit courts were abolished by the legislature, and jurisdiction of law, equity, probate and punishment of crimes by indictment transferred solely to the district courts.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Abner Davison was born on a farm four miles south of Cooperstown, Oswego county, New York, January 3, 1820. His father was Chester Davison, one of the prosperous farmers of that part of the state. The schools of the neighborhood gave him his primary education. They were supplemented by Fredonia Academy, in which he was fitted for a course at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. He was graduated from this excellent institution in the class of 1845.

Through his college days Mr. Davison, like so many other young men of those and later days, supported himself by teaching school between times, and as soon as he was out of college he went on with the serious work of his life, which was to fit himself for other activities. He had chosen the law as his vocation, and he proceeded with the same earnestness that had marked his other efforts to make ready for its practice. He made his way mainly by his own independent exertions, but when he was admitted to practice at Albany, N. Y., in 1852, he was found to have laid a good foundation for his future career as a successful attorney. Very soon after his admission to the bar Mr. Davison came to the west and took up his residence at Davenport. This place was then a booming, bustling young frontier town, and it afforded an excellent field for a live young lawyer who knew his business. Mr. Davison was well qualified, and he was not long in making for himself a place that he never lost and that he was never called upon to surrender to others. He soon attained prominence at the bar of the county. He was thorough in his preparation of his cases, and he made a reputation for effectiveness in knowing the law, and in pleading that which brought him standing among his contemporaries and placed fortune in his grasp.

In 1854, two years after Mr. Davison arrived here, he

Alvan Barrow

formed a partnership with Mr. D. S. True, the firm name being Davison & True. For nineteen years this partnership lasted, being dissolved by the death of Mr. True in 1873. For years the practice of this firm was the largest in the city.

Mr. Davison had opportunities, which he employed to the fullest, of developing the business of loaning money, and through his agency and that of the firm he was connected with placed millions of dollars in the hands of borrowers in this state. For years his business in this line was the largest in the west. Soon after the death of Mr. True, Mr. Davison formed a partnership with James T. Lane. This lasted until the death of Mr. Lane in the early nineties. Then Joe R. Lane was taken into partnership. The firm name of Davison & Lane was preserved by Charles Davison taking the place of his father at his father's death, and Joe R. Lane at his father's death, thus keeping up the firm name until the death of Charles Davison, May 8, 1903. Mr. Davison was married in this city January 1, 1854. The surviving family comprises Mrs. Davison and three daughters, Mrs. C. A. Ficke, Mrs. W. R. Weir and Miss Ella Davison.

James T. Lane was born at Freeport, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1830. He began his education at the public schools; graduated from the University of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; studied law, came west and located in Davenport, February 23, 1854; and after the death of D. S. True became a partner of Abner Davison, under the firm name of Davison & Lane, and so continued to practice law until his death. In 1861 he was elected to the Iowa house of representatives, and in 1873 he was appointed by President U. S. Grant, district attorney of Iowa, serving with diligence and ability in that office until 1882. He died March 19, 1890. His death was sincerely mourned by the bar of Scott county, and we select from among the remarks made in the district court the address of Geo. E.

Hubbell, which shows the estimation in which he was held by his professional brother.

ADDRESS OF GEORGE E. HUBBELL BEFORE THE ATTORNEYS OF SCOTT COUNTY.

"Another mighty oak has fallen, leaving a broad opening on our forensic arena. One by one the group of able pioneer attorneys is thinned out and called to a higher tribunal in those unseen realms where their souls, made luminous by mutual attrition in the work of this life, will have freedom of greater activity, unimpeded by the limitation of human environments. Their survivors are expected to examine the quality of their work, to ascertain whether it has been beneficial or baneful to that civilization in which they were important factors, and which they have contributed to improve or impair. It is our duty to do this in the spirit of impartial truth, for when this cannot be done because of conventional taste, a golden silence becomes obligatory. Happily we are not restrained by such considerations on this occasion. We cannot always apprehend the measure or value of the influences exerted upon our lives by those with whom we have had intimate business or social relations.

"Strong characters send out to others the stimulating warmth and light of spiritual and intellectual radiations, which are often absorbed without acknowledgment, and inspire others with energies and virtues not accredited to the sources of their emanation.

"Such is the conceit of vanity that we do not like to confess that the causes of our growth and betterment are external to ourselves. The Athenians could not endure the contrast between the noble and modest soul of her eminent philosopher, Socrates, and their own vicious and degenerate lives, and they decreed his extermination by the poisonous hemlock, even while they admired the virtues they would not imitate, and which was a reproach to their own vices.

"Mr. Lane's life and labors had a marked influence upon the members of the bar of this county. He commenced his professional career in this city with such men as John P. Cook, G. C. R. Mitchell, James Grant, John N. Rogers, David S. True, Austin Corbin, G. S. C. Dow and others who were in the front ranks of the bar of Iowa.

"He began with the equipment of three conditions requisite for professional success—integrity, energy and poverty! Few men have attained eminence or achieved success without the complement of these three conditions.

"Integrity became his pilot, and he never exchanged it for any other guide. His energy had that tireless persistency which forced into capitulation the timid and unstable by him encountered in forensic conflicts.

"Poverty forbade the sirens of ease and sloth the power to fasten their seductive fetters upon his activeness, and the results were an upward growth towards those attitudes in professional life, giving riches and honor. So bright, active, alert and well informed were his professional associates that he comprehended the necessity of employing the auxiliaries of hard work, faithful application, pains-taking care and skill; and he often surprised those antagonists who fancied that they had driven him into a corner, having no retreat, by a display of the wonderful resources at his command, and the magnitude of his mental equipments which so often changed apparent defeat into triumphant victory.

"None are so fully competent to justly estimate the intellectual power and moral worth of a man as are those who are continuously familiar with, and partakers in the work of his life. The artist is a more competent judge of the artist, the surgeon of the skill of the surgeon, the mechanic of the utility of mechanical inventions, and the lawyer is also the fairest judge of the ability of the lawyer, because each of these classes is in possession of those special and superior advantages belonging to its own class in all that relates to excellence.

"By a consensus of the opinions of the most capable lawyers, James T. Lane stood close to the head of his profession in this state. He was recognized as a lawyer whom it was not safe to encounter without careful and exhaustive preparation. His powers of reason were so thoroughly trained in the best methods of use; his mind was so well stored with legal lore and the concomitants of history, philosophy and science that he could adorn the dry rules and precedents of law with graces that charmed and secured the attention of courts and juries; often winning a victory in fields of discussion apparently sterile and unfruitful.

"His clearness of perception of the vital points in issue in a cause; his powers of analysis and of separating into divisions and sub-divisions without throwing into confusion or destroying the unity of the whole; his art of selecting apt phrases and illustrations; made him a special favorite with the state and federal courts. He had no jealousy of the talents and ability of others. He had the most professed admiration and respect for his personal friend, John N. Rogers, and esteemed him the greatest lawyer in the west, and shed tears of regret at his untimely decease.

"In his intercourse with his professional brethren, whether in the heat and strain of a trial or elsewhere, he was always a gentleman. None of the younger or less experienced of the bar had cause to complain of his unfairness. No honest and straightforward witness accused him of harshness or abuse. No court had occasion to reprove him for inconsiderate disregard of the respect due to the judicial ermine.

"He fully understood that in the political trinity of our government, the judiciary standing between the legislative department and the people as a shield against unconstitutional enactments and executive tyranny, there should be inculcated and observed the profoundest respect and submission to judicial decrees, if liberty is to be saved from

the irresponsible spirit of anarchy; and, while not always satisfied with its decisions, he never permitted himself to manifest his disrespect towards a court because of unfavorable judgments.

"At times he was subject to periods of apparent lethargy in professional work, but an adversary who discovered and sought to take advantage of this want of preparation soon found that a slumbering lion, when aroused, can exert terrible and dangerous activities. A serene and quiet stillness precedes the approach of a cyclone, but what a wreckage it leaves in its path!

"In his moods of intellectual rage he was irresistible. His endurance was remarkable. In the Patrick habeas corpus case, with the whole community hostile and resentful of his undertaking to secure to its father the custody of his beautiful infant daughter, he manifested intellectual resources of marvelous persistency and power. It is believed that over work in that remarkable case laid the foundation of his physical impairment and death.

"The social characteristics of Mr. Lane were very charming. He loved humor, was fond of lively anecdotes, and largely contributed to the enjoyment of every social entertainment that he attended. He was genuinely hospitable in his own home. He loved to see his friends by his own fireside, and the broad smile upon his face showed how much satisfaction he derived from their presence and companionship. He was a good neighbor, and charitable and sympathetic with the poor. He had no harsh comments to make against those who committed a first crime under the urgent temptations of poverty. He believed with Bulwer that 'it is only by the candle held in the skeleton hand of poverty that man can read his own dark heart.' He was liberal in his interpretation of criminal law. He made allowance for prenatal inheritance. He made allowance for neglected childhood, and the vengeful spirit born of parental cruelty. He discriminated between

the gamin of the gutter and the child of affluence. I have heard him say that many were bad, not of their own choice, but by the teachings of childhood before reason could become a guide, and for such he had profoundest charity and sympathy; and held that the state which punished, because of its culpable neglect, was largely responsible for the criminal development. Such were some, not all, of the virtues of our deceased associate. The soul of civilization has been enriched by the spirit of his life, and the generation of which he was a factor will long remember his virtues."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

E. E. Cook was born in Scott county, Iowa, August 13, 1848, the son of John P. and Eliza A. Cook. John P. Cook, a native of the state of New York, was the senior member of the law firm of Cook & Dillon, and was eminent in his profession in the early days when Iowa was only a territory; when James Grant, G. C. R. Mitchell and John P. Cook held a practical monopoly of the law business in Scott and the adjoining counties, as it was the custom then to follow the courts as they convened in the counties of this district. E. E. Cook was educated in the common schools, in the academy at Geneseo, N. Y., and at Griswold College at Davenport, and finally at the Albany Law School, New York. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa in May, 1863, entering the law office of Cook & Drury the same year; and in 1865 he became a partner of that firm, and so remained until it was dissolved in 1871 by the death of J. P. Cook. The firm then became Cook & Bruning and so continued until J. Scott Richman, late judge of the district court, became a member of the firm. In 1880 the firm became Cook & Dodge and has so remained until this date, Dodge being Mr. Cook's wife's brother.

Mr. Cook was married to his wife, Ellen K. Dodge, on December 20, 1866, and they have two sons now grown

JOE R. LANE.

to manhood; R. L. Cook, a lawyer now in the office of Cook & Dodge, and George C. Cook, engaged in literature, and for a time teacher of English literature in Iowa University and Leland Stanford University, California. In politics Mr. Cook declares himself an independent, and while often requested to accept, has always refused, nomination to political office. "Law is a jealous mistress," he avers, and his devotion to it has been all-absorbing and exclusive.

Joe R. Lane was born at Davenport, Iowa, May 6, 1858, the son of Hon. James T. Lane and Annie J. Lane. He began his education in the common schools of Davenport, and was a student and is a graduate of Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. He began the study of law in the law office of Davison & Lane, completing his studies at the Iowa University law department at Iowa City, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1880, and was soon after admitted as a member of the firm of Davison & Lane, of which firm his father was a junior partner. Charles Davison also became a member of the firm, with no change in its name.

Mr. Lane was elected to congress by the republican party in 1898 as the representative of the Second congressional district in the lower house. He was married April 14, 1881, to Miss Jennie D. Richardson, the daughter of Dick Richardson, one of the proprietors and chief editors of the Davenport Democrat.

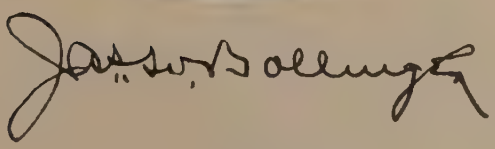
Mr. Lane is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding the highest degrees of the Scottish Rites. He has always sustained a character of unimpeachable integrity, and his firm has always done a large and profitable business. In the year 1900, C. M. Waterman resigned the office of judge of the supreme court of Iowa to become an associate of Mr. Lane under the firm name of Lane & Waterman.

Mr. Lane has been engaged in many notable and cele-

brated cases, and has had marked success. He frequently goes out upon the stump in political campaigns, and is a popular speaker, securing large and enthusiastic audiences.

James W. Bollinger was born in Geneseo, Illinois, April 10, 1867. His parents were A. L. and Emily (Wills) Bollinger. His father's family was of Pennsylvania German descent, settling in Pennsylvania at an early date; his mother's people being residents of Vermont. Her parents came to Fulton county, Illinois, in 1835. Judge Bollinger was educated in the public schools of Davenport and at the Iowa State University, graduating in 1888 as A. B., in 1889 as B. L., and in 1893 as M. A. He read law in the office of Cook & Dodge, and was admitted to the bar in 1889, and continued to practice until December, 1897, when, on the recommendation of the bar of Scott county, he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the district bench, and he has been elected to and has held that office ever since. Judge Bollinger is an active member of the Davenport Commercial Club and of the State Bar Association, being its first secretary. He was an active republican in politics, and an effective and popular speaker and orator, until he was elected to the bench. Though taking no active part in the business, he is president of the Sieg Iron company, of which his late father was a large stockholder and general manager. He married the daughter of S. F. Gilman and by her has one son, his residence being on East Locust street, Davenport, Iowa.

Henry Vollmer was born in Davenport, Iowa, July 28, 1867, and was educated in the public schools and the high school of Davenport, and studied law in the law department of the Iowa State University, taking a post graduate course at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., in 1887. He was admitted to the bar of Scott county in 1888, and formed a copartnership with W. O. Schmidt, under the firm name of Schmidt & Vollmer, and he has continued in that connection to this date in the general practice.



He was mayor of Davenport in 1893, and until 1897 and prior to that a member of the city council. Since 1897 he has been a member of the school board of the independent school district of Davenport. Mr. Vollmer is a popular speaker for the democratic party, and was its nominee for the lower house of congress, but was not successful at the polls. He was beaten by Mr. Rumple on the republican ticket in 1900.

William Clement Putnam was born in Davenport, Iowa, June 27, 1862, and he died there January 13, 1906. Mr. Putnam was the son of Charles E. and Mary Duncan Putnam, noted in the history of Davenport as among the founders and chief promoters of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences. Mr. Putnam, after graduating from the high school of Davenport in 1880, entered the State University law department, from which he graduated with high honors in 1883. In 1885 he entered into a law partnership with his father, which continued until its dissolution by reason of the death of his father in 1887. Mr. Putnam, while an able lawyer, devoted not a little of his time and energy to various business interests outside of the law. He was president of the Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Association, a director in the old gas company of Davenport, and a large owner of real estate in that city, being at the time of his death probably one of the largest owners of real property in Davenport. Besides these interests, Mr. Putnam was an ardent and constant patron of art and science. He was a promoter of the Library Association of Davenport, which eventually succeeded in erecting the beautiful Carnegie library, giving to it various collections of rare pictures and prints. But first and last, he was primarily interested in furthering the work of the Davenport Academy of Sciences, an organization that justly has widespread fame among scientific organizations the country over. This was a labor of love as well as of personal interest, because the academy was in large part the fruit of life work of his father and mother.

Michael V. Gannon was born in Dublin, Ireland, February 14, 1846. His father's name was Michael Gannon, his mother's Catherine (O'Brien) Gannon. He was educated in the common schools of Dublin and West Meath. He taught school in Scott county eight years after coming to America. He studied law with P. T. McElherne of Rock Island, and with Geo. H. Parker of Davenport, and was admitted to the bar of the Iowa and Illinois courts in 1873. In politics he is a democrat, taking prominence as a speaker throughout the northern states in national campaigns. In 1878 he was nominated for clerk of district court and declined. The same year he was nominated for district attorney and defeated. Four years later he was nominated to the same office and elected. In 1884 he was nominated by the democratic state convention for attorney-general and defeated with his whole party ticket. In 1887 he was nominated for judge of the Seventh judicial district, and was defeated by Judge Waterman on the republican ticket. Mr. Gannon became a partner of A. P. McGuirk in 1878, under the firm name of Gannon & McGuirk. He removed to Omaha in 1887 and practiced there until 1893. He went to Chicago and opened an office there, but in 1906 he returned to Davenport, where, as a member of the firm of Gannon & McGuirk, he resumed the practice of law.

Mr. Gannon is an orator both in the practice of his profession and as a political speaker.

Charles Davison was born in Davenport, April 29, 1858. He attended the grammar and high schools here, and graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, in 1877. Then for a year he read law in the office of Davison & Lane. After a year in the office, Mr. Davison entered the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in the spring of 1879. Returning to the office of Davison & Lane, he formed a law partnership with Joe R. Lane in 1880 as Lane & Davison. This partnership was dissolved in Jan-

M. Oglesby

uary, 1881, when Mr. Davison entered the older firm of Davison & Lane. In August of that year he was married to Miss Mary Berryhill, daughter of Mrs. John Berryhill, and withdrew from the Davenport firm. He moved to Fargo, North Dakota, where he practiced for about five years, going from there to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he formed a law partnership with Charles Berryhill, his brother-in-law. From there he returned to Davenport in September, 1890. Here he again entered the firm of Davison & Lane, in which Joe R. Lane had succeeded his father. He devoted himself very faithfully to his law practice, especially the office practice, his assiduous attention to which may have helped to bring on the mysterious affection which shortened his life. In recent years his law practice had monopolized his time. He took much interests in politics, and had lent his voice to the local campaigns to some extent; had been honored with chairmanships of conventions, but had not been a seeker of public office. He had the esteem and confidence of the community in general, and the verdict will be that Davenport lost a good attorney and useful citizen when Mr. Davison died May 8, 1902.

C. M. Waterman was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, January 5, 1847. Judge Waterman was educated in the common schools of Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the private academy of South Frankfort, Kentucky. He began his study of the law in the office of Davison & True at Davenport, studying four years. He began the practice of his profession in Davenport, being admitted to the bar in 1872. He was city attorney in 1886-7; judge of the district court for eleven and one-half successive years in the Seventh judicial district; and judge of the supreme court of Iowa for four and one-half years, resigning his judgeship to become a partner of Joe R. Lane, under the firm name of Lane & Waterman. His knowledge of the law acquired while on the district and supreme court

benches make him a valuable acquisition to the firm, which does a large business in Scott county. Judge Waterman was a member of the seventeenth general assembly of Iowa from Scott county. He is a Mason, high up in the order. He was married to his cousin, Anna Lowry, and established his residence permanently in Davenport. Judge Waterman rapidly climbed the ladder of promotion through the confidence of the Scott county bar, and has filled every office he has held with great credit and honor.

C. A. Ficke was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, April 21, 1850, and came with his parents to America in 1852, locating in Scott county, Iowa, on a farm; later, in 1863, removing to Davenport. Mr. Ficke became a salesman in a dry goods store until 1868; was clerk in an insurance office the next two years, when he entered the Davenport National Bank as corresponding clerk, remaining until July, 1876; in the meantime devoting his leisure time to the study of law. He subsequently attended the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in May, 1877, and then went to Europe for five months. Returning, he commenced the practice of law in Davenport, and has been in active practice of his profession ever since. He was educated in the public schools; read law in the office of H. R. Claussen; was county attorney for two years, and was mayor of Davenport two terms (1890 to 1891). He is a democrat in politics, and has taken an active part in many political campaigns. In 1882 he married Fannie Davison, the daughter of Abner Davison, of the firm of Davison & Lane. A few years ago he formed a law partnership with his nephew, Robert C. Ficke, under the firm name of Ficke & Ficke, which still continues.

Walter H. Petersen was born in Davenport, Iowa, October 6, 1877, his parents being Max D. and Caroline (Runge) Petersen. His father came to America in 1860 from Germany. His mother was born here but of German parentage. Mr. Petersen was educated in the public

Walter H. Peterson

Geo. W. Bawden

schools of Davenport, graduating from the high school, and later from the academic department of the Iowa State University, and of the law department, from which he graduated in 1891, when he was admitted to the bar. He began practice in July 1902, being in partnership with Victor L. Littig until December, 1903, when he became a partner of W. M. Chamberlin under the firm name of Chamberlin & Petersen, which firm still exists. Mr. Petersen is a republican in politics; belongs to the Rock Island Social Club, Davenport Country Club and the Outing Club. His father is a member of the firm of J. H. C. Petersen's Sons, conducting the great department store at Davenport.

James A. Hanley was born in Le Claire, Scott county, Iowa, March 8, 1863. His parents were born and married in Ireland, coming to the United States in the early fifties, landing in New York; going thence to Ohio, thence to Michigan, and coming to Scott county in 1856; the father dying in 1869 and the mother in 1891. Mr. Hanley was educated in the public schools of Le Claire and had one year at Ames Agricultural College. He then entered the law department of Iowa State University, graduating in 1888. He commenced practice at Le Claire June 29, 1888, where he remained until April 19, 1891, at which time he located in Davenport, engaging in the general practice of law. In politics he was a democrat until 1896, doing some stumping for Palmer and Buckner; since then he has voted the republican ticket. He is president of the board of insane commissioners of Scott county, and a member of the lodge of Knights of Pythias and other fraternal orders.

George W. Bawden was born in Norristown, Pa., May 9, 1859. He was the son of Stephen D. and Mary (Terrill) Bawden. Mr. Bawden was educated in our public schools, including the Davenport high school, from which he graduated. He afterward read law for a time in the office of Judge Grant. He attended the law school at the Iowa

State University, and, after having been admitted to the bar, he came to Davenport and entered the office of C. A. Ficke. That was in 1880. After a short time in Mr. Ficke's office, Mr. Bawden went to Muscatine to take advantage of a legal opening there. He was there until October, 1895, when he came to Davenport, and entered upon the practice of law with the late Julius Lischer, under the firm name of Lischer & Bawden, and later on it was Lischer, Bawden & Neal, and so continued until the death of Mr. Lischer in 1902. Thereafter the firm became Bawden & Thuenen. Mr. Bawden served two terms in the city council as alderman of the Fifth ward, and followed it with one term as citizen member of the board of health. Politically Mr. Bawden was a republican, but he was not partisan when it came to advocating opportune municipal measures.

The firm of Bawden & Thuenen had a large private legal practice which Mr. Bawden had assisted in carrying on right up to the time of his trip away in search of health. As an attorney, Mr. Bawden was one of the most popular members of the bar. His integrity and ability were recognized by all. In Muscatine Mr. Bawden also did public service on the school board. One of his recent services to Davenport, and one to which he gave not only his faithful legal counsel but all his enthusiasm as a patriotic citizen, was the securing of the Iowa and Illinois interurban line from Davenport to Clinton.

Mr. Bawden was married March 4, 1885, to Miss Jennie Eldridge. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church of Davenport; a member of the Scott County Bar Association, and of the Davenport Turner Society. He died March 23, 1905.

William M. Chamberlin was born at Princeton, Scott county, Iowa, August 24, 1862. His parents were L. S. Chamberlin and Luch A. (Marlette) Chamberlin. His ancestors were on both sides revolutionary patriots,—the

W. M. Le Chamberlin

Chamberlins being of English and the Marlettes of French ancestry. William M. Chamberlin was educated in the public schools of Scott county and studied law at the Iowa State University, graduating and being admitted to the bar June 22, 1886. He began the practice at Davenport the same year and continued alone until December, 1903, when Walter H. Petersen became his partner, under the firm name of Chamberlin & Petersen.

Mr. Chamberlin was elected county attorney in 1894. As a lawyer and citizen he has the public respect and confidence. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a republican in politics.

He has secured a large and lucrative law practice. Mr. Chamberlin has the force of energy, earnestness and sincerity that leads to victory in doubtful cases. He is never harsh in the examination of witnesses or comments upon their evidences. He is always fair and honorable with his professional antagonists and is popular with all of his professional brethren. In political campaigns he is in large demand as a campaign orator.

Louis Block was born at Davenport, Iowa, June 30, 1869. His parents were Herman Block and Rebecca V. (Van Epps) Block. He passed his boyhood at Davenport. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Davenport, and at the Iowa State University. He studied law at the law department of the University, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1893, and immediately began the practice of law at Davenport.

Louis M. Fisher was born at Farmersburg, Iowa, July 3, 1850. His parents were Maturin L. and Caroline (Pratt) Fisher, who were early settlers in New England, coming to Iowa in 1849 and locating in Clayton county. L. M. Fisher was educated in the common schools of Clayton county, and at the University of Wisconsin, graduating with honor as an A. B. in 1872, and in the University of Iowa in 1873. He was valedictorian of his class, in which

Judge McClain was a fellow student. In 1873 Mr. Fisher began the practice of law in the office of Grant & Smith, of Davenport, and remained with them until 1877, then locating in Clinton, Iowa. After six months he returned to and opened an office in Davenport. In 1885 he was elected city attorney, and held that office by re-election to and including 1900. In 1891 he entered into partnership with Hon. Fred Heinz. Mr. Heinz died in 1904, since which time Mr. Fisher has been alone. In politics he is a democrat, but is not an active politician.

Frank L. Dodge was born at Buffalo, Scott county, Iowa, July 20, 1856. His parents were Capt. Le Roy Dodge and Susan (Jones) Dodge. He was educated in the public schools in Davenport. He studied law in the Iowa State University, law department, graduating in 1877, and was at once admitted to the bar and began practice in the law office of Cook & Richman. May 1, 1880, he formed a partnership with E. E. Cook, his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Cook & Dodge, which still continues. He is a Mason, and in politics a democrat. This firm does a very large business, being attorneys for many corporations.

George W. Scott was born at Le Roy, Illinois, January 31, 1861. His parents were Wm. H. and Eunice B. (Lebo) Scott. His ancestors came from Ireland to Virginia long before the Civil War. His parents moved to Ohio, thence to Illinois in 1852, settling at Le Roy. His mother was of French descent. Mr. Scott attended the public schools in McLean county, and the business college at Bloomington, Illinois, and took a two years' course at the Illinois State Normal University. He was in government service as superintendent of St. Stevenson Indian school, North Dakota, and was transferred from there as superintendent and special disbursing agent of Chilocco Indian training school at Chilocco, Indian Territory. He read law under direction of W. R. Kern, Pekin, Illinois, and Nelson

Lewis M Fisher

E. W. Shaw

Boucher of Bismark, North Dakota, and lastly with C. T. Atkinson of Arkansas City, Kansas. He was admitted to the bar April 20, 1890, at Winfield, Kansas, and removed to Davenport, Iowa, in 1895 and was a partner of Wm. Theophilus until 1898 when he was elected city attorney, which office he held for two years. He was alone in practice from 1900 to 1905, when the partnership of Salinger, Scott & Theophilus was formed, and which continues to practice in Davenport. Mr. Scott was also in 1896 elected city attorney for two years.

Emmett M. Sharon was born at Sterlingville, Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1847. His parents were Thomas Sharon and Mary (Keon) Sharon.

Mr. Sharon's boyhood was passed in Jefferson county. He was educated at Antwerp institute, Watertown high school and Hamilton College, and commenced the study of law with Judge Bishop at La Porte City, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar April 10, 1878, at Waterloo, Iowa. He then became partner of G. S. Bishop, at La Porte, which continued until 1881, when he came to Davenport. He practiced alone until 1904, when he formed a partnership with M. F. Donegan, under the firm name of Sharon & Donegan, which still continues.

Mr. Sharon in politics is a democrat. He was mayor of La Porte in 1887, and city attorney of Davenport from 1891 to 1898. He belongs to a number of fraternal societies, the Knights of Columbus, Turners, etc. In 1878 he was married to Ida May Bishop.

Alfred C. Mueller was born in Davenport, June 14, 1875, a son of Christian L and Elfrieda (Claussen), the daughter of Hans R. Claussen, who came to Davenport from Germany in 1851, and opened a law office in 1853. He was a patriotic leader in the war in which Schleswig Holstein was conquered and given over to Denmark, and was a man of solid attainments, upright and sterling character, and most thoroughly educated in a knowledge of the

civil law; and he at once took a leading part in the political and social affairs of Davenport. He was elected a justice of the peace, senator in the Iowa legislature, and was a man of great influence.

Alfred C. Mueller was educated in the public schools of Davenport, in the Polytechnic school at Hanover, Germany, and the Iowa State University, graduating in 1897. Then took his degree at Columbia University, N. Y., in 1901. He was duly admitted to the bar in 1897, and began practice with Licher & Bawden. He was secretary and attorney of the Mueller Lumber Company from 1901 to 1903, when at the death of his cousin, Alfred Claussen, he took charge of his office and business, where he still practices his profession. He is a republican in politics, but has so far resisted all importunities to become a candidate for office.

John C. Bills was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., in 1833. He received an academic education and read law in Buffalo, N. Y. He came to Davenport in May, 1856, having been admitted to the bar in 1855. After he had been in practice a year or two in Davenport, he formed a copartnership with L. C. Campbell, under the firm name of Campbell & Bills. After a year or two this firm was dissolved, Campbell returning to his former home, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Later Mr. Bills entered into partnership with Herman Block, under the firm name of Bills & Block, which continued a number of years, until Mr. Block left the city and returned to Germany. Mr. Bills then practiced alone for a few years, finally forming a copartnership with Mr. Carl F. Hass, under the firm name of Bills & Hass, which continued until Mr. Bills' death. Mr. Bills was elected mayor of the city of Davenport on the republican city ticket, and was again elected in 1882, and again in 1892. He was a strong opponent of the proposed constitutional amendment forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors in Iowa, and was employed as counsel to contest

JOHN C. BILLS.

the legality of the amendment, and was victorious in the legal contest, gaining fame by the masterful manner in which he conducted the controversy. Mr. Bills married Clara B. Bliss in July, 1861, and was a devoted husband. No children were born of the union. He possessed the confidence and respect of the courts, and the bar.

Timothy A. Murphy was born at Marengo, Iowa, March 30, 1862, the son of Jeremiah H. and Mary A. (Green) Murphy. His father was born in Massachusetts. The mother came from England. The father's family came originally from Ireland. Mr. Murphy was educated in the public schools and the high school of Davenport, and took a part of the collegiate course at the Iowa State University, and was admitted to the practice of law in the spring of 1888 before the supreme court at Des Moines, having read law in his father's office—the firm then being Martin, Murphy & Lynch. When Jerry Murphy was elected to congress, the firm became Gould & Murphy, T. A. Murphy being the junior member. On the death of Gould, Wm. K. White became partner. Mr. White died in 1892, and in 1900 Mr. Murphy formed a partnership with Louis G. Susemihl, the firm name being Murphy & Susemihl, and it is still engaged in the practice of the law. This firm are the attorneys of the R. G. Dun Commercial Agency at Davenport, and in consequence secure and have a large collecting business, and in addition carry on a general practice of law in the state and federal courts.

Mr. Murphy is a democrat in politics. He has been United States commissioner of the Second congressional district, and is a director of the German Savings Bank and a stockholder in the same.

Henry A. Arp was born in Scott county, Iowa, May 3, 1868. His parents' names were Heinrich Arp and Caroline (Fey) Arp. They were both citizens of Europe until 1847, when they came to the United States, landing at New Orleans, then coming up the Mississippi river to Davenport.

Mr. Arp was educated in the public schools and Duncan's Business College at Davenport. He entered the law department of Iowa State University, graduating in 1896, and was admitted to the bar the same year, and began the practice at Le Mars, Iowa. After two years, in 1898, he came to Davenport and entered into partnership with A. J. Noth, which still continues in the general practice, and dealing in mortgage loans. Mr. Arp is a democrat in politics, but takes little interest in political affairs. He has no political aspirations. The firm stands well in the community as reliable and trustworthy.

Dick Richardson Lane was born October 27, 1882, at Davenport, Iowa, his parents being Joe R. Lane and Jennie R. Lane. He was educated in the public schools of Davenport, at Andover, Mass., studying two years with a private tutor, and he took a regular three-year course in the law department of Iowa State University, graduating in 1904. He was admitted to the bar September 27, 1904, and at once became connected with the law firm of Lane & Waterman in the practice of his profession. In 1905 he married Miss Birdsall, the beautiful daughter of Horace Birdsall, late of Los Angeles, Cal., former proprietor of the St. James Hotel of Davenport.

George Evans Gould was born in Cumberland county, North Carolina, December 4, 1848. Mr. Gould's parents were William E. and Francis (Sweeting) Gould, of English ancestry. In 1856 they removed from North Carolina to Scott county, Iowa, and here George E. was brought up. He was educated in the public schools and also at Griswold College, where he spent three years under the tutorage of the eminent educator, Professor Sheldon. He early manifested an inclination to become a lawyer, and upon leaving college he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Stewart & Armstrong. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and in the year following began the active practice of his profession in Davenport. A short time after

G. E. GOULD.

this, Alfred Sully went to New York to be associated with Austin Corbin, and the firm of Brown, Sully & Campbell became the firm of Brown, Campbell & Gould. This partnership continued some ten years, when Messrs. Brown and Campbell also went east, and the firm's business and practice were continued by Mr. Gould. He next became junior partner of the firm of Ellis, Murphy & Gould, which firm was afterward Murphy & Gould, and so continued until Mr. Gould's death, which occurred November 13, 1891. He was married in 1872 to Miss Emeline L., daughter of the late J. J. Humphrey, of Davenport. They had two sons, George H. and John W. George H. is in business in Chicago. John died two years ago. The subject of this sketch as a lawyer gave more attention to commercial law than to any other branch of the practice, and he became an authority on intricate points of that line of practice. He was also a good criminal lawyer. He possessed a high order of intelligence, a keen insight into the merits of a case, and seemed intuitively to grasp the very pith of the points involved. His opinion on any question of law was highly valued by his associates at the bar, and he was frequently consulted by his brother attorneys when they had a case requiring careful handling. He was of great modesty, and this quality undoubtedly stood frequently in the way of his advancement, as he often allowed opportunities for personal preferment to pass unimproved, where more ambitious or selfish men would have utilized them to the utmost. He was a republican in politics, and an active worker for the interest of his party, but always refused office. While of a most genial nature, he was a man of very positive character. He became a Mason in the early years of his manhood, and was an earnest and active one. When his untimely death came, his associates at the bar, his brethren of the legal fraternity, and his neighbors and friends, joined with each other in paying tribute to his sterling worth, for he was, in truth, the friend of all.

William Hoersch is a son of John J. and Mary (Hausmann) Hoersch and was born in Scott county, near Walcott, Iowa, June 20, 1861. His early education was had in the schools of Davenport.

Mr. Hoersch read law with Stewart & White two years, and at the end of this time he took a law course at the State University at Iowa City, and was graduated in 1882. He was admitted in June of that year, and has been in practice in Davenport since that time. Mr. Hoersch has a large practice in examining titles and furnishing abstracts to purchasers of real estate, and in cases of Saving Bank loans.

William Theophilus was born in Wales, August 6, 1858. His parents were Daniel and Margaret (Thomas) Theophilus, who came to America in 1868. The mother was a branch of the Roger William Family which founded Providence, R. I., in early colonial times.

William Theophilus, until nine years old, attended common schools in Wales, then came to this country with his parents. He is a specimen of a self-educated man, his parents dying when he was sixteen years old. He taught school at the age of nineteen, and until he was twenty-three years old. In 1882 he was elected clerk of the court of Howard county, retaining that office until January, 1887, and he represented Howard county in the twenty-second general assembly. He was elected member of the twenty-eighth general assembly from Scott county, Iowa. While clerk of Howard county, he began the study of law, and he was admitted to the bar in 1890, in Kansas. He returned to Scott county, Iowa, in 1894, and entered into partnership with George W. Scott, under the firm name of Scott & Theophilus, in 1895, and so continued until Mr. Scott was elected city attorney in 1898, after which he practiced law alone until January, 1905, when the partnership of Salinger, Scott & Theophilus was formed, which still continues.

L. G. SUSEMIHL.

Mr. Theophilus is a democrat in politics and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the K. of P., and the B. P. O. E. Mr. Theophilus was a candidate on the democratic ticket for clerk of the supreme court of Iowa in 1886, and for state senator in 1902, but went down in his party's defeat.

Louis G. Susemihl was born at Davenport, Iowa, October 8, 1869, his parents being Ludwig and Elizabeth (Peters) Susemihl, who were natives of Germany. His grandfather on his father's side was one of the advisors of the king of Denmark during the early days of the German rulers. His parents with their families came to the United States in the early fifties, settling in Scott county.

Mr. Susemihl was educated in the public schools of Scott county, and studied law with great diligence and perseverance, and was admitted to the bar in 1897. He studied law in the office of Murphy & Gould, and after his admission to the bar and the death of George E. Gould in 1900 he went into partnership with T. A. Murphy, under the present firm name of Murphy & Susemihl. As attorneys for R G. Dun & Co., and many other large commercial agencies, they enjoy a large and lucrative practice in the state and federal courts. As a specialist in patent litigation Mr. Susemihl's standing is excellent among the patent bar.

Mr. Susemihl is a member of the order of Elks, of the Commercial Club, the Business Men's Association, and Turner Society. He is a member of the Commercial Law League of America and of the State Bar Association of Iowa. In politics he is independent in local affairs, and in national politics is a republican, but has never aspired to office. He is a fine musician and is recognized as one of the finest bassos in the state.

John M. Helmick was born January 26, 1852, on the farm of his father, Samuel K. Helmick, in Louisa county, Iowa. His paternal ancestors came to this country from the province of Bawden in Germany in time for his grand-

father to serve in the American army in the war of 1812. His mother's name was Mary A. (Maisden) Helmick. His maternal ancestors were natives of Blackburn, England, who came to Baltimore in the year 1807. After finishing his common school education he spent five years at the State University of Iowa, receiving therefrom in 1880 the degree A. B., and in 1881, from the law department, the degree LL. B. He also, in 1884, received the post graduate degree A. M.

Mr. Helmick began the practice of law in Davenport in the year 1881, where he is still engaged under the firm name of Helmick & Boudinot and where he has always enjoyed a lucrative practice and the esteem of a large clientage.

In politics Mr. Helmick normally affiliates with republicans, but he is not partisan, and is always found on the side of the people, when private interests are arrayed against the masses. When the proposition of a tax in aid of the lower bridge company, and later a tax in aid of the Davenport & Clinton Ry. Co., came before the people, Mr. Helmick organized the opposition which defeated those propositions. The people enjoy the benefit of each enterprise without having had to make the tax donation.

Mr. Helmick was appointed United States referee in bankruptcy in 1898, and has been continued in office ever since. He has always taken an active part in every enterprise whose object is the moral and intellectual welfare of the people. He is a member of St. John's M. E. church of Davenport, and is an official and active worker in both church and Sunday school.

James Clark Hall was born in Davenport, Scott county, Iowa, April 1, 1874. His parents' names were Clark M. Hall and Maggie E. (O'Brien) Hall. He was educated in the Davenport grammar and high schools, and graduated in law at Iowa State University and was admitted to the bar in 1898. He has practiced at the Scott county bar ever since.

Fred Heinz

In politics Mr. Hall is a republican and has taken an active part in political campaigns. He was elected a justice of the peace for the city of Davenport, and re-elected and is now holding that office, giving entire satisfaction. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Order of the Woodmen of the World, of the Davenport Commercial Club, and of the Outing Club. He is also attorney for Bishop Cosgrove in the legal business relating to the Roman Catholic diocese of Davenport.

Frederich Heinz was born May 8, 1852, at St. Louis, Missouri. His parents, Bonaventure and Margaret Heinz, came to the United States from Germany about 1846, and settled for a time in St. Louis. In April, 1855, the family removed to and settled in Davenport, Iowa, and so remained until the death of the parents. Fred Heinz was educated in the public schools and Griswold College in Davenport. He began the study of law in the office of Parker & McNeal at the age of sixteen. He continued his studies with Herman Block and with Bills & Block for three years. May 2, 1873, he was admitted to the bar and soon after formed a partnership with Earnest Claussen under the firm name of Claussen & Heinz. This firm was dissolved in 1881, after which he practiced alone until 1887, when he formed a partnership with A. J. Hirschl under the name of Heinz & Hirschl. In 1891 Mr. Hirschl moved to and settled in Chicago, and Mr. Heinz then formed a partnership with L. M. Fisher, the firm name being Heinz & Fisher, which continued until the death of Mr. Heinz, July 10, 1904.

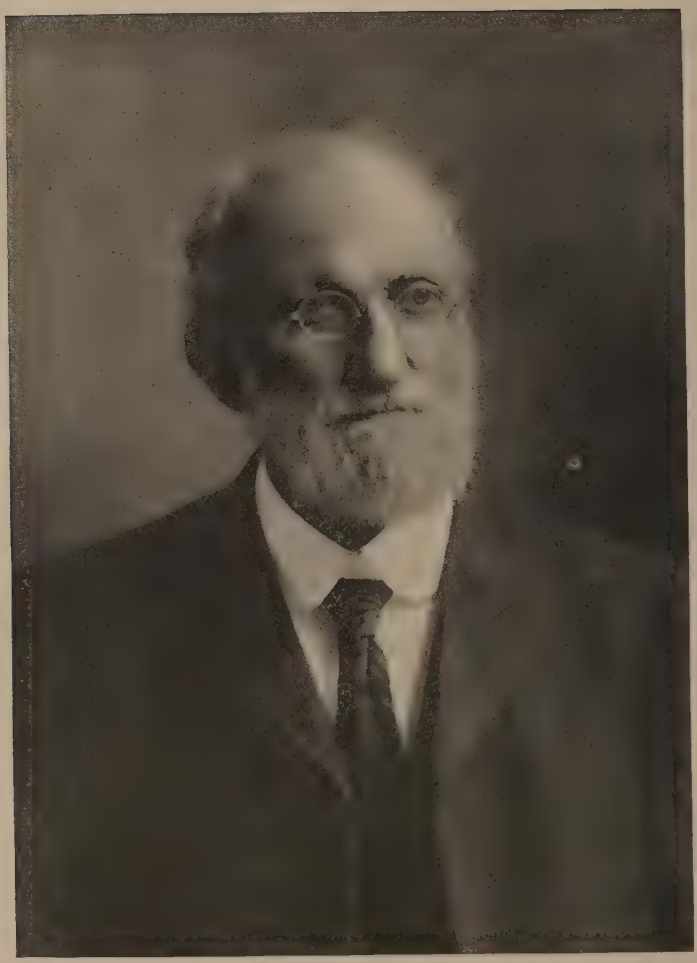
Mr. Heinz was a democrat and was by his party elected city attorney of Davenport in 1884. He served for two terms, and was elected mayor in 1900. He was two years secretary of the democratic committee and one year its chairman; also chairman of the democratic central committee. He was county attorney from 1891 to 1895. In September, 1876, he was married to Minnie Steffin, daugh-

ter of Claus Steffin, one of the early German settlers of Davenport. He was a member of several social orders, and a long time president of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Davenport, and the firm of Heinz & Fisher were its attorneys, and the business of this firm was large and profitable.

Hans R. Claussen was born at Meldorf, Germany, February 23, 1804, and began his education in that city. He studied law at the University of Kiel, Germany, and was admitted to practice in 1830, in Heide, but moved to Kiel in 1834, and in 1840 was elected a member of the legislature for Holstein, and repeatedly elected to that office until 1851, when he was exiled as the result of his patriotic stand for the independence of his country, and came to the United States and became a resident of Davenport. He was admitted to the bar of this county in 1853 at the age of fifty-four years. In 1858 he was elected a justice of the peace, serving in that office two years, and in 1869 he was elected to the senate of Iowa. In 1871 he retired from the practice of law and turned his clientage over to his son, Earnest Claussen, who was mayor of Davenport for seven successive years.

Hans R. Claussen was in many respects a remarkable man, and both in Germany and in the United States took prominent and active leadership in political and social events. In 1848 in Germany he was a delegate to the parliamentary congress which met for the purpose of drafting a constitution, and was one of eleven men banished by the Danish king. Many scores of Schleswig-Holstein patriots settled in Davenport, and Mr. Claussen naturally became their leader and adviser in local affairs.

Albert J. Noth was born in Davenport September 11, 1872, his parents being John and Wilhelmina (Keis) Noth. His father was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1853, going to Quincy, Ill., and coming to Davenport in 1869. The mother was born in Quincy, Ill.



GEO. E. HUBBELL.

Mr. Noth was educated in the common schools and the high school, and at Duncan's Business College in Davenport, and his legal education was at the law department of Iowa State University, where he graduated in June, 1896. He commenced the practice of the law in February, 1897, in Davenport and in 1898 he formed a partnership with Henry A. Arp, under the firm name of Arp & Noth, which still exists.

In politics Mr. Noth is a democrat and he is secretary of the democratic county and city central committees. He is a member of the Outing Club, Commercial Club and Modern Woodmen of America. He is now secretary of the Scott County Bar Association.

Howard S. Boudinot was born in Licking county, Ohio, September 17, 1867. His parents were Horace and Fidelia (Barnes) Boudinot. His father was of French descent and a resident of Pennsylvania, moving to Davenport in 1872. A granduncle was president of the first continental congress, a member of the first United States congress and adjutant general under Washington during the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Boudinot was educated in the common schools and took a law course in the law department of the Iowa State University, graduating in 1889, previously reading law with Judge John W. Rogers until his death in 1887. After being admitted to the bar, he went to Portland, Oregon, remaining there three years. He returned to Davenport in 1897 and joined in copartnership with John M. Helmick, under the firm name of Helmick & Boudinot, which still continues. He is a republican in politics, but has never sought or held office.

George E. Hubbell was born at Salisbury, Litchfield county, Conn., April 7, 1828. His parents were John L. and Sophia (Morse) Hubbell. His father was born in Newton, Conn., and his mother at New Haven, Conn., the ancestors of both being English and of the early Pilgrim

stock. The father lived to be ninety years old, and the mother seventy-eight. The mother was a cousin of Prof. Morse, who invented the telegraph.

The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Connecticut, studied law at Yale Law School, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1851, opening a law office and commencing practice at New Haven where he continued for one year. He was married June 10, 1852, to Mary B. Pease, a granddaughter of Hon. James Brewster, a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Soon after his marriage he opened a law office at 80 Nassau St., New York City, which he continued for one year, when, by reason of ill health, he removed to Davenport, arriving in November, 1853, where he opened a law office and has continued the general practice of law ever since. Four children were born to him by his marriage to Miss Pease, George, Charles, Carrie and James, all of whom are living; Charles being his present partner in the practice of law.

In 1864 his brother, Sidney A. Hubbell, a judge of the United States court of the territory of New Mexico, having been driven out by the Confederate capture of New Mexico, came to Davenport and entered into partnership with Mr. Geo. E. Hubbell under the name of Hubbell & Hubbell. Sidney A. Hubbell was re-appointed to the judgeship in New Mexico and returned to that territory, dying there in 1879.

In 1873 the wife of George E. Hubbell died, and in 1874 he married Mary C. Worthington, daughter of Rev. S. G. J. Worthington, at Onargo, Ill.

In 1863 Mr. Hubbell became prominent as a worker in the temperance cause, and he has continued his interest in it to the present time. He was at one time Grand Worthy Patriot of the Sons of Temperance of the state of Iowa. He is the present oldest practicing lawyer of Scott

county bar and has engaged in many notable cases in the state and federal courts. He came to Davenport when its population was less than four thousand, and has witnessed its growth to over forty thousand people. He is a republican in politics and has been a frequent speaker in its political campaigns.

At his present age of seventy-eight, he is as vigorous in mind and body as at fifty, and coming of a long-lived ancestry, he bids fair to attain the limit of possible expectancy.

Walter M. Balluff was born September 18, 1880, in Scott county. His father, August A. Balluff, was also born in Scott county, and his mother, Josephine E. (Havercamp) Balluff was born in Muscatine county, both parents being of German descent.

Mr. Balluff was educated in the public schools of Davenport, graduating in 1899. He took a law course at the Iowa State University, graduating in 1901, and was admitted to the bar the same year, entering the law office of Cook & Dodge, and in 1906 he became a member of that firm and engaged in the general practice in all branches of the law.

In politics Mr. Balluff is a democrat with no political aspirations. He belongs to the Order of the Elks and the Knights of Columbus.

Henry E. C. Ditzen was born in Davenport, May 5, 1872. His parents, Henry J. and Amelia (Meier) Ditzen, were born and resided in Germany until about 1848 when they came to Davenport and gained a residence here.

Mr. Ditzen, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools and high school of Davenport, and studied in the Iowa State University, law department, graduating in September, 1897. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and began the practice of the law alone; and on January 1, 1905, he qualified as a justice of the peace, having been elected in the fall of 1904. He is a

republican in politics, and is considered a good lawyer, a good citizen, and an honest man.

William W. Lunger was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, August 2, 1855. His parents were Frederick Lunger, born in Asbury, New Jersey, and his mother Harriet (McCormack) Lunger, born in Cincinnati, Ohio. His father was the first engineer to run a locomotive into Indianapolis, which engine was on exhibition at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893. The parents on both sides were descendants of Revolutionary patriots.

Mr. W. W. Lunger was educated in the public schools of Davenport and he taught school for a time. He acquired his legal education at Columbia College, New York, graduating there in 1882, where he was a classmate of President Theodore Roosevelt. He was admitted to the bar in 1882 in New York; practiced in North Dakota from 1882 to 1884; in Springfield, Illinois, for three years and then was with the Union Pacific Railway Company for fourteen years; returning to Davenport in 1901 he resumed his law practice and still continues it.

He was elected alderman of the Fifth ward for two years, and served out the term from April, 1902 to 1904. In politics Mr. Lunger is a republican, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

LeRoy C. Oelkers was born at Davenport, Iowa, June 5, 1883. His parents were Theodore and Selma (Palson) Oelkers, who were both born in Davenport. The grandparents on both sides came from Germany, and they were among the first settlers in Davenport, and arrived in Rock Island before there were any dwellings in Davenport.

LeRoy was educated in the public schools at St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin. Shattuck Military School at Faribault, Minnesota, and took the law course at Iowa State University, graduating in 1905. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and opened a law office at Davenport in November, 1905, and engaged

in the general practice. In politics he is a democrat, and is active in party affairs. He is a member of the Order of Elks, of the Masons and the Outing Club.

William O. Schmidt was born in Davenport, Iowa, June 9, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of Davenport and is a graduate of the high school. He took a law course at the Iowa State University, and in 1877 was admitted to the bar of Scott county and began practice; and in 1889 he formed the present co-partnership with Henry Vollmer, under the firm name of Schmidt & Vollmer. This firm does a general law business and has a large practice. He was elected alderman of the First ward in 1880, and served two years. He was elected to the house of the Iowa legislature for the nineteenth and twentieth general assemblies and afterwards elected to state senate, serving in the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth general assemblies.

Nathaniel French was born at Davenport, Iowa. His parents were George H. French and Francis Wood (Morton) French, the daughter of Ex-Governor Morton of Massachusetts. His parents came to Davenport from Boston in 1856. His father engaged in the lumber business with John L. Davis, under the firm name of French & Davis, and acquired a considerable fortune, and was a man of remarkable intellectual endowments, which his children largely inherited. Nathaniel French graduated from Harvard law school and took a position with Col. R. G. Ingersoll at Peoria, Ill. Later he returned to Davenport to practice at our bar, and was elected judge of the circuit court in this district, which position he held until the legislature abolished that court.

His father being chief manager and owner of the Bettendorf Wheel Works, then called the Eagal Iron Works, his sons were employed at the works; at the death of the father the boys inherited the property and took all its management, which proved very profitable! so much so

that Judge French has continued in the management to date, but still holds his connection with Scott county bar.

As a citizen Judge French has acquired a remarkable reputation for wise benevolence and charity. He has aided all public enterprises for civic betterment, and many a poor family in need has been lifted from despair by his quiet liberality.

Charles Grilk was born in Clinton, Iowa, February 17, 1874, and educated at the public schools of Davenport and of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He graduated from Harvard Law School, class of 1902, and was admitted in Massachusetts and in Iowa the same year. He is a partner of the firm of Wilson, Grilk & Wilson, the senior and junior member being father and son.

William Hamilton Wilson, a native of Beaver county, Penn., was born December 4, 1844. He was educated in the common schools and academies of Pennsylvania, graduating from Washington and Jefferson College, near Pittsburg, Penn., in 1869. He was admitted to the Mercer county bar in that state September 27, 1871, and to the Iowa bar in November, 1871. He studied law in Mercer county, Pennsylvania two years with Hon. Samuel Griffith, member of congress at that time. He came to Davenport in 1871 and opened an office at once. He practiced law alone for thirty-one years, when in 1902 the firm of Wilson & Grilk was formed. This partnership continued for three years, when the firm of Wilson, Grilk & Wilson was formed.

William T. Waterman is a son of the Hon. C. M. Waterman and was born in Davenport August 21, 1879. His education was in the public schools and high school of Davenport, Iowa College, and the law department of the State University, where he graduated in 1903, since which time he has been connected with Lane & Waterman. In politics he is a republican.

Joe Shorey is a son of Joseph G. and Abby (Nehall)

Shorey, and was born in Davenport July 11, 1870. He attended the common schools and the State University of Iowa, and graduated from the law department and was admitted to the bar in 1892. He was with Bills & Hass from 1892 to 1899. Since that time he has been by himself, and for a long time has been secretary of the Davenport Building and Loan association, and is its attorney.,

Ira R. Tabor was born in Jones county, Iowa, September 4, 1864, and is a son of James and Margaret (Keller) Tabor. He attended the common schools of Jones county and the high school and academy at Monmouth. He then taught school in Jones county two years, and in 1891 graduated in law from the University of Michigan. He was admitted in 1890, having passed examination at Lansing, Michigan, one year before graduation. He was admitted to practice in Iowa in 1891. He was associated with J. W. Stewart from 1891 until the death of Mr. Stewart in 1893. Since that time he has been alone. He is attorney for Bradstreet's commercial agency at Davenport, and is a democrat in politics, but takes little interest in party affairs.

Henry Thuenen, Jr., was born in Davenport July 9, 1868. He attended the public schools of Davenport. He began reading law in 1888 in the office of Nathaniel French and Judge Waterman. In 1889 he went into the office of Heinz & Hirschl. He remained with the firm until he was admitted to the bar, 1890. From October, 1891, to May, 1900, he was in partnership with Waldo Becker, and from 1900 to 1903 he practiced alone. At the end of that time he formed a partnership with Mr. George Bawden which lasted until the death of Mr. Bawden in March, 1905. Mr. Thuenen served on the city council from April, 1895, to April, 1898. He was a member of the twenty-eighth general assembly in the house and city attorney from May 1, 1900, until April, 1906. He is a republican.

THE PRESENT BAR OF SCOTT COUNTY.

The bar of today is represented by a class of men that reflect honor and credit upon the profession. The following comprises the list as it now stands (in the fall of 1906). Hon. J. W. Bollinger, H. J. Adams, Arp & Noth, Walter M. Balluff, Waldo Becker, H. B. Betty, W. J. Birchard, Louis Block, S. P. Bawden, W. H. Campbell, Carroll Bros., Chamberlin & Petersen, Cook & Dodge, Charles T. Cooper, Frank A. Cooper, P. H. Daum, H. E. C. Ditzen, M. F. Donegan, Ely & Bush, L. M. Fisher, Ficke & Ficke, Finger & Letts, W. A. Foster, Nathaniel French, Gannon & McGuirk, E. F. Guy, J. C. Hall, James A. Hanley, Hass & Hamann, H. M. Henley, Helmick & Boudinot, William Heuer, William Hoersch, George E. Hubbell, C. H. Hubbell, Albert Huber, C. W. Jones, C. T. Kemmerer, G. H. Koch, Dick R. Sane, Lane & Waterman, V. L. Littig, W. W. Lunger, L. E. Marshall, Maines & Vollmer, H. S. McCaffrey, W. G. Mott, Alfred C. Mueller, C. H. Murphy, T. A. Murphy, Neal & Neal, Fred W. Neal, Roy Oelkers, B. T. O'Neil, George L. Osborn, Alfred Parsons, I. Petersberger, Bleik Peters, W. C. Putnam, Ruymann & Ruymann, Arthur G. Sampson, Schmidt & Vollmer, Salinger, Scott & Theophilus, Seaman & Seaman, E. M. Sharon, Joe Shorey, D. H. Snoke, L. G. Susemihl, Ira R. Tabor, Henry Thuenen, Jr., C. Witaker, Wilson, Grilk & Wilson, W. T. Waterman, R. C. Williamson.

SIOUX COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The county was organized in 1860. The first election was held at what was called "Buzzard's Roost," and W. H. Frame was elected county judge, and F. M. Hubbell, county clerk. The first term of the district court convened August 12, 1871, with Addison Oliver on the bench.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of Sioux county are as follows: Geo. Brewster, Geo. T. Hatley, H. Hospers, J. W. Hospers, G. Klay, Orr & Te Paske, G. W. Pitts, Jacob Van de Meide, P. D. Van Oosterhout, Wm. Hutchinson, John Connell, Hutchinson & Plank, C. D. Muxon, J. B. Van Dyke, J. W. Tamplin, Jr., S. H. Carr, W. C. Leonard, O. G. Reiniger.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

William Hutchinson was born in Ohio, December 29, 1851. His parents settled in Poweshiek county, Iowa, in 1857. Judge Hutchinson lived at home until twenty-one years of age, working on the farm and going to the district school. He then attended college at Oskaloosa two years. He read law in the office of Mr. A. W. Ballard, Montgomery, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He removed to Sioux county in 1882. Mr. Hutchinson was the county attorney of Sioux county, and by successive elections filled that office ten years. December 29, 1896, he was appointed to the district bench to fill a vacancy, and in the fall of 1898 was elected to the same office for a term of four years, and is now, 1906, still serving as judge, having been elected the last time, November 6, 1906. He has resided at Alton, Iowa, since 1899.

John H. Hutchinson was born in Coshocton, Ohio, August 27, 1842, and was educated in the schools of Ohio and Iowa. He read law and was admitted at Oskaloosa, Iowa, November, 1883. He has been a lawyer in Sioux county for twenty-three years. He has never held a political office but has always been a republican.

Anthony Te Paske was born in Minnesota. He resided at his birth place until he was five or six years of age. After that he lived in Sioux county on a farm until he was of age. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1897. He was county attorney for Sioux county from January,

1901, to January, 1905, and mayor of Sioux Center three terms—1900 to 1906.

John W. Hasper was born at Pella, Iowa, January 2, 1877. He was admitted at Iowa City, in 1901. He is a republican and is now serving his second term as county attorney of Sioux county. His home is Orange City.

Peter D. Van Oosterhout was born September 19, 1872. He read law at the State University, Iowa City, and the Columbia Law School, New York City. Was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1894. Democrat in politics; he was county attorney two years, 1898 to 1900, was candidate for congress on the democratic ticket in 1904 for the eleventh Iowa district.

Spencer H. Carr was born in Fulton, Ill., December 6, 1871. His higher education was obtained in Iowa at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, the University of the Northwest, Sioux City, and the State University, Iowa City. Mr. Carr graduated from the law department of the last-named institution in June, 1894, and in the following month located at Ireton for the practice of his profession. He is prominent in the affairs of such secret and benevolent orders as the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Woodmen.

STORY COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The county was organized in 1853 and the first election was held April 4, 1853, and E. E. Evans was elected county judge and Franklin Thompson, clerk. The first session of the district court was held by Judge J. C. McFarland at Nevada, August 14, 1854, in a one story log cabin with puncheon floor and a chimney built of sticks and mud. The jury room was a log and hay stable belonging to John McClain. The grand jury met and deliberated around a jug of whiskey at a retired spot on the prairie. Among the attorneys present were D. O. Finch, Wm. L. Burge and Cornelius Beal.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

C. G. Lee is a native of Jasper county, Iowa. He was born August 7, 1869, on a farm, educated at Hazel Dell Academy, Newton, Iowa, the Iowa State College at Ames, and the Iowa College of Law, Des Moines. He was admitted in January, 1895, at Des Moines, and located at Ames February 2, 1895, as junior member of the firm of McCarthy & Lee, and he is still in the firm. He was attorney of Ames from 1896 to 1904 and was a candidate for judge of the eleventh judicial district on the republican ticket in 1906, and was elected for the term of four years.

Joseph A. Fitchpatrick was born in Washington county, Virginia, October 17, 1840. His boyhood days were spent in Indiana and Iowa. He began the study of law at Nevada in 1865, where he was admitted in 1876, and at once began the practice of law with George W. Dyer, under the firm name of Dyer & Fitchpatrick. From 1886 to 1900 he was alone. He is at the present time in partnership with Edward M. McCall, as Fitchpatrick & McCall. He was for four years and two months in company E, Third Iowa infantry; was clerk of the courts of Story county from 1865 to 1867; state senator from 1900 to 1903 from the thirty-first district; and has held several minor offices.

Edwin H. Addison was born January 1, 1859, in Port Byron, Rock Island county, Ill. He had a good education and began to read law in the office of John Fay, Mitchellville, Iowa, and was admitted before the supreme court at Des Moines, October 3, 1888. He has practiced law in Story county since his admission. He has never had a partner, and prefers the trial work of the practice, and has steadily engaged in that work. He is a member of the Masonic order, including Knights Templar and Consistory, Odd Fellows and Elks. He has always been a republican in politics.

B. B. Welty was born May 31, 1862, and was reared on a farm in Story county. He was educated at the State Normal school, Cedar Falls, Iowa, and the State University, Iowa City. He read law at Iowa City and was admitted to the bar in June, 1898. He was associated about one year with E. M. McCall, and since that time, 1900, has been alone in the practice of his profession at Nevada.

Edward M. McCall was born August 30, 1873, in Nevada, Iowa, which has always been his home, and where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession with J. A. Fitchpatrick. He was three years at the State College at Ames, Iowa, but did not complete the course. At the State University at Iowa City he spent two years, completing his law course, and was graduated with the degree of LL. B., and admitted to the bar at Iowa City at the time of his graduation in June, 1896. He has practiced in Nevada ever since leaving the law school. In 1900 he formed a partnership with Senator J. A. Fitchpatrick, under the firm name of Fitchpatrick & McCall, which still continues. He was elected county attorney of Story county on the republican ticket in 1904 and he is at this writing running on the republican ticket for a second term. He was nominated both times without opposition.

Madison C. Allen was born in Midway, Madison county, Ohio. He attended the common schools of his native town and read law at Midway and London, Ohio. He was admitted at Delaware, Ohio, June 21, 1864, and at Nevada, Iowa, April 24, 1869. He was a private in company D, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer infantry, having enlisted September 20, 1861, at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Allen is engaged in the real estate, loan and abstract business. He located in Nevada, October 21, 1865.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The practicing attorneys of Story county bar are as follows: U. S. Alderman, M. C. Allen, J. L. Dana, G. W. Dyer, Fitchpatrick & McCall, J. F. Martin, C. M. Soper,

F. D. Thompson, D. J. Vinge, B. B. Welty, McCarthy & Lee, G. A. Underwood, J. H. Williams, Slatter, A. L. Bartlett, J. E. Severson, F. S. Slaughter, M. M. Keller, A. K. Webb, M. E. Penquite, H. R. Vasey, Maxwell & Williams, E. H. Addison, I. W. Douglass, O. S. Wald.

TAMA COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

Tama county was organized in 1853, and the first regular election of officers was held on the first Monday of August of that year. They were as follows: County judge, John C. Vermilya; treasurer and recorder, John Ross; coroner, Franklin Davis; surveyor, W. A. Daniel; sheriff, Norman L. Osborn.

The county judges in the order of their succession were as follows: John C. Vermilya, Leander Clark, John Allen, T. F. Bradford, T. A. Graham, T. S. Free.

The judges who have presided over the district court of Tama county, in the order of their succession, are as follows: William Smyth, Isaac Cook, William E. Miller, Norman W. Isbell, C. H. Conklin, N. M. Hubbard, James H. Rothrock, John Shane, James D. Giffen, L. G. Kinne, G. M. Gilchrist, L. G. Kinne (second time), John R. Caldwell, G. W. Burnham, Obed Caswell. The judges in office at this writing (1907) are C. B. Bradshaw, of Toledo, and J. M. Parker, of Marshalltown; the judicial district being the Seventeenth, comprising the counties of Benton, Tama and Marshall.

The judges of the circuit court during the years of its existence were as follows: William E. Miller, George R. Struble, W. J. Haddock, John McKean and Christian Hedges.

The first term of the district court was held at the house of John C. Vermilya on Friday, September 15, 1854. Judge William Smyth presided, and there were present David D. Applegate, clerk; Alford Phillips, pros-

ecuting attorney; and Myron Blodgett, sheriff. The attorneys present were Isaac M. Preston, George D. Woodin, James S. Child, Joseph B. Young, Richard B. Groff, James D. Templin and Alford Phillips.

The following are some of the attorneys who have been in active practice in times past, and who are either now dead or retired or have moved elsewhere: Alford Phillips, D. D. Applegate, Timothy Brown, Isaac L. Allen, T. Walter Jackson, N. C. Wieting, T. F. Bradford, John G. Safely, S. C. Leland, G. H. Goodrich, Homer S. Bradshaw, Thomas S. Free, L. G. Kinne, W. H. Stivers, S. M. Endicott.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The roster of the Tama county bar at this time is as follows:

Toledo—C. B. Bradshaw (judge), J. R. Caldwell, E. C. Ebersole, R. P. Kepler, J. W. Lamb, G. R. Struble, H. J. Stiger, G. H. Struble (the last-named three constituting the firm of Struble & Stiger), C. E. Walters.

Tama—F. H. Arb, H. J. Ferguson, S. C. Huber, O. H. Mills, J. W. Willett, W. S. Willett J. H. Willett (the last-named three constituting the firm of Willett & Willett).

Traer—C. A. Pratt, B. Frank Thomas.

Garwin—Richard P. Fitzgerald.

Gladbrook—Frank Stanton.

Montour—Chauncey J. Stevens.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

George R. Struble, the oldest practitioner at the Tama county bar, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, July 25, 1836. His parents removed to Ohio when he was quite young. He attended the common schools and the academy at Centerville. He came to Toledo in 1857; read law with Jackson & Wieting, and was admitted in 1860, when he began the practice of his profession. He was in partnership with A. Stoddard from 1861 to 1864. In 1864 he formed a partnership with Isaac L. Allen, which con-

GEORGE R. STRUBLE

tinued for two years. He then joined C. B. Bradshaw, and they were together until 1870. In 1872 a partnership was formed with G. H. Goodrich which was dissolved in 1875. Later Judge Struble was in partnership for some years with L. G. Kinne, afterwards Judge Kinne, of the district and supreme courts. The present firm of Struble & Stiger is made up of G. R. and G. H. Struble and H. J. Stiger. Mr. Struble was circuit judge from 1870 to 1872. In 1879 he was elected member of the eighteenth general assembly, and at the close of the term was re-elected and chosen speaker of the house of the nineteenth general assembly. In 1890 Judge Struble was a candidate on the republican ticket for congress from the fifth district, but was not successful. The democrats that year, for the first time since 1853, elected a majority of the representatives in congress from Iowa.

H. J. Stiger was born in Monroe county, Ohio, June 6, 1857. He came to Toledo with his parents when he was quite young, where he spent his boyhood. He attended the common schools and read law with Applegate & Kinne at Toledo, and was admitted in 1880. He formed a partnership with G. R. Struble & L. G. Kinne in 1882 and afterwards the present firm of Struble & Stiger was formed. He was a member of the legislature (1885-6), and twice mayor of Toledo. He has been president of the school board for nine years. Besides doing his share of the legal work of his firm, he handles a vast loan and land business with great profit and success.

George H. Struble was born in Toledo, Iowa, April 17, 1873. His parents were George R. and Sophia (Nelson) Struble. He was educated at the Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, and was graduated from the Iowa College of Law, class of 1899, and was admitted in May of that year. In July, 1899, he became a member of the firm of Struble & Stiger. He was formerly a member of Company K, First regiment, Iowa National Guards. He is a member of

Toledo Lodge No. 118, A. F. & A. M.; Mt. Horeb Chapter No. 45, R. A. M., Belle Plaine, Iowa, and Modern Woodmen of America. He is mayor of Toledo, and has been chairman of the Tama county republican central committee since 1903 to the present time (1906). The firm of Struble & Stiger established the rule in Shelly's case as a rule of law in the state of Iowa, and the subject of this sketch wrote the argument.

C. B. Bradshaw was born in Richmond, Jefferson county, Ohio, December 26, 1839. He attended the public schools of Ohio, and Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1867, and was admitted to the Iowa bar in April of that year. He then began the practice of his profession at Toledo, Iowa, and has continued there ever since. He was in partnership with George R. Struble from 1867 to 1870, which firm was dissolved on account of Mr. Struble's going on the bench. His brother, Homer S., then joined him and they were together until 1878, when his brother removed to Ida Grove, Iowa. From the fall of 1878 to January, 1881, he was with Wm. H. Stivers, under the firm name of Stivers & Bradshaw. Since that time, for twenty-five years, he has practiced his profession alone. At one time he served as county attorney. In politics he is a democrat and was elected district judge at the fall election, 1906, in which capacity he is now serving.

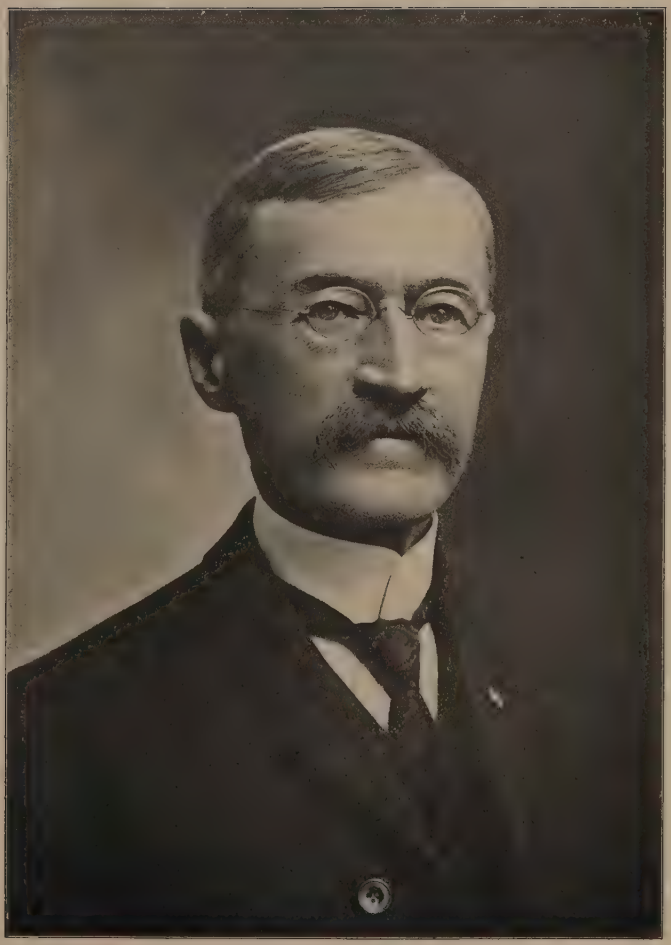
The peculiar facts concerning Mr. Bradshaw's election to the bench are well worth recording. The Seventeenth judicial district has for about twelve years consisted of the counties of Marshall, Tama and Benton, with two judges. Each of these counties has been normally republican during all these years,—Marshall county alone having a republican majority ranging from 1,500 to 3,000. Ever since the district was thus constituted the Marshall and Benton county republicans have combined against

the republicans of Tama county, so that each of the first-named counties has always had one of the judges, while Tama county has had none. This combination again controlled the republican judicial convention of 1906, and Tama's candidate was again turned down. The republicans of Tama county concluded that the time had arrived when they should appeal to the people, and, recognizing in Captain Bradshaw (a life-long but temperate democrat) the elements for a first-class judge, they encouraged the democrats of the district to nominate him, but to make no other nomination for judge, with the understanding that the republicans of Tama county would rally to his support, and with the hope that thus, if in no other way, Tama county might secure one of the judges. The scheme worked out surprisingly well,—so well that when the votes were counted it was found that, while each of the counties had gone republican by its usual majority, Captain Bradshaw had carried each of them; his majority in the district being, in round number, 1900. The lesson taught by these facts is that the common people, when properly appealed to, will stand for a "square deal" rather than for mere party victory, when such victory means reward to an unjust combination.

At the same election, Milo P. Smith, of Cedar Rapids, was also for the first time elected to the office of district judge. It is interesting to record how similar have been the life experiences of Captain Bradshaw and Major Smith. In 1860 they were both students in Cornell College. In 1862 they both entered the Union army, but not the same regiment. They came out with the respective titles given them above. In 1865 they were both law students in the office of Smyth & Young at Marion. In the fall of that year they both entered the law school of Michigan University, where they were roommates,—Smith graduating in 1866, and Bradshaw in 1867. Both settled in the same judicial district in Iowa,—Smith at

Marengo, and Bradshaw at Toledo. They have both been long known all over the district as able lawyers. And now, when each is well along in the sixties, they are both, on the same day, chosen by their fellow citizens to round out their professional lives with a term on the district bench.

E. C. Ebersole was born October 18, 1840, at Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Keister) Ebersole. He was educated at the public schools in Mount Pleasant, at Otterbein University, Ohio, and Amherst College, Mass., where he was graduated in 1862. He read law privately at Iowa City while engaged in teaching in the State University, and was admitted to practice there in 1870. After his admission to the bar he formed a partnership at Iowa City with J. H. Coon, and later with Z. C. Luce. In 1871 he removed to Adel, and there he formed a partnership with S. A. Callvert, afterward circuit judge. In 1873 Mr. Ebersole settled in Toledo and formed a partnership with J. W. Willett, under the firm name of Ebersole & Willett. This partnership lasted ten years. In 1882 he was elected reporter of the supreme court and re-elected in 1886. He served out his second term of four years and then resumed the practice at Toledo, devoting considerable of his time, however, to the preparation of his Encyclopedia of Iowa Law, which was finally published in 1900. In the meantime he was elected to the office of county attorney and served one term, being the first republican ever elected to that office in Tama county. He declined a second nomination, desiring to have his time for his legal literary work. In the spring of 1897 he was, by the unanimous vote of the general assembly, chosen editor of the new code of Iowa, known as the Code of 1907, and after the performance of the duties of that office he again returned to the practice of his profession, which he has ever since pursued in a limited way and along agreeable lines, giving considerable of his time to his private business.



E. C. Ebersole.

During the Civil War Mr. Ebersole was twice in the service, each time with the rank of sergeant. He has been several times mayor of Toledo, and has often been a member of the city council and school board. In 1890 he was tendered the nomination on the republican ticket for judge of the Seventeenth judicial district, but declined the same. He has been, by the appointment of the supreme court, a member of the state board of law examiners ever since its organization. He is the financial secretary of Leander Clark College, and is charged, among other duties, with the investment of its endowment funds. During the last few years he has given much attention to the purchase, management and sale of lands for wealthy eastern clients.

Jacob W. Lamb was born at Columbus, Ohio, June 8, 1849, the son of David C. and Rebecca (Walters) Lamb. While he was yet young the family removed to Tama county, Iowa, where he spent his boyhood on his father's farm. His higher education was obtained at the state University of Iowa, where he graduated from the collegiate department and then from the law department. Upon his graduation, June 20, 1870, he was admitted to the bar. For some years afterwards he was associated with Stivers & Safely, who were then prominent attorneys of Tama county, doing business at Toledo, but since 1877 to the present time (1907) he has practiced alone at Toledo, and he has been quite successful in the accumulation of property. He has always been a republican. He was married June 19, 1894, to Nellie Johnston, of Carroll county, Illinois.

John R. Caldwell was born January 28, 1856, in Arch Spring, Pennsylvania. His parents were Israel and Rebecca (Riddle) Caldwell. When he was seven years old his parents moved to Philadelphia, and in 1877 he came to Iowa. He was educated in the common schools of Philadelphia and the Northwest Grammar School, and Logan Academy at Bellwood, Pennsylvania. He graduated from

the law department of the Iowa State University in 1884. He began to practice in the fall of 1884 at Toledo, Iowa, and has been there ever since. He was in partnership for a brief time with E. C. Ebersole and V. Drahos. Afterward, in 1896 he formed a partnership with C. E. Walters, which continued eight years. Since that time he has been alone in general practice. He has served two terms as county attorney. He was judge of the seventeenth judicial district from 1891 to 1894, inclusive. In politics he is a democrat and generally active. He is a member of K. of P., I. O. O. F., and Masonic order.

Charles E. Walters was born in Toledo, Iowa, September 20, 1867. His parents were W. C. and Mary H. (Reynolds), Walters. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native town, at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1893 and admitted to that bar. In January, 1894, he was admitted to the Iowa bar, and began to practice the following February at Toledo. In 1895 he formed a partnership with J. R. Caldwell under the firm name of Caldwell & Walters, which continued until 1904. Since then Mr. Walters has practiced his profession alone. In politics he is a democrat. He served as county attorney from 1898 to 1900, and was a member of the twenty-ninth general assembly. June 30, 1897, he married Pearl S. Reedy of Toledo, Iowa.

Richard P. Kepler is a native of Iowa, having been born in Davenport May 10, 1872, and is a son of John and Ann (Douglass) Kepler. Richard was educated in the public schools, and was for five years at Western (now Leander Clark) College, Toledo, Iowa, and two years at the State University of Iowa law school, graduating therefrom in 1896. He was admitted at Iowa City, June 10, of that year. He began to practice at Toledo in July, 1896. He formed a partnership with A. K. Hitchcock at Traer, Iowa, and later he removed to Gladbrook, Tama

county, and came to Toledo in 1900 to assume the duties as county attorney, having been elected to that office, and he is now (1906) serving his second term. For five years he was in the Iowa National Guard, Company K, old 4th, now the fifty-third regiment. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, Workmen, Woodmen and Masons. He was married March 15, 1898, to Bertha A. Davis.

Oscar H. Mills is one of the surviving lawyers of the city of Tama. He was born in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, August 14, 1845. His boyhood was spent in Buchanan county, Iowa, where his parents settled when he was quite young. After some experience as a school teacher, he commenced in 1865 the study of law with Thomas Corbett, of Marion, and he was admitted to the bar in 1867. In 1868 he settled in Tama for the practice of his profession, and there he has since resided. He has had, in succession as partners, C. E. Hibbard, E. Harmon, G. W. Stinson and. A W. Guernsey, but for many years last past he has had no partner, and for some years now he has given but little attention to professional business. Mr. Mills is a Mason of high degree, in politics he is a republican, and in his younger days he was prominent in the counsels of his party. He is a man of a fine literary turn, with a well developed sense of humor, and he has always been in demand in Tama when some public occasion called for a few felicitous remarks.

Alexander W. Guernsey was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1832, where he resided until eighteen years of age. He attended the public schools and Wellsboro academy. He read law with Eli Harmon of Tama, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He began to practice at Tama and was active up to 1885, since which time he has not paid much attention to his profession. He was a member of Company D, Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, and served in all capacities up to the rank of first lieutenant. He was appointed quartermaster of the regi-

ment April 2, 1863. He served in the army until he was discharged the winter of 1864-5. He was United States pension agent, special examiner, from 1885 to 1901.

James W. Willett was born in Mercer county, Illinois, March 8, 1846. His primary education was in the public schools. In 1863 he left home and became a sailor on the great lakes, but in October of that year he enlisted in the United States navy, and was assigned to the United States steamer Springfield, under command of Commodore Foote in the Mississippi squadron of Admiral Porter. He had the rank of boatswain's mate. After a year's service here he was transferred to the naval hospital service on the Mississippi. After spending several years on river and sea, he took a course of study at Eastman's Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and graduated therefrom in 1867. In 1871 he entered as a student the law office of Stivers & Safely, at Toledo, Iowa, and he was admitted to the bar in 1872; after which he remained with Stivers & Safely until July, 1873, when he entered into partnership with E. C. Ebersole, of Toledo, under the firm name of Ebersole & Willett. This partnership continued for more than ten years. In 1879 this firm opened an auxiliary office in Tama, and Mr. Willett moved to that place and took special charge of that office, and after the firm was dissolved he continued the business there alone, and there he has practiced his profession ever since. He has now associated with him his two sons, W. S., and J. H., and they constitute the firm of Willett & Willett. Mr. Willett, Sr., is a republican, and he has always been a very active member of that party.

William S. Willett was born at Toledo, Iowa, February 2, 1876. To a common school education he added two years' study in Cornell College, and further study in the State University, graduating from the collegiate department thereof in 1899, and from the law department in 1901. He was at once admitted to the bar, and asso-

ciated himself with his father, James W. Willett, and has ever since been a member of the firm of Willett & Willett, of Tama, Iowa.

James H. Willett was born in Tama, Iowa, June 14, 1880. He received his elementary education in the public schools, which he supplemented with three years' study in Western (now Leander Clark) College, and further study in the State University. He graduated from the collegiate department of the last named institution in 1901, and from the law department in 1904, and was then admitted to the bar. He is now a member of the firm of Willett & Willett, doing business at Tama, Iowa.

S. C. Huber, another of Tama's lawyers, was born in Pennsylvania January 29, 1871. He began his education in the common schools, including the high school of Chambersburg, Pa., and then took a course in Lebanon Valley College, from which he graduated in 1892. He was superintendent of the schools of Tama from 1892 to 1896. Meantime he studied law under the tutorship of J. W. Willett, and was admitted to the bar in 1896. He at once entered into partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Willett, which continued until 1901, since which time he has been alone in the practice. In political faith he is a democrat, and he was county attorney in 1893 and 1894, and he is now (1907) serving another term in that office. He was mayor of Tama in 1897 and 1898, and again in 1901 and 1902.

H. J. Ferguson was born in New York State May 4, 1873. His parents removed to Cedar county, Iowa, when he was ten months old. He attended the public and high schools at Clarence, Iowa, and graduated from Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, in 1896, and from the law department of the University of Iowa in 1901, and was then admitted. He began to practice his profession at Sioux City as a member of the firm of Sargent & Ferguson, where he remained one year and then removed to Tama, where he has continued to practice ever since.

William S. Gallagher is a native of Iowa, having been born in Tama county, January 30, 1869. His parents were Wm. and Mary A. (Crawford) Gallagher. He was educated at the common and high schools of Tama and graduated from Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, in 1893, and from the law department of the State University in 1897, and was then admitted to the bar. He has been in practice at Tama ever since. He is a republican in politics.

Frank H. Arb was born in Toledo, Iowa, January 21, 1872. He read law with C. B. Bradshaw, and was admitted before the supreme court in 1900. He began to practice at Tama in March, 1901, as a member of the firm of Bradshaw & Arb, but is now alone in the practice.

Charles A. Pratt was born in Tama county, Iowa, near Traer, September 13, 1868, his parents' names being Harvey E. and Alice G. (Webster) Pratt. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm. In addition to a good public and high school education, he had the advantage of a literary course in Oskaloosa College and also in the University of Michigan, where he also studied law. He was first admitted to the courts of Michigan in June, 1894, and in October of the same year he was admitted to practice in the courts of Iowa. He at once formed a partnership at Traer with Hon. S. M. Endicott, under the name of Endicott & Pratt, which continued to January 1, 1907, when Mr. Endicott retired and Mr. Pratt succeeded to the business of the firm. Mr. Pratt was married January 30, 1896, to Nellie Elizabeth Young. He is a republican, and in 1906 he had strong support from his party for the nomination for the district judgeship. He is a member of Hesperia Lodge No. 342 A. F. & A. M., of Traer.

B. Frank Thomas was born at Traer, Iowa, March 28, 1877, a son of B. F. and Sarah E. (Stoakes) Thomas. He was educated in the excellent public schools of his native town and at the State University of Iowa, graduating from the collegiate department thereof in 1897, and from the

law department in 1900. He was admitted to the bar at once upon his graduation and commenced the practice of his profession at his native town, where he still continues the same. He is a member of the Congregationalist Church of Traer; of the A. F. & A. M. and of the K. P. order. He was married August 3, 1904, to Grace Porterfield. He is a republican, and has served two terms as mayor of his town.

Richard P. Fitzgerald is and long has been the only representative of the legal profession in the thriving town of Garwin. He was born March 28, in Du Page county, Illinois, and in that and Whiteside county he spent his boyhood and youth. In 1864 and 1865 he was in the Union army, part of the time in the 140th, and part in the 156th regiment Illinois Volunteer infantry. He was mustered out September 20, 1865, as first sergeant. In 1866 he came to Tama county and engaged in farming, meanwhile studying law privately, and practicing in justices' courts. In February, 1883, he passed his examination and was admitted to the bar of the district court, since which time he has practiced continuously at Garwin. He has always been a democrat, and has attended every state convention of his party in the last twenty years, and four national conventions, at one of which he was a delegate. He was married September 24, 1866, to Elizabeth L. Welton, and their only child is a daughter named Nellie.

Frank Stanton represents the legal profession in Gladbrook, one of the flourishing towns of Tama county. He was born in Carlton township in said county, August 29, 1875, his parents' names being John and Julia A. (Rokes) Stanton. He lived with the family on the farm until nine years old, and then moved to the town of Garwin, where he attended the public schools. He studied law at the Drake University law school, and was admitted to the bar May 10, 1899. He commenced practice in Gladbrook March 10, 1902, as a member of the firm of Fitzgerald,

Rider & Stanton. At the end of three years this firm was dissolved, and since that time he has been alone in the practice. He was married April 30, 1903, to Mabel B. Fitzgerald. In political faith he is a republican.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The county was organized in February, 1851. Hampton Bennington was elected county judge; John Hayden, treasurer and recorder; James B. Campbell, sheriff; Jacob Miller, inspector of weights and measures; Jacob Ross, Levi L. Hayden and Daniel Smith, county commissioners. The first court was held at the cabin of Jacob Ross by Judge Sloan in September, 1851. The first attorney in the county was Benjamin Rector, who became a prominent lawyer.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The Taylor county attorneys are as follows: G. B. Haddock, J. C. Askren, J. P. Flick, J. M. Haddock, W. E. Crum, Chas. Thomas, W. M. Jackson, H. P. Jaqua, H. R. Reynolds, R. T. Burrell, W. E. Crum, Jr., W. E. Miller, J. A. Pierson, W. W. Palmer, E. A. Pace, G. L. Finn, Frank Wisdom, P. S. Haddock, L. T. McConn, J. R. Plummer, A. J. Johnson, M. R. Brandt, S. C. Avery, T. M. Dougherty, Bruce Flick, Ross B. Haddock, A. A. Leachey, and J. B. Dunn, county attorney.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

James P. Flick is a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and was born August 28, 1845. He worked on his father's farm and attended the public schools during his boyhood and acquired a good, practical English education. After deciding to fit himself for the legal profession he became a student in the office of Judge R. B. Kinsell, at Bedford, Iowa, where he remained two years, and in 1870 was admitted to practice. Mr. Flick began his practice as a partner with McConn & Crum, and so

continued two years, when Mr. Crum withdrew, and for the next four years the firm was Crum & Flick. The firm then dissolved and Mr. Flick practiced alone for several years, and then for four years was associated with Mr. John H. Jolly. In 1897 he formed a partnership with W. M. Jackson, under the firm name of Flick & Jackson. During his thirty-five years of active practice, Mr. Flick has been connected with many litigated cases of more than local note, and has been a successful lawyer. He served as a member of the Seventeenth general assembly of Iowa, and declined a renomination. In 1880 he was appointed to serve an unexpired term of two years as district attorney, and at the expiration of that time was elected for a term of four years. He was sent to congress in 1888, re-elected in 1890, and declined a renomination in 1892. In the early part of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private and served in the Fourth Iowa infantry until the close of the war, participating in every battle in which his regiment was engaged. In his political views he is a republican.

William E. Miller was born in Davenport, Iowa, and is a son of Emory Miller, D. D., LL. D., and Polly H. (Millar) Miller. He read law at the State University and was admitted at Iowa City June 12, 1891. He had his shingle out in Des Moines from September, 1891, to December, 1892, then he moved to Bedford, Iowa, and formed a partnership with W. M. Jackson, which continued to January 1, 1899. He served two terms as county attorney, securing sixty-seven convictions out of seventy-five prosecutions. January 1, 1904, Mr. Miller was appointed judge of the Third judicial district by Governor Cummins, but, owing to the opposition of "Standpatters" he did not go into the convention as a candidate. April 14, 1904, he served one year on the bench, suffering but one reversal by the supreme court. Mr. Miller is now practicing law alone successfully. He is a "progressive" republican.

William E. Crum was born in Iowa City, Iowa, and educated in the public schools of his native town. He read law at Iowa City and was admitted in 1869. In 1870 he removed to Bedford, Iowa, and has resided there since that time. He is a republican in politics.

William M. Jackson was born in Ohio, November 27, 1866. He came to Iowa in 1885, read law at the State University of Iowa, and was admitted in June, 1891. He formed a partnership at Bedford, Iowa, with W. E. Miller, as Jackson & Miller, which was dissolved at the end of seven years. He then formed a partnership with James P. Flick, which continued five years. Since that time he has been alone in the practice of law. A republican in politics, he served two terms as county attorney of Taylor county.

George B. Haddock was born in Ireland. His parents came to the United States and located on a farm near Iowa City, Iowa, where George spent his boyhood. He read law at the State University, and was admitted in June, 1877, at Iowa City, as a member of the law class of 1877. In the fall of that year he located at Bedford, Iowa, and formed a law partnership with H. M. Grimes. About 1896 he formed a partnership with his son, R. B. Haddock, and they are now engaged in general practice at Bedford.

Charles Thomas was born in Fayette county, Indiana, September 18, 1848. He settled in Taylor county, Iowa, in 1870, and was admitted at Bedford in 1879, where he has practiced since that date. For the first two years he was a partner of Hon. L. T. McCann. The following five years he was associated with J. L. Brown. One year later he formed a partnership with Hon. J. P. Flick, continuing during the four years of the latter's service in congress, since which time Mr. Thomas has had no partner. He has served as mayor of Bedford, and is now present city attorney. He was district delegate to the national democratic convention in 1896.

UNION COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

In the winter of 1852-3, the legislature authorized the organization of Union county. The man elected judge signed his name with a cross. In the fall of 1852, Wm. M. Lock was elected justice of the peace; John Edgecomb, sheriff, and I. P. Lamb, school fund commissioner. The first term of court was held by Judge A. A. Bradford at Petersville in 1853.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of Union county are: H. P. Armitage, Sam R. Allen, J. E. Barngrover, W. M. Brooks, Richard Brown, Jas. G. Bull, Roy E. Burns, L. J. Camp, Geo. W. Carnes, E. L. Carroll, D. Davenport, M. L. Fuller, R. H. Hanna, John M. Hays, D. W. Higbee, E. A. Lee, W. J. Locke, J. M. Locke, J. H. Macomber, J. M. Milligan, Maxwell & Maxwell, D. A. Porter, N. W. Rowell, Sullivan & Fry, F. A. Shute and P. C. Winter.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Thomas L. Maxwell was born in Ohio, January 23, 1851. At the age of ten years his mother moved with her family to McDonough county, Illinois, his father having died in 1859. Thomas acquired a good education in the public schools in Illinois, which he attended when not engaged in farm work, and also taught school both there and after his removal to Iowa. He read law with Vail & Gay at Rushville, Illinois, and in 1874, the year he moved to Iowa, he was admitted to the bar of Union county. He began the practice of his profession at Corning, Iowa, where he resided ten years, and in 1884 he removed to Creston, and in 1896 settled in Des Moines. In August, 1900, his son Ray, having been admitted to the bar, became associated with him under the firm name of Maxwell & Maxwell at Corning, Adams county, Iowa.

He served in the Nineteenth general assembly from Adams county.

Hugh M. Fry is a native of Union county, Iowa. He was born August 4, 1872, and has always lived in the county. He attended the public schools and later took a collegiate course at Drake University, graduating with his class in 1891. He read law at the same institution, and was graduated in 1893, when he received his license to practice. He began his practice at Creston, under the firm name of Bull & Fry, which partnership was dissolved in 1896. In 1904 he formed a partnership with E. F. Sullivan, and they are engaged in general practice of the law at Creston. In politics he is a republican; was referee in bankruptcy four years (1900-1904), city attorney from 1896 to 1900, and is now serving his second term as county attorney of Union county.

E. F. Sullivan was born in Nova Scotia, November 3, 1837. He came to Iowa in 1852, settling near Iowa City. In 1863 he removed to Union county, where he has resided since. He was educated in the country schools of Johnson county, and high school at Iowa City. He read law with Templin & Fairall, Iowa City, and in 1860 he was admitted to practice. He was a member of the firm of McDill & Sullivan for about twelve years at Creston, Iowa. He is now in partnership with Hugh M. Fry.

James H. Macomber was born in Maine, November 9, 1851, and was educated in the common schools of Milo, Maine, and Foxcroft Academy. He read law with his father at Milo, and with Hon. Wm. P. Young, and was admitted to the bar at Bangor, Maine, January 13, 1875. Later, at Ida (now Ida Grove), in Ida county, Iowa, in the fall of 1876 when he came west. He was elected circuit judge of the Fourteenth district in 1884, and served as such two years, when the circuit court was abolished, and the Fourteenth district reconstructed, and he was elected in 1886 and served as district judge of the Six-

teenth judicial district until November, 1890, when he resigned and moved to Omaha, Neb., where he practiced thirteen years. In November, 1903, he returned to Creston, Iowa, where he is now in practice. In politics he is a republican.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

When Iowa was a part of the territory of Michigan, in September, 1834, two counties were established, Des Moines (including all south of a line drawn westward from the south end of Rock Island) and Dubuque (including all north of that line). But after the organization of the territory of Wisconsin, on the 4th day of July, 1836, and the election and convening of its legislature, the third act passed by that body, divided Des Moines county into Lee, Van Buren, Des Moines, Henry, Louisa and Musquitine (Muscatine) counties, with boundaries substantially as they now exist. Henry Dodge was the first governor of Wisconsin, and the territorial supreme court was composed of Charles Dunn, chief justice; David Irwin and William Frazee, associate justices. The United States district attorney was W. W. Chapman and Henry Stuart was appointed clerk.

Hon. David Irwin, who was appointed from Pennsylvania by President Jackson, held the first term of court in this county at Farmington, the county seat at that time, and there were present W. W. Chapman, United States district attorney, and J. Weston Wood, familiarly known to the profession in after years as "Old Timber." The grand jury at this term indicted one Doose for exercising the office of constable under the laws of Missouri within the jurisdiction of the territory. It was the first gun of the "Border War" between Missouri and Iowa, which called into existence quite an army on each side, but before any conflict ensued the governors of the two commonwealths agreed to submit the con-

troversy to the supreme court of the United States, and this tribunal finally decided in favor of Iowa, and appointed a commission of three to establish the line. Hon. H. B. Hendershot, of Ottumwa, was a member of the commission and some years later became one of the district judges. The second term of this court was held by the same judge in the following year, and the attorneys present at this term were Chas. Mason, United States district attorney pro tem., Norman W. Eno and J. W. Woods. Fry B. Hazelton was admitted to the bar and made deputy clerk.

This concluded our judicial experience under the rule of Wisconsin territory. When the territory was organized under the act of congress for that purpose, its first legislature made Keosauqua the county seat of the county, where it has remained ever since, and the terms of court have since that time been held here. The county, by reason of its beauty, timber and fertility, increased for a time more rapidly in population than any other county in the state, and had a population in 1840 of 6,132, against Lee county, the next highest, 6,092. The tide of population brought with it the usual proportion of young lawyers, endeavoring to find a field in which they might grow up with the country. The territorial judges at different times held court here, but in the main the terms were held by the chief justice, Hon. Chas. Mason, who resided at Burlington, which was for a time the territorial capital, and there was attracted thereto quite a number of young lawyers who traveled the circuit with him, and the records of the court show that, until the state was admitted to the Union, they transacted considerable business in the county and were engaged in many important trials. Among others, we find the names of J. Weston Wood, David Rorer, W. H. Starr, Henry W. Starr, J. C. Hall, James W. Grimes, M. B. Browning and L. D. Stockton, of Burlington, and Hugh T. Reid and Ed Johnstone, of

Lee county. The history of these men belongs elsewhere, but many of them became noted lawyers, and their employment reflects no discredit upon the local bar. The local bar, however, had an early beginning. I can do no better than to quote from an address of Judge Wright, delivered before the Library Association of Keosauqua on the 4th of March, 1856, which goes to the fountain head and comes from one who was there.

"The first attorney was Isaac N. Lewis, now of Missouri, who soon after had a competitor (as he often facetiously expressed it) in Samuel W. Summers, now of Ottumwa. They were soon followed by Oliver Weld and Richard Humphreys. They were all here in the fall of 1840, in the full tide of active practice, when your speaker cast his lot among them. Lewis, Summers and Humphreys are still living. Of them it is no part of my purpose to say more than that each had his friends, his peculiarities and strong traits of character, which fitted all for a practice novel and arduous in its nature, and to a state of society constantly changing and rapidly improving. Oliver Weld died at my residence in October, 1843. He had represented the county in the legislature, was a man of sterling worth, strong mind, was universally esteemed by a very large circle of friends, and bid fair to occupy a proud position as a lawyer and politician. He was my partner at his death, and I knew him well. He was an honest man, possessed many rare, eccentric ideas, but a good, warm heart. In his death the state lost an able man, the profession a strong lawyer, and society a valuable member."

Isaac N. Lewis moved to a farm near Kahoka, in Clark county, Missouri, where he lived until his death not many years ago. Samuel W. Summers continued in the practice at Ottumwa until his death, except the three years of the Civil War, when he was colonel, and commanded the Seventh Iowa cavalry, which was on duty on

the plains. What became of Humphreys I am unable to state.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

George G. Wright. The history of Judge Wright's achievements belongs to the state, but any history of this bar, however brief, would be incomplete without at least a brief reference to his work here. The address from which we have quoted shows that he came here in 1840. He was born in 1820 at Bloomington, Indiana. It was here in Van Buren county that he entered upon his life's work, among the hardy pioneers. When the names of the distinguished lawyers who traveled the circuit with the judge are inspected, it will be seen that it was not a walk-over for him, even though the local opposition was not great, but the situation called for diligent application, strenuous exertion and hard study to enable him to maintain himself at the bar and win success. He was equal to the task. No member of the bar ever possessed such great elements of popularity, or better legal talent. He had naturally a good memory for names and faces, and assiduously cultivated it, and he could meet and greet friends and acquaintances by name, even though he had not met them for a long time; and he met them so heartily, and was so genial and companionable, that he soon became quite popular. He was a ready, earnest, entertaining and eloquent speaker, and kept the fun going at public entertainments. He interested himself in public matters, especially in relation to the farm, and was first secretary of the agricultural society organized in 1841, which held two annual fairs, in 1842 and 1843; and in after years he was not only president of that society, but also of the State Agricultural society for some years. In 1844 he associated with him in the practice J. C. Knapp, under the firm name of Wright & Knapp, and they continued in the practice together, except the short time in 1850 that Knapp was district judge, until he entered upon

his judicial labors. This firm from its inception was regarded as one of the leading firms in southeastern Iowa; always held a lucrative practice for that time, and was connected with much of the most important litigation of that era. His political affiliations were with the whigs until the formation of the republican party, to which he belonged from its organization until his death. While he was a good political speaker, he never indulged therein while he was connected with the bench. He was the first prosecuting attorney on the admission of the state to the Union, and represented the county in the legislature during the sessions of 1848 and 1849, and 1850 and 1851, and he was elected chief justice of the supreme court of the state in January, 1855, before he was thirty-five years old, and was one of the justices of that court until 1870, when he resigned to become a candidate for United States senator, to which he was elected for the term commencing March 4, 1871, but he declined re-election, and engaged in the practice of law at Des Moines as a member of the firm of Wright, Gatch & Wright, where he proved himself as able a lawyer as he had been a judge. In 1882 he was elected president of the Polk County Savings Bank, where he continued until his death January 11, 1896.

When Judge Wright entered upon the discharge of his duties on the supreme bench, the state was rapidly developing; the era of railroad building was just beginning, and necessarily there arose many new and difficult legal problems to solve, which it was all important for the future welfare of the state should have a correct solution. The court as then constituted was equal to the emergency, and at no period of its existence do the opinions of this court rank higher than when he was connected with it. His own opinions speak for themselves, and their perusal will demonstrate that he was ever able to give good, sound legal reasons for his convictions. He

removed to Des Moines some time during the year 1864, but he left behind friends and neighbors who had learned to love him and who greatly regretted his departure. The pioneers of this county held for him abiding love, and felt that their annual meetings were in no sense complete without his presence. That love was reciprocated, and he rarely missed an opportunity to meet with them until his death. It may be that I am somewhat partial to my old preceptor, but as I look across the intervening years, my esteem and affection for him have increased rather than diminished, and if I were to select an epitaph for his monument, I would inscribe thereon:

"There is nothing so kindly as kindness,
There is nothing so royal as truth."

Joseph Curtis Knapp, born in Berlin, Vermont, June 27, 1813, left his native state in 1833; began the study of law with Hon. Marshall M. Strong, and concluded with Hon. E. G. Ryan of Racine, Wisconsin, where he was admitted to the bar and practiced for a few years; but he came to Keosauqua in 1843 and engaged in the practice, and so continued until his death, April 27, 1882, except for a short time in 1850, while he occupied the district bench by appointment as successor to Hon. Cyrus Olney, who resigned to go to Oregon, and for four years commencing January 1, 1875, when he was elected district judge for the Second judicial district. He was appointed United States district attorney for Iowa by President Pierce, and re-appointed by Buchanan, and during the eight years of his service he became intimately acquainted with Samuel F. Miller, then practicing in that court, but later appointed by President Lincoln to the supreme bench of the United States. After the death of Judge Knapp, and at the time the supreme court room in the new capitol building at Des Moines was dedicated, in a conversation with Judge Miller I remarked to him that I regarded Judge Knapp as among the ablest lawyers

of the state in his day, and his reply was an emphatic endorsement of my remark, and for more than an hour he conversed with me about him, relating incidents of their practice in the federal court. It was a fine tribute to his memory from such an eminent jurist, and a just one. In many respects Judge Knapp was the very opposite of his partner, Judge Wright, and they must have supplemented each other very greatly, and contributed to their mutual success. He was a man of such striking personality that it is so difficult to give an adequate description of him, and of his personal peculiarities that I will not undertake it. While he had none of the traits that were calculated to win personal popularity, he was, nevertheless, by no means lacking therein, but it came more from a recognition by the public of his ability than any effort on his part to gain it. The positions which he held came as a result of his eminent fitness and ability therefor.

When in a mood for it, he was a fine conversationalist, and exceedingly entertaining and instructive; and he enjoyed good company, and could unbend and enjoy the fun of a jolly crowd as much as anybody. As a lawyer, he had few equals in the trial of a case, and made very few mistakes. He could discuss a law question from principle with greater clearness, force and power than any man I ever heard. It has been said of him very frequently by those who were often associated with him in the trial of cases, that he was inclined to be timid in counsel, but in court there was never a suspicion of it; not the slightest timidity in his management of cases, but he presented the questions arising therein, and the evidence in support of them, with great boldness and very skillfully, never obscuring the strong points, but handling the details in such a way as to develop and strengthen them. To say that he was a ready and fluent speaker would be entirely correct, but it gives no adequate idea of him as such.

There was a leonine quality about him that enforced rather than persuaded his listeners to concede the correctness of his positions. Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston reminded me very much of him; the same leonine qualities were manifest. Judge Knapp's voice was a deep bass, and very powerful. He was a very clear thinker, and a great reasoner, and somewhat conversational until he reached the climax, and then it culminated in a concise and clear sentence, in a deep and powerful tone of voice, that can be described by no other word so well as by that of "roar." It fairly shook the old court room, and was very impressive. Not only the voice, but the manner in which it was uttered, was truly lion-like. He made few mistakes in cross-examination, and indulged in cross-examination less than any other lawyer of my acquaintance having such an extensive practice. He was long a familiar figure at our bar. When George F. Wright removed to Council Bluffs he continued in business alone until he was elected to the district bench, and had not only a good local practice, but was employed in many important cases throughout the district, especially important criminal actions, in which he was often associated with Judge Trimble. It was a powerful team. With such an opponent it is easy to see that the young men who engaged in the practice here against him could only succeed in maintaining themselves by the most strenuous efforts and hard study, and there is no doubt that they became better lawyers by reason thereof.

The judge was the candidate of his party for governor in 1871, but it was not fashionable in those days to elect a democrat to that position, and he fared as the rest of them. He was nominated in 1878 by both the "Greenback" and democratic parties for supreme judge, and would doubtless have been elected had not these two parties just before the election withdrawn their respective tickets and put in the field a combination ticket. He be-

came a member of the Congregational church in the spring of 1869, and continued a member thereof until his death. The representative body of that church for the United States after the close of the Beecher-Tilton trial in New York city was confronted with the duty of creating a tribunal for the church to hear and determine any charges that might be preferred against Henry Ward Beecher, and from among the many eminent jurists of that church there were five selected, of which the judge was one; the others were: Judge Nathaniel Shipman, Connecticut; Judge S. B. Gookin, Indiana; Jonathan E. Sargeant, New Hampshire, and Hon. A. Finch, Wisconsin. It was a fine compliment and a just tribute to his ability. No other man so strongly impressed himself upon the people and the bar of this district, and they delight to hear stories of him and talk about him now, after a lapse of a quarter of a century since he was among them.

Henry Clay Caldwell. Some time in 1836 or 1837, there came to Iowa a Virginian, Van Caldwell, who obtained permission from the government and Indians to establish a ferry across the Des Moines river about two miles west of the old town of Iowaville (about two miles east of the present town of Eldon), for the purpose of accommodating travel to and from the Indian agency mill on Salt creek (a tributary of Soap) and about two miles south of the ferry and river. This mill was designed to grind the Indians' corn, but as they never raised any, its beneficient purpose came to naught. Here in the Indian country the childhood of Henry Clay Caldwell was passed among the Indians, and his playmates were the little Indian boys, and he witnessed not far from his father's home the burial of Black Hawk in 1838. Some time in 1848 or 1849 he came to Keosauqua to attend school, gained his education here, studied law with Wright & Knapp, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and became a member of the firm of Wright, Knapp & Caldwell, and

he very soon proved himself a hard student and a good hustler, a force to be considered when he was engaged in a case. The firm so remained until Wright became supreme judge, and then it was Knapp & Caldwell, and in a short time Knapp, Caldwell & Wright, by reason of the accession of Geo. F. Wright, a nephew of Judge Knapp's, from Vermont, who studied law with the firm, and it so remained until 1864, when Caldwell was appointed United States district judge for the state of Arkansas by President Lincoln. When the Civil War began, he entered the service as major of the Third Iowa cavalry, and when he left it he was colonel of that regiment. He was county attorney in 1858, and a member from this county of the legislature which provided the sinews of war for Governor Kirkwood at its special session in 1861. He became quite an able trial lawyer during his practice, and was a valuable addition to the celebrated firm founded by Judges Wright and Knapp, and he proved himself of genuine Virginia metal. He was well liked and very popular, and had he remained in the state he would unquestionably have proved himself a very strong factor in its political history. He had a very difficult duty to discharge during the years of reconstruction in Arkansas, and a work just as difficult during the era of railroad building in that state; but he was fully equal to it, and performed it ably, faithfully and acceptably. He was appointed United States circuit judge by President Harrison and later he became chief justice of the United States circuit court of appeals for this district, and he retired as such after thirty-nine years of service on the federal bench. Whenever Clay returns here to visit his sister-in-law, Mrs. Judge Knapp, he is always sure of a welcome from his old neighbors and comrades of the army. Caldwell is now living in Los Angeles, California.

Geo. F. Wright continued with Judge Knapp until 1868, under the firm name of Knapp & Wright, when he

retired from the firm to accept a partnership with Hon. Caleb Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, where he removed. He was rather inclined to the office business while here, of which the firm had a large amount, and which fell to him almost entirely, and he did not take the active part in court which Judge Knapp did, but for his years and experience was developing rapidly; and when he left here he had the age and experience that best fitted him to enter upon active practice in court; and from what I have learned he has sustained himself. Any further history of him belongs where his life work in the main has been performed, and I believe well done.

Lea & Beaman. When Judge Knapp entered upon his judicial labors he was succeeded in his practice by the firm of Lea & Beaman, the former a resident of this place at the time, but the latter of Selma, in this county, where he had been engaged in the practice since 1869, when he was admitted to the bar. This firm continued until Judge Knapp's retirement from the bench, when it was dissolved, and the firm of Knapp & Beaman was formed, which was in 1879, and they continued together until something like a year before Knapp's death, when Beaman retired to accept a partnership with E. H. Stiles, of Ottumwa, where he continued for several years in the practice, and then accepted the general attorneyship of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, of Colorado, then just in its infancy, but which is now one of the great concerns of that state. Beaman has been with the company since its organization, and is still its general counsel, and he is well qualified for the position. He was born at Burlington, Ohio, November 22, 1838; educated at Denmark Academy, and studied law while engaged in other pursuits. He had a well-trained mind, and excellent business training and experience, being over thirty years of age when he entered the practice, and his business training and systematic study brought him to the front as a trial

lawyer quite rapidly, and he soon had an excellent practice here. He was regarded as an excellent jurist and a good advocate, and he had naturally the qualities for the position he has held so long in Colorado.

Howell & Cowles. The firm of Howell & Cowles appears in our judicial records some time in 1842, and continues so to appear for several years thereafter. It is evident they had considerable practice for that era, but in 1845 they established the Des Moines Valley Whig at Keosauqua, which they published here for a couple of years, and then moved it to Keokuk, where its publication was continued by them, and in course of time it became the Gate City, with which J. B. Howell was connected until his death, and as its editor for many years was very prominent in political circles, and a man of great influence therein. His partner, Jas. Cowles, died shortly after his removal to Keokuk.

Augustus Hall. This county has had but one member of the lower house of congress, and that was Augustus Hall, a younger brother of J. C. Hall, of Burlington, but from what I can learn of him he was fully the equal of his brother in talent and ability. He engaged in the practice here some time during the year 1843 or 1844, and so continued until he was appointed by President Buchanan chief justice of the territorial supreme court of Nebraska, in 1857. He was in congress from March 4, 1855, to March 4, 1857. Hall had left here before I became a resident of this place, but not only the bar but the people here generally regarded him as an able lawyer, and well able to give a good account of himself, and, because of a remarkable memory, ever ready to meet any question of law that might arise during the trial of a case. He is said to have been a very ready, interesting and forcible speaker, a good conversationalist, and always ready with a good story. J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture under Cleveland, in a letter to Geo. F. Smith of this place, states

that he was present at the first trial before Judge Hall in Nebraska, which was quite important, and those connected with it were very much annoyed and worried because the judge made no notes of the evidence during the trial, but when he came to sum up the case they found that he remembered the evidence perfectly. At the first opportunity they inquired how he could remember it so perfectly, and he replid, "That is nothing. You may write down thirty names, and I will read them over once, and I'll wager you the drinks that in half an hour I can repeat them forwards and backwards." They accepted the wager and lost. With such a memory, coupled with a good legal mind, he could not help but excel. He died a few years after his removal to Nebraska.

While he continued at the bar here he was a strong competitor of Wright & Knapp, and gave them all the trouble they wanted to maintain themselves against him. His son, Richard J. Hall, is a leading member of the Omaha bar.

Joseph F. Smith, born April 26, 1823, in Shelby, Yorkshire, England, came to Springfield, Ohio, in 1841, entered Kenyon College the next year, and continued until 1846. He studied law with Judge Swan of Ohio; was admitted to the bar in 1849; practiced in Columbus, Ohio, until 1854, when he came to Ottumwa and remained until the following year, when he removed to Keosauqua, where he engaged in the practice as a partner of Augustus Hall, and so continued until Hall was appointed chief justice of Nebraska; and thereafter for a couple of years he had for a partner, H. C. Goodfellow, who, however, entered the army in 1862, where he continued until the close of the war, when he became a commercial traveler. Smith was a well educated lawyer and a good speaker, and had quite a good practice until 1874, when, by reason of inflammation of the eyes, he became blind, and never thereafter recovered his sight so far as to enable him to re-

sume the practice. He died at this place March 27, 1897. Smith was a good lawyer, and much better educated than the average of that time, and would no doubt have attained a high place at the bar but for the misfortune that made him blind. He had proved himself a strong and forceful trial lawyer, and able to take good care of himself and of the rights of his clients in a legal contest.

Henry M. Shelby. Some time during the early forties, Henry M. Shelby came here and engaged and continued in the practice until 1854 or 1855, when he returned to Columbus, Ohio, and remained until his death. The records disclose the fact that he had considerable practice during the time he was here. He was county prosecutor for two terms, succeeding Judge Wright therein in 1848, and serving until Judge Nourse was elected in 1852. What were his abilities as a lawyer and characteristics as a practitioner I am unable to state, and there are no reliable traditions in relation to him among the old settlers, but he was evidently at least a fair lawyer from the practice he engaged in and the position he held.

C. C. Nourse. About the time that Caldwell was admitted to the bar, C. C. Nourse, now of Des Moines, came here and engaged in the practice. He was a young man. His strongest opponent at that time was Caldwell, and they were frequently opposed to each other. He was elected to succeed Henry M. Shelby as county prosecutor, and held the office for one year. He gained many friends here and acquired a very good practice for that time. He soon sought a larger field, and when I came here in 1860 he had removed to Des Moines, where he is still in the practice. He belongs properly to the history of that bar, where he has practiced for nearly forty years.

Samuel M. Mills came here during the fifties, but what year I am unable to state. He practiced here for a time, and was county prosecutor as successor to C. C.

Nourse, but soon after his term of office he returned to Columbus, Ohio, from whence he came, and remained there for several years, when he came back to this place, and was for a time with Edwin Manning and William Funk, under the firm name of Manning, Funk & Mills, which conducted a banking business. Then he moved upon a farm near here, and from thence to Keokuk, where some years ago he died. He was a fair business lawyer, but inclined more to business than to the law, and so drifted out of the law.

Bertrand Jones was for many years connected with the bar of this county. He came here at a very early day with his stepfather, Gideon S. Bailey, who was United States marshal for this territory, and for some time served as his assistant. For some time he resided at Bentonsporte and engaged in the practice there, but in the early days of California he was there, and in San Francisco during the time the vigilance committee had charge of affairs, and his account of their proceedings was exceedingly interesting and entertaining. He returned, however, after a few years sojourn there, to Bentonsporte, and was in the practice at that place when I came to Keosauqua, in the spring of 1860. Some years later Jones removed to Keosauqua, where he remained until his removal to Wichita, Kansas, some time in the early eighties. He was one of the best read lawyers I have ever met; a clear thinker, a good pleader, an excellent office lawyer, and a fair speaker, but somehow he never could gain any considerable practice in this county. Why it was so I never knew, and am unable to explain, but his ability and learning entitled him to better success than he ever achieved here. How he succeeded in Wichita I never learned.

Delazon Smith. In the later forties there came to the Van Buren county bar a brilliant young man from Ohio. He was educated at Oberlin College, though not a graduate, and had been a speaker and writer of much

force in his native state. While editing the "Western Empire" at Dayton, and as a reward for his effective support of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," he was commissioned to a diplomatic post in South America, and when by a change of administrations he was superseded, and his successor failed to locate him for some months, he became known throughout the country as "Tyler's lost minister to Bogota." His explanation of his whereabouts was that his duties called him into the interior, where travel facilities were too poor for his earlier return. His adversaries charged that he remained out of the administration's call to prolong his salary. But soon after his return to the United States he came to Van Buren county, where he entered the practice. This he followed with moderate success, not for the want of ability and learning, but more because his brilliant attainments were demanded in other and more attractive fields. He was a democrat, and came into the field which was dominated by J. C. Knapp and his influence, which Smith soon taught discontented democrats to characterize as "Knapp, Steel & Co.," receiving in return Knapp's word-play nickname which ever hung to him—"That damned Delusion Smith." Under the faction known as Young Democracy, Smith organized a revolt and secured the nomination and election of several county officers and one member of the legislature, but he was defeated of his most cherished object, his own election to congress. With this his zeal cooled, and in 1852 he went across the plains with the great exodus to Oregon, where he took up his political course with renewed ardor. He was one of the two United States senators first elected from that state, and in drawing for terms he chanced to be the short one, and he barely reached far-off Washington when the session for which he was elected ended. Returning via Panama with every prospect of re-election and a brilliant future, he scarcely reached his home when he died of a fever.

Delazon Smith for a time edited the Iowa Democrat, published by James Shepherd at Keosauqua. He was an outspoken infidel, naming his children for the ablest men of that persuasion. But during the ministry at Keosauqua of Henry Clay Dean, Smith embraced Christianity, joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and became an effective preacher. He is believed to have been the greatest orator of all of the members of the Keosauqua bar.

William Webster. Some time along in the fifties there came to the office of Wright, Knapp & Caldwell a young Scotchman, whose name was William Webster, more noted for his eccentricities than for his learning. He was a man of splendid physical proportions, and of great energy, and in due time he acquired the necessary learning to be admitted to the bar, and he engaged in practice with Rufus L. Miller as a partner. He was just that kind of an eccentric genius to render him the butt of many a practical joke, and to call forth predictions against his success at the bar, but he was built of that kind of material that cared not a whit for what others might say of him, and in spite of their practical jokes, ridicule and predictions, he kept his shoulder to the wheel, meeting every blunder with fortitude and renewed effort, slowly growing and gaining experience, so that in 1860, when I began the study of law here with Judge Wright, he had gained a good practice, and was counted a force not to be overlooked when he was on the opposite side of a case. I became his partner June 1, 1861, under the firm name of Webster & Sloan, and continued with him until the spring of 1864, when he crossed the plains and settled in Nevada, and engaged and continued in the practice at Reno until a few years ago, when he died. He distinguished himself at the Nevada bar and became one of its greatest lawyers. Starting with only a common school education, he proved himself a genuine Scot, and not only became learned in the law, but acquired fine literary knowledge in the course

of his life. He was a fluent, earnest and eloquent speaker, a clear and forcible reasoner, and a man of great force of character. He was a good example of what may be accomplished by hard study and persistency. Our relations while we were together could not have been pleasanter, and I am glad to attest the nobility of the man, and the generosity of his nature, and pay a fitting tribute to his career and memory.

Rufus L. Miller. Webster's first partner, Rufus L. Miller, was a fair office lawyer, of good clerical ability and a genuine good fellow. He was very dramatic, and in addressing the jury apt to talk about everything but the case. He depended more on what he did not know about the law than upon any knowledge thereof, and left everything of that kind to the court or his partner. He loved the glamor and glitter of war, and was always in his element when anything like a military parade or procession was on hand, and in his glory when he was its grand marshal. He distinguished himself as captain of the "Wideawakes" during the first Lincoln campaign and when the Civil War began he was among the first to enter the cavalry service as a battalion adjutant of the Third Iowa cavalry, commanded by H. C. Caldwell; but finding in the course of a few months that there was no such office under military law, he was mustered out and became adjutant of the Seventh cavalry under Col. Cummers, where he served on the plains to the close of the war. I last saw him at the head of the regiment on his way to the west. He died some ten years ago at Quincy, Illinois, suddenly, while marshalling a Fourth of July procession. While he was not fitted for success at the bar, he had many excellent qualities of head and heart and doubtless found the place in life for which he was best fitted, and he was entitled to as much praise for fulfilling his duties as though he had become a great lawyer.

John W. Rankin. When the firm of Webster & Miller

was dissolved it was succeeded by that of Webster & Sloan, and so continued until the spring of 1864, when Webster went to Nevada, and the firm was then succeeded by that of Rankin, McCrary & Sloan, which continued in the practice until January, 1869, when it was dissolved by the election of George W. McCrary of Keokuk as a member of the national house of representatives from the First district of Iowa, and of the junior member of the firm as circuit judge of the First circuit, Second judicial district of Iowa.

After the formation of the last-named firm until its close, John W. Rankin of Keokuk attended almost every term of court here, and the firm was connected with much of the important litigation of the county during that time because of the prestige brought to it by the great ability of its senior member. While it may be true that any extended notice of the career of Hon. John W. Rankin belongs properly to Lee county, yet the history of this bar would be incomplete without a brief reference thereto. When we were associated, my experience with lawyers was so limited that I did not comprehend nor so fully appreciate his really great ability, although I had great admiration for him; but since that time, after twenty-four years on the bench and fourteen years of practice, much has been added to my knowledge of the profession, and of the qualities that entitle a member thereof to front rank therein; and looking through the intervening years, and recalling the many able and eminent lawyers who have appeared before me, and with whom I have been associated in the practice, there is none who in my judgment is entitled to rank higher; none who could so unerringly and quickly grasp the issues of a case and the legal principles involved, and sustain them, if necessary, by reason and authority. There may be specialists who in their particular line might equal, and possibly excel, him, but he was not a specialist; his practice covered

every field of the law in both state and federal courts. He was better educated in both a legal and literary way than any other lawyer of my acquaintance. In discussing legal propositions, he was analytical as well as logical, clear and forcible, and as an advocate, earnest, persuasive, convincing and eloquent. He had a clear mind and a pure heart; never indulged in profanity nor unclean language, and was a devout student of the bible and its teachings, and a sincere believer in the Divinity whose love it reveals. He was very helpful to me at a time when help was needed; always kind and considerate, and we became close friends. I cherish his friendship and revere his memory as among the most valued treasures of my life. He died comparatively a young man, at Keokuk, in the year 1872 or 1873. His son, W. T. Rankin, of Chicago, is now general attorney for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company.

George W. McCrary. The other member of the firm, George W. McCrary, rarely attended court and engaged in the trial of cases here, but he was educated and grew to manhood in this county, and belongs here. He won for himself such national fame as a member of congress, secretary of war, United States circuit judge and general counsel of the Santa Fe railway, but his history belongs to a wider and more comprehensive field.

Mayne & Work. The firm of Mayne & Work, composed of W. S. Mayne and W. A. Work, succeeded this firm with the beginning of the year 1869, and it so remained, until the year 1873, when Mayne went to Red Oak and from there to Council Bluffs, where he is still in the practice. While here, a young man, he gave excellent promise of future success, and so far as I am advised he has fulfilled the expectations created by his work here. W. A. Work continued in the practice here until 1884, when he removed to Ottumwa, where he is still engaged in the practice, and is a prominent member of that bar.

Rutledge Lea, born in Greenfield, Ohio, November 4, 1843, came with his parents to Keosauqua in 1856. He was an apt scholar and had a good English education. He commenced the study of law with Knapp, Caldwell & Wright, finished with Noble & Strong of Keokuk, and was admitted to the bar in 1864, but was engaged thereafter until 1872 in other pursuits, when he began the practice. He was associated most of the time from 1872 to 1874, inclusive, with W. A. Work, under the firm name of Work & Lea, when he retired therefrom to become a member of the firm of Lea & Beaman, who succeeded to the practice of J. C. Knapp upon the latter's accession to the bench, and so continued until January, 1879, when he retired from that firm and organized the firm of Lea & Wherry, of which W. M. Walker became a member in January, 1884; and the firm of Lea, Wherry & Walker remained in the practice until Lea's death, July 5, 1885, and was succeeded by Wherry & Walker.

Since my connection with this bar no young man of greater promise, ability and brilliancy has belonged to it. As a student he had acquired an excellent legal education, and when he entered the practice his genius and ability were quickly recognized by his associates and the public, and brought him quickly to the front with a good practice Had he lived and retained good health, he would undoubtedly have been recognized as among the great lawyers of the Iowa bar. As it was, however, his associates recognized his worth and ability as first-class. He was strongly combative by nature, and inclined to be dictatorial and very positive in his convictions, and ready to maintain them. These characteristics were manifest in the discussion of legal questions as well as in discussing evidence to the jury, and rendered him much more forcible as an advocate than persuasive. He was, however, a very ready and fluent speaker, but never sacrificed sense for sound. While he could be eloquent, he rarely indulged

in eloquence unless it arose naturally from the case. It was rare to take him by surprise and find him unable to answer the arguments used against him. Often, however, he disappointed their efforts in that direction by a complete and perfect answer. He grasped very fully and comprehensively the issues in a case and its details and bearings upon the main questions. He was not only a good jury lawyer, but equally at home in the chancery cases. He had many warm friends and would make great sacrifices for them, but he also had some very pronounced enemies, resulting from the vigor and earnestness with which he prosecuted both legal and political contests. During his earlier career he was allied with the republicans, but was inclined to be independent, sometimes acting with the democrats.

He was perfectly fearless in the discharge of what he deemed a public duty, and utterly indifferent whether popular or otherwise. While somewhat gruff in manner and apparently unsocial, it was only apparent. He was as tender-hearted as a woman, and his sympathies were quickly enlisted by distress. Wherever there was sickness and trouble, especially among the needy, he was found doing all he could in their behalf, more so than almost any other man of my knowledge, whose calling in life did not make it a part of his work. He was devotedly attached to his family, and his grief over the death of his two little boys was so great that his health was permanently impaired thereby; so much so that he never was the same man thereafter and it ultimately resulted in his death.

William Rankin Wherry. After his death, Wherry & Walker succeeded to the business, and continued until quite recently, when the firm was dissolved by the removal of William Rankin Wherry to Los Angeles, California, where he expects to remain permanently. Wherry was a graduate of Princeton, and a man of fine literary

attainments, a ready writer and fair speaker. He read law with Lea & Beaman and became an excellent jurist, and a good counsellor, but disliked trial work, and would not engage therein unless in cases of necessity. He was a member of the house from this county of the Twentieth general assembly, and county attorney of this county for two terms, commencing January 1, 18.., and discharged the duties of these offices faithfully and efficiently. He was quiet and unassuming, somewhat moody and rather inclined to be taciturn and absorbed in his own thoughts, which rendered him apparently unsocial. He was, however, the very reverse, and a very genial, entertaining and pleasant companion, and often full of fun. The public had implicit faith in his integrity, and he was elected as a democrat when that party was in the minority. His health for the past two years kept him away from work and caused his removal to California.

Charles Baldwin engaged in the practice with his brother-in-law, Judge Wright, in January, 1860. The judge had declined a second term on the supreme bench, and in January, 1860, re-entered the practice, but on the death of Stockton, during that summer, he was tendered and accepted the appointment to fill the vacancy. When he did so, H. H. Trimble of Bloomfield became Baldwin's partner under the firm name of Trimble & Baldwin, and so continued until some time in 1880, when Judge Trimble removed to Keokuk, except the four years, beginning with January 1, 1863, that Trimble was on the district bench. Baldwin must have been at least forty years of age when he began the practice of law and, while he had a good intellect and large business experience, it did not make up for the lack of early legal training, and hence he did not, in the trial of cases, do justice to his otherwise excellent mental qualities. He was, however, a wise counsellor and the firm had a good practice. But he won one notable victory in the case of Wilson v.

Triblecock, which involved the question of enforcing the payments of a note according to its terms, which provided that it should be payable in United States gold coin. Both the lower courts decided against him, but he went to the supreme court of the United States and was successful there. This legal victory was won by him while he was alone in the practice; Trimble being on the district bench, and Wright on the supreme, and they both decided against him, but, undaunted, he carried it to the supreme court of the United States and won, which settled the question for the maintenance of such contracts. He did not enjoy jury trials, and while he was always active during the trial of cases, and fully posted in regard to the law, he was inclined to let his associates take the lead in presenting the case to the jury. His natural mental endowments were in every way excellent, and he had the very best equipment for any lawyer, good common sense. He maintained a good practice so long as he continued therein, and deserves great credit for what he accomplished, coming so late in life to the practice. He was devoted to his family, and gave to the profession two excellent sons, W. W. Baldwin of the C. B. & Q., and Charles Baldwin, of Salt Lake City. He died January 18, 1898.

Henry H. Trimble during his connection with the firm, became a regular attendant at our terms of court for many years, and there were few important trials in which the firm was not associated, and he was about as well known in this county as in the county of his residence. He is still living and connected with the legal department of the C., B. & Q. railway, and I venture the prediction that, should he ever die, it will be said of him that he was the best all-around lawyer in the state when he was in his prime. And if you should tackle him now you would decide, no doubt, before you got through with him, that you had had your morning's exercise. He is an able trial lawyer.

Robert Hillis Starr was born in Berkes county, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1840; moved to Stark county, Ohio, in 1855, and came to Illinois in 1861, where he entered as a private in Company K, Thirty-sixth Illinois infantry, and was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca and Adairsville, in which last battle he was wounded, losing his right leg, and he was discharged January 6, 1865, locating in Clark county, Missouri, where he became county treasurer. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1874, and came to Keosauqua, where he engaged and continued in the practice until his death August 15, 1901. He practiced alone until his son, Jas. P. Starr, was admitted in 1890, when they formed a partnership. Starr was a hard worker, a good student, an excellent office lawyer and a very fair trial lawyer, and had a good practice during the time of his engagement here. He was painstaking, careful and diligent in the preparation of cases and, while not at all brilliant or eloquent as a speaker, he nevertheless presented his cases to a jury in such a clear and fair way that he had reasonable success. He had the confidence of his clients and was successful in maintaining their rights. A good citizen, an honest lawyer, a deserving man, a happy, cheerful and genial companion. Any man who has risked his life in behalf of his country, and passed through so many great battles in her behalf, and then takes up life's duties and discharges them faithfully, maimed as he was, deserves great praise and credit at the hands of his countrymen, and his memory and work should be fittingly commemorated. Such is the credit due Robt. H. Starr. He was just as brave and true in civil life as he was in the defense of his country.

Russell Johnston was a native of this county, and obtained a good common school education here. He entered the army as a member of Company I, Third cavalry.

He was elected recorder of Van Buren county in 1868, and held this office for two terms, and then he was elected clerk of the district court, which office he held for two terms. He was admitted to the bar at the close of his second term, and began the practice in January, 1877, and so continued until his death in the spring of 1878. He was an excellent man, a good officer, and had a good practice. He was succeeded in his business by Benj. Johnston of this place.

Benj. Johnston was born here March 9, 1845; educated here and enlisted in Company E, Fifteenth Iowa infantry, October 13, 1861, where he served until August 14, 1864, when he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company G, United States Colored infantry, and served as such until August 14, 1865. He engaged in mercantile pursuits at the close of the war until some time in 1877, when he studied law, and he was admitted to the bar in April, 1878, succeeding to the business of Russell Johnston, and he continued in the practice until some time in the early part of the year 1898, when he was appointed consul to Utilla, Honduras, and afterwards promoted to the consulate at Ceba, Honduras, where he died January 8, 1903. He was for several years in partnership with Robert J. Topping, prior to 1888, when along about that time he became associated with Hon. M. A. McCoid, of Fairfield, under the firm name of McCoid & Johnston, and so continued until in 1894, when they dissolved, Johnston remaining in the practice alone, until he was appointed consul. He came to the bar late in life, without the opportunity to obtain either such scholastic or legal education as one should have; the years that he should have been in school being spent in defense of his country. But, notwithstanding, he was a fair lawyer and had a fair practice until he was appointed consul. He was elected county attorney for the term commencing January 1, 1886, and held the office one term. Johnston was a born

soldier, a good citizen and a generous hearted and true friend, doing his best to fulfill life's duties.

Robert J. Topping was admitted to the bar during the old regime, when but little study was required, and was more inclined to office than court work, and he went into the abstract business, making a set of abstract books for this county; but in 1890 he went to Salt Lake City, where he remained for a couple of years, and returned to Keosauqua, where he remained for some time, and then moved to Burlington, where he engaged in the real estate business. He was a much better business man than a lawyer, but excelled in the particular line in which he engaged, and in his field discharged the duties as well and faithfully as others in a larger field, and he had the respect and confidence of his associates and the public.

M. A. McCoid was in partnership with Benj. Johnston from 1888 until some time during the year 1894, when the partnership was dissolved and he formed a partnership with his son, E. L. McCoid, who engaged in the practice here some time in 1893 or 1894, and the firm of McCoid & McCoid continued until the father's death, May 18, 1903. Moses A. McCoid was a resident of Fairchild and a member of that bar, and was district attorney of the ———— judicial district for —— years and a member of congress from the First district for three successive terms, commencing March 4, 1879.

During the continuance of the firms of which he was a member he was connected with much of the important litigation of the county, and was a very able trial lawyer, especially gifted as a cross-examiner and as an advocate—a little apt to win verdicts that would not be sustained by the court. He had the rare gift of awakening sympathy in favor of his client, coupled with a persuasive eloquence that was hard for the ordinary jury to resist. Any extended history of him belongs to Jefferson county, where he resided.

George B. Holbert was born, raised and educated here. He commenced the study of law here, and completed it in the law department of the State University, and there graduated and was admitted to the bar about 1890, and began practice here with Robt. J. Topping. He was elected county attorney for the term commencing January 1, 1893, and held the position one term. He moved to Iowa City about the close of his term and has been since in the practice at that place, and giving a good account of himself.

Henry Benson and **Geo. W. Reuger** of Farmington; **H. Clay Clinton** of Birmingham, and **L. W. Pettit** of Lebanon, in this county, were for many years since and including the years of the Civil War engaged in the practice where they resided, and had a fair office and some local business in the justices' courts, with an occasional case in the district court, and were excellent men. They have been here for from ten to twenty years.

William Moore was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1861, and practiced here until something like 1890, when he moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he now resides. His main work was in the office, and collections, with some district court business, and he did a great deal of collecting and other legal business for Edwin Manning during his stay here. He was a very fair man and a fair lawyer for the work that he sought and undertook, but not a very successful trial lawyer.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The present members of the bar in this county are, in order of their admission, as follows: Alexander Brown, Robert Sloan, William M. Walker, S. Ed Irish, E. L. McCoid, James P. Starr, J. C. Calhoun, H. B. Sloan, E. R. Harlan, James Harwood, R. R. McBeth of Keosauqua; W. D. McCormick and W. B. Newbold, of Farmington, and W. S. Allen of Birmingham; Levi J. Evans, of Bentonsport; C. B. McCrary, of Bonaparte.

WAPELLO COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

Wapello county has never had at its bar any great wit or scintillating genius. But its bar, from the time the first court was held in the county down to the present day, for plain, plodding and continuous research and for conscientious work well and ably done, has all the time ranked with the best in the state.

In a history of Wapello county, published in 1901, there is a brief chapter on the county's bench and bar that was written by that graceful and scholarly writer, Captain S. B. Evans. The captain had a personal acquaintance with all the different persons mentioned in the chapter. The chapter is so well written, and so fully covers the subject that we feel nothing of merit can be added to it and nothing should be taken from it, hence we here reproduce it in its entirety.

"On the 18th of September, 1844, the first court higher than that of justice of the peace was held in Wapello county. Judge Mason acted in a dual capacity as judge of the United States district court and as judge of the territorial district court; he had received his authority from the president of the United States, Martin Van Buren.

"Since that time the following judges of the district court have held sessions in Wapello county: W. I. Babb, of Henry county; E. L. Burton, of Wapello; H. B. Hendershott, of Wapello; J. C. Knapp, of Van Buren; C. D. Leggett, of Jefferson; J. C. Mitchell, of Lucas; Cyrus Olney, of Jefferson; M. A. Roberts, of Wapello; Robert Sloan, of Van Buren; W. H. Seevers, of Mahaska; Dell Stuart, of Lucas; W. D. Tisdale, of Wapello; John S. Townsend, of Monroe; H. Tannehill, of Appanoose; H. H. T. Trimble, of Davis; H. C. Traverse, of Davis; M. J. Williams, of Wapello; T. M. Fee, of Appanoose; Frank Eichelberger, of Davis, and Dashiel, of Monroe.

"Many of the judges here named have attained distinction. Nearly one-half of the number are dead.

"Judge Knapp was a picturesque figure, a link between the old and the new. He was a judge of commanding appearance. Although he was a stern man, he was popular, as was evidenced by his election in a district that was hostile to his party. Judge Burton was a close analytical lawyer. His opinions were generally affirmed by the higher courts. Judge Williams was eminent in his profession; a just judge as well as a good lawyer. Trimble was able; so was Traverse. Seevers was a close student; the same can be said of Townsend. Many good words can be said for the sitting judges, Sloan, Fee, Eichelberger and Roberts.

"Hon E. H. Stiles, who was himself a distinguished member of the Iowa bar and at one time reporter of the supreme court, gave this estimate of Judge H. B. Hendershott: 'Always a good lawyer, his legal forces were in excellent discipline, and his great industry, sound judgment and painstaking disposition enabled him to apply those forces in the most thorough and satisfactory manner, while his urbanity and firmness placed everybody at ease and invoked the profound respect of his auditors.' This tribute from so good a lawyer as Mr. Stiles is perhaps all that Judge Hendershott himself would have asked in his life time.

"Contemporary with Stiles were such lawyers as Samuel W. Summers, J. W. Dixon, A. H. Hamilton, M. J. Williams, John D. Devine, John A. Johnson, A. A. Stuart, Thomas Bigham and A. W. Gaston all of Ottumwa with Homer D. Ives and R. W. Boyd, of Eddyville, and Cyrus Franklin, of Agency City. Summers became colonel of the Seventh Iowa volunteer cavalry, and fought Indians on the plains during the Civil War. J. W. Dixon gave John H. Gear a merry race for the speakership of the Iowa legislature.

"Hamilton became major of the Thirty-sixth Iowa volunteer infantry, and was captured by the rebels at Mark's Mill after a sturdy contest. Gaston has remained in Ottumwa during all these years, leading a quiet life. Devine left the country years ago. John A. Johnson went to Montana, where he died about six years ago. A. A. Stuart left long ago. Thomas Bigham, eccentric and yet with sturdy ideas, is dead. Homer D. Ives is in his prime at Eddyville, and Cyrus Franklin, after a stirring career as an officer in the Southern Confederacy, passed into the silence. Mr. Stiles, in an address delivered May 17, 1894, when the new court-house was dedicated, referred to J. C. Hall and David Rorer, of Burlington; to Townsend and Perry, of Albia; Dunlavy, M. H. Jones and Trimble, of Bloomfield. Mr. Jones had a keen sense of humor. He was full of sarcasm, but a gentleman of infinite wit. His reminiscences, if they could be gathered and printed, would be of great value. Trimble was one of the most intellectual men of the Southern Border. Perry, of Albia, is another able lawyer who has practiced at the Ottumwa bar.

"There were other notable men from other counties who practiced at the Wapello county bar; such men as Charles Negus, a man of commanding presence and of fine literary ability. Stiles says he had a Jove-like front, and this is true, if our conception of Jove be a true one. Stiles himself was one of the noblest looking men of the county bar. We had here also Micajah Williams, of Oskaloosa, and J. A. L. Crookham. The latter was picturesque and forcible. Amos Harrie was a tall, angular man; he was from Centerville and was once prosecuting attorney of the district. Judge Knapp was an ancient Greek in appearance, one of the noblest of the pioneer jurists of Iowa. George Wright and Clay Caldwell are associated with the Wapello county bar. They occasionally made their appearance here in cases of great importance. Judge

Caldwell now occupies a commanding position on the federal bench and adds new luster to our national jurisprudence. [Judge Caldwell has died since the above was written.]

"L. C. Hendershott, a son of Judge Hendershott, is the oldest native-born Ottumwa lawyer. The oldest practitioner now in service is W. W. Cory, who has been very successful as a lawyer and in a financial way. Capt. W. H. C. Jaques is next after Cory as to length of service. He has made a splendid reputation as a lawyer, and has been called to distant states in his practice. The name of William McNett is synonymous with honesty, integrity, culture and ability. D. H. Emery is the worthy and able prosecuting attorney of the county. E. E. McElroy was noted for his steady purpose and integrity. M. A. Roberts is now one of the judges of this district. J. C. Mitchell, an able jurist, formerly judge of the district, is active in practice. A. W. Enoch has served acceptably two terms as county attorney. A. C. Steck and J. J. Smith constitute a strong legal firm that is well known to the Wapello county calendar. J. W. Lewis, an orator of renown as well as a successful lawyer, has been register in bankruptcy, but resigned the place and is succeeded by C. C. McIntire. Work & Work, a firm made up of father and son (W. A., the head of the firm and a most excellent lawyer, and Emmett A.) constitute one of the leading legal firms of southern Iowa. Black & Hall are partners in a profitable business. F. M. Hunter is a partner of Judge Mitchell in the legal business, and is also United States commissioner, charged with important duties. Other lawyers who must be mentioned are: B. W. Scott, C. C. Leech, P. H. Riordan, W. W. Epps, at one time mayor of Ottumwa; F. G. Orelup, at one time police judge; Ayres & Fuller, the latter at one time United States district attorney; Seneca Cornell, honest and able, who also conducts an abstract office; Summer Siberell, at one time

county attorney, Joseph R. Jaques, son of and partner with his father, Capt. Jaques; A. B. Williams, and Keota, son and daughter of the late Judge Williams; and W. D. Tisdale, who remained on the bench as long as he wanted the position. There are not many lawyers in Wapello county outside of Ottumwa. W. R. Nelson, of Eddyville, is deservedly prominent as an attorney, and the same may be said of Messrs. Tomlinson, Smith, Henshaw and Dougherty of Eldon.

"It is perhaps, better to speak of the dead than of the living; of those who have finished their course and completed their record, Williams, Summers, Burton and Hendershott were lawyers who would have graced any bar in the United States, Summers was austere in the presence of strangers, calm and dignified, yet he was very genial with his intimate friends. He and Major Hamilton were the only lawyers of note in the county who entered the army and achieved distinction during the Civil War, if we except Colonel Stuart, who was here a short time, and did not relocate after the war was over. Williams was noted for his keen cross-examination of contumacious witnesses. Hendershott was grave, dignified and studious. Burton excelled in the examination of constitutional questions, and was impressive in argument. Dixon was a man of more than ordinary ability, Eugene Faucett was here for a short time. He was brilliant but eccentric. He achieved reputation and honors in California. One of the most distinguished lawyers who practiced occasionally in Wapello county, was James F. Wilson, of Fairfield, who became United States senator and achieved national fame as a statesman. Van Buren county contributed Knapp, the dead jurist, and Sloan, the living one, to the galaxy of stars at the Wapello county bar. Henry Clay Dean appeared at the Wapello county bar on two or three important occasions. His greatest success was achieved about the year 1867, when he saved the neck of Trogdon,

who had committed a most brutal murder and robbery in this county. The evidence was complete. Indeed, it was admitted that Trogdon had committed the crime, but Dean set up the plea of imbecility and secured a sentence of life imprisonment. The gallows was cheated. Dean made a wonderful argument in support of his plea. He had Trogdon before him and exhibited the prisoner's head to the jury. Trogdon had the physiognomy of the average cut-throat, and a certain peculiarity of the skull that Dean claimed to be a malformation. Those who heard it will never forget Dean's dramatic presentation. Pointing to the head of the murderer, he exclaimed in piercing tones: 'A defect! a defect! a defect!' He dwelt on this, and convinced the jury that the prisoner was not a responsible being. It was the triumph of oratory. Trogdon was a base murderer and deserved the gallows. Dean was one of the greatest orators that the West has produced. He was unique, original, and sometimes spoke as if he were inspired.

"**W. S. Coen,** who died January 25, 1900, aged fifty-three years, was an example of an honest, industrious lawyer, who gained an enviable place at the county bar. He was a soldier of the Union and was seriously wounded. He returned from the front, determined to become a lawyer. He had a limited education, but acquired the habits of the student, and he was admitted to the bar with honors. He had a brusque way about him that was not agreeable to all whom he encountered, but all admired and respected him when they came to know of his many good qualities."

Simon E. Adler was born in Germany, December 29, 1836. He spent twelve years of his boyhood days in Germany, after which he came to the United States. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia. He read law in the office with W. A. C. Jaques, of Ottumwa, Iowa. In 1876 Mr. Adler was admitted to the Iowa bar

W. S. Cowell

before the circuit court at Ottumwa. He opened an office and practiced alone for about ten years, when he formed a partnership with Williams and Jaques, under the firm name of Williams, Jaques & Adler, which continued two years. Since then Mr. Adler has been alone in the practice of his profession.

Walter S. Coen was born in Albia, Iowa, September 11, 1880. He studied law with his father, the late W. S. Coen, and was admitted at the May term, 1903, before the Iowa supreme court.

Thomas E. Kirby was born February 28, 1881, at Bolivar, Missouri. He attended the common schools of Petersbury, Illinois, and Jacksonville (Illinois) College and graduated from Drake University in 1905, and was admitted. He formed a partnership with L. L. Duke in August, 1905, and they are engaged in general practice.

L. L. Duke was born September 29, 1883, at Richland, Iowa. He attended the common schools of Clark county, Iowa, and Ellsworth Business College, of Burlington, Iowa. He took a collegiate as well as a law course at Drake University, and graduated in 1905, and was admitted. He is a member of the firm of Kirby & Duke.

WARREN COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

Warren county was organized in January, 1849. At the first general election Thomas Feagans was elected probate judge; P. P. Henderson, sheriff; Jonathan Dillon, clerk; William Ginder, recorder; Henry Hays, surveyor, and Samuel Haworth, Alexander Grindler and Daniel Barker, commissioners. In September of the same year the first court was held in a log school house by Judge McKay. Barlow Granger was district attorney. In 1851 a log court-house was built at Indianola and for a number of years was used for church services, political and public meetings and schools.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of the Warren county bar are as follows: W. H. Berry, O. C. Brown, H. F. Burns, E. W. Hartman, J. H. Henderson, P. P. Henderson, F. P. Henderson, J. R. Howard, S. W. Lee, A. A. McGarry, H. McNeil, H. H. McNeil, A. V. Proudfoot, J. L. E. Peck, S. H. Tidball, J. O. Watson, and W. H. Wilson.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

George W. Clark was born on a farm in Johnson county, Indiana, December 26, 1833, and died in Washington, D. C., May 22, 1898. He spent his young manhood on the farm, and left it at the age of twenty-one to attend college. He attended the county schools, carrying his books to his work in the field, and later he bargained with his father to send him to college in exchange for his share of the family patrimony. He then entered Franklin College, and afterwards Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Ind. In 1856 he removed to Iowa and located at Indianola. He read law and was admitted to practice the year he came to Iowa and soon took high rank among the rising young attorneys of the state. He was engaged in the practice of his profession when the Civil War began, and he was the first man in the county to enlist for the cause of the Union. He assisted in raising company G, Third Iowa infantry, the first company out of Warren county. He was commissioned first lieutenant, and on the organization of the regiment he was appointed quartermaster which position he held until he was appointed colonel of the Thirty-fourth Iowa infantry in September, 1862. He commanded the regiment in the battles of Chickasaw, Bayou and Arkansas Post. His regiment was also in the Red River campaign under General Banks. During the latter part of the war Col. Clark commanded a brigade. He was prosecuting attorney when the war began. In 1867 he was United States marshal during President Grant's first administration. July 2, 1869, he was

appointed principal examiner of claims and contests in the general land office at Washington, D. C. In politics he was a republican.

W. H. Berry was born October 23, 1849, in Illinois. He graduated from Simpson College at Indianola in 1872. He studied law in the office of Hon. J. H. Henderson of Indianola, and in August, 1873, was there admitted to the bar. He was elected by the republicans to the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh general assemblies (1896-1900).

John L. E. Peck was born at Killworth, near London, in Canada West (now Ontario) August 18, 1852. In 1862, at the age of ten years, he removed to Iowa with his parents to what is now Northboro, Page county, where he lived until 1874, when he was twenty-two years old. Until he was fifteen years of age he attended the country schools in Page county; then pursued a course of four years in Amity Academy at College Springs in that county, and from his seventeenth year to his twenty-second year taught school and earned $1,000, assisting his father at the same time in the erection of the farm buildings. Mr. Peck now commenced his professional studies at the State University of Iowa, graduating therefrom and being admitted to practice before the state supreme court in June, 1874. He began practice at Decorah, Iowa, but in 1877 he removed to Primghar. July 11, 1903, he moved to Indianola to educate his two daughters. He opened a law office there in 1904, and he now resides there.

Lewis Todhunter was born in Ohio April 6, 1817, and died January 29, 1902, at Indianola, Iowa. He was educated in the public schools of his native state and of Indiana. He studied law and was admitted to the Ohio bar late in life. He came to Indianola in 1850, where he resided fifty-two years and practiced law. He was auditor, treasurer and prosecuting attorney for Warren county. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1857, which framed the present constitution of

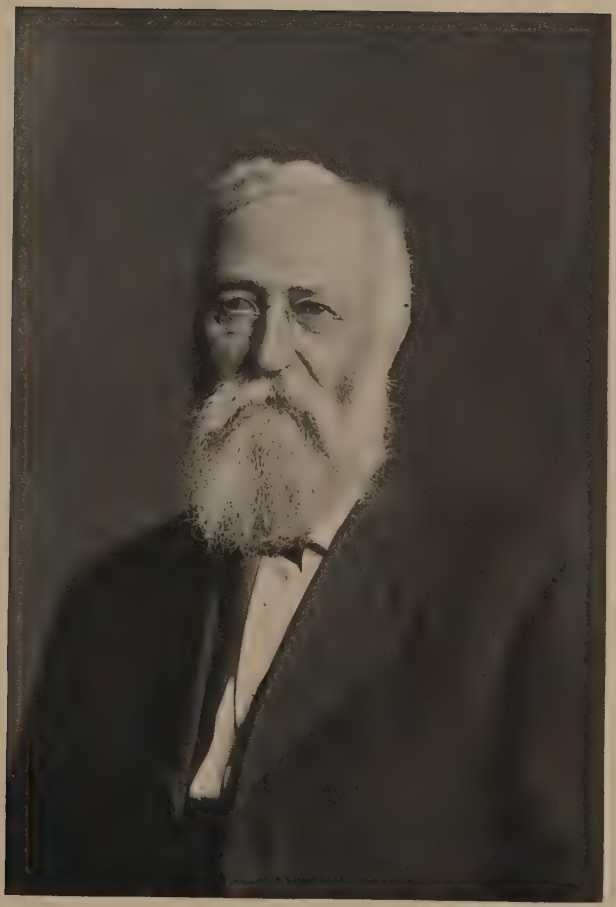
the state. He was also one of the founders of the republican party of Iowa. After he retired from the practice of law in 1890, he wrote a history of the Iowa temperance legislation.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The territorial legislature that met at Burlington in the fall of 1837 outlined the boundaries of the county and gave it the name of Slaughter—presumptively named after Wm. B. Slaughter, at that time secretary of the territory of Wisconsin. No organization was made under this name, and no local records show the name of Slaughter, except the early records of the first terms of the district court. These records show that Judge David Irwin on May 7th, 1838, opened court at a place called Astoria in Slaughter county. (Tradition says under a big tree.) The court seems to have adjourned without transacting any other business than adopting a county seal, summoning a grand jury, and then discharging the grand jury upon its report that it had no business before it. The district attorney, Wm. W. Chapman, was allowed for one day's attendance and fifty miles of travel. The marshal was allowed for one day and two hundred and forty miles of travel.

On October 22, 1838, the court again convened at Astoria, and in the west room of a double log house belonging to one David Goble, Judge Joseph Williams presiding. The Judge appointed Thomas Baker, clerk, and he took an oath of office which is entered of record, stating that he would perform the duties of his office to the best of his ability. "This as I shall answer to God at the great day." The journal record of this term shows, "No persons appearing either as parties, attorneys, or jurors, the court, after being organized, adjourned." Mr. Goble, however, says that after the adjournment he treated the judge, attorneys, and jurors to a feast of watermelons,



Robert Fielder

and that Francis Springer, later a distinguished citizen of Louisa county, a district judge and representative, gave him in return a silver ten cent piece. However this may be, if the record is to be taken as a verity, Goble's melon or melons were reasonably well sold.

At this time, in 1838, the white inhabitants of the county numbered 283; but they, not liking to be designated as inhabitants of Slaughter county, petitioned the territorial legislature to change the name, and on January 25, 1839, an act was passed changing the name to Washington county, and appointing John Gilliland of Louisa county, Thomas Ritchie of Henry county, and Wm. Chambers of Muscatine county as commissioners to locate the county seat; and they thus located and laid out the town of Washington, and from that time Astoria became defunct and lost its place upon the maps.

The third term of court was held at Washington June 13, 1839, Judge Williams again presiding (and he thus continued to hold the courts for ten or more years). The grand jury again reported no business and was discharged; but at this term was brought the first civil case,—that of Joseph Field v. Milo Holcomb—"Trespass on the case"—damages claimed $300.00. The defendant, Holcomb, seems to have been the sheriff, as shown by the record. An attorney, Van Allen, appeared for him and plead the "General Issue"—"Not Guilty," and the cause was continued.

There was only one more case, and that was like the other, "Trespass on the case," and the defendant, Isaac Pence, appeared by attorneys, J. B. & G. W. Teas (of Mt. Pleasant) and confessed judgment for $65.00; and "Court adjourned to the next term."

Up to January, 1840, the journal entries were kept upon fool's cap sheets and afterward transcribed. In this old journal, thus kept by Thomas Baker, the clerk of the court, appears the following affidavit, which will tend to

show the situation in the county at that time, and tend to explain the small amount of court business.

AFFIDAVIT.

"Territory of Iowa, Washington County.

"Personally came before me the subscriber and acting Justice of the Peace in and for said County, Richard Moore, of said County, and was duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that on or about the 8th day of May A. D. 1837, an Old Indian calling himself Wappello came to my house and said (as well as I could understand him) that the Musquakies owned the land on which Thomas Baker resided, and that said Baker and family would have to leave the place or have their lives taken and their children scalped, etc., making motions that I might clearly understand him—accordingly as I understood from said Baker and others, said Indians accordingly went to Thomas Bakers and told him to go off or they would kill their children, etc. They didn't go off according to their orders, and after a few hours another Indian came to the said Bakers and commenced destroying his property and by threats drove them off as they threatened to do. Mr. Baker and family came to my house and stayed all night and the next morning we all left the place, through the persecution of the settlers on the east fork of Crooked Creek, me and my family."

The Moores and Bakers, after having been thus driven off, removed with their families to Henry county, but the hostile Indians soon after sold their lands in this county, and the old settlers returned to their homes.

At a term of court held June 15, 1840, the first criminal business was done and the first jury trial had. This was on change of venue from "Musquitine"—the case of the United States v. Lester Wallis, for "Passing Fictitious Bills and Bank Notes." The jury returned a verdict finding him guilty as charged "and that he be imprisoned in the penitentiary at Ft. Madison for three years, and pay fine of $100.00 for the use of the county of 'Musquitine.'" The court sentenced him as the jury had directed.

At this term J. W. Grimes (afterward senator), as

attorney, brought the first divorce case,—that of John S. Wood v. Elizabeth Wood. The Sheriff made return of notice.

"No est inventus—that defendant is not a resident of this county.

"The court thereupon ordered a publication in the Hawkeye, a weekly newspaper in Burlington, Iowa, for eight weeks." The plaintiff got his divorce. In the old territorial days the legislature, too, put asunder what has not been well joined together.

The above Lester Wallis seems to have been a "bad one." There were two other cases against him on change of venue from "Musquitine" county, one for robbery, the other for passing counterfeit money, and two cases from Johnson county each for burglary. R. P. Lowe was the prosecuting attorney in these cases. He was afterwards judge of the supreme court, etc., etc. He, in the kindness of his heart, perhaps thinking three years in the penitentiary sufficient for him, made record as follows:

"R. P. Lowe, prosecuting attorney, says will not prosecute. Defendant dismissed without day and district attorney allowed to withdraw papers."

In the early criminal cases, the juries seem to have fixed or prescribed the punishment to be imposed.

At the November Term of the court for 1841 was determined a case of some public interest,—that of A. E. McArthur v. Ehe & Ramsey, in which the value of a pint of whiskey was stated at thirteen cents. The quality was not determined nor the local demand.

Up to November 8, 1841, the courts were held in private buildings at the county-seat, but at that time (1841) a court-house had been fitted for occupancy, built (according to following specifications) by one Joseph Neil:—18x28 feet—two stories—the lower 9 feet in the clear—the upper 7 feet—roofed with joint shingles, oak or black walnut—weatherboarded with black walnut—

floors oak or walnut planks—one panelled door below and two batten doors above—one twenty-four light window for the entire structure—the upper story to be partitioned for county offices, and to be ready for occupancy by October, 1840; but it was not completed and occupied until a year later. This building was used as a court-room, a church, a school room, and for public meetings until 1848, when it was torn down and the material used in building a stable.

In the year 1847 a brick court-house was erected upon the public square, and that was used and occupied until about 1876. In 1886, the present court-house, an up-to-date structure, was built at a cost of over $100,000.00.

The first jail was a two story log building, 16x18,—the lower story built double and the space between the two log walls pounded full of broken stone; the floors were of hewn logs laid closely together. This supposed terror to evil doers was completed under the following order:

"Ordered that such extra work as is necessary for the completion of the jail in the town of Washington be let to Alexander Lee for the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars. Said work shall consist in the following, to-wit: The lower room shall be lined on the sides, ends and bottom with two inch solid white, black or burr-oak plank, spiked on with double tenpenny nails, four to the square foot in the floor, and the intermediate spaces in the floor to be filled with sixpenny nails, one to every square inch. The sides and ends to be spiked on with double tenpenny nails with three tiers of spikes to the sides, running from the top to bottom, viz: the ends, and middle of the sides and ends; said tiers to contain thirty-three spikes each. Said planks to be sound and well seasoned and all work to be done in a good and workmanlike manner."

The lower story had neither doors nor windows. On

the outside was a stairway leading to the second story, and to the only door in the building; this door was driven full of spikes and nails and secured by an outside padlock. The prisoner was taken up the outside stairway and let down through a trap in the floor, into the first story, by a ladder; the ladder was then drawn up, and the trap fastened and the outside door locked, and the poor devil was then supposed to be "in solitary confinement."

This jail did service for some years and was then torn down and the material used for firewood and the repair of sidewalks. For some years the prisoners were confined in the jails of neighboring counties, until the present jail was built—a fine structure, which, with the good board furnished by the present sheriff, has become a desirable boarding place and residence for the few criminals of the county.

The criminal business of the county has always been light, and but few noted trials have taken place. The first murder case was that of Elijah Searcy, charged with the killing of Peter Perry, May 31, 1841. After indictment, he was released on a $1,000 bond, and of course put the county to no more expense on his account.

The next case was that of Job Peck, charged with the murder of William Johnson, September 9, 1843, but the killing seems to have been in Mahaska county, which county was then attached to Washington for judicial purposes. The defendant was for some time lodged in the Washington county jail, but never tried.

The next was that of William McCauley, charged with the murder of Ferdinand Coffman and a child, August 4, 1844—two indictments. Coffman with child was on horseback and both were killed by one shot. By order of the court, Norman Everson, an old attorney of the county, was appointed to assist J. C. Hall, an attorney from Burlington, in the defense. A change of venue was taken to Van Buren county, where he was tried, con-

victed and hung. The defendant claimed (in justification?) that the killing of the child was unintentional, and he had been too intimate with Coffman's wife, and she overpersuaded him to kill the aggrieved husband—a case of emotional insanity.

Later came the case of the State v. John C. Herriman, charged with the murder of David H. Miller, August 9, 1848. This was a case of deliberate, unprovoked murder, and for years caused intense excitement in the county.

Antis H. Patterson (frequently referred to in this history and in the early records of the county) was then the prosecuting attorney, and in the trial was assisted by Edward H. Thomas. George H. Williams was the judge, and he appointed David Rorer of Burlington, and George Acheson of Fairfield, to defend. The defendant, as the record recites,

"Plead not guilty and for trial puts himself upon God and his country and the prosecuting attorney does the like."

The defendant objected to the panel of the jury and an elisor was appointed to empanel another jury, and the court appointed a special term for the trial. The trial was had November 2, 1848, and seems to have consumed but a day (would take more time now). The evidence developed the following facts:

That a short time before the October election it was rumored that the defendant had served a term in the Ohio penitentiary, and was not entitled to vote, and threats were made to challenge his vote. His vote was not challenged, however, but being intoxicated and quarrelsome, as Miller rode up on horseback with the child, Herriman accosted him with:

"And you are another of the G——d d——d sons of b——s, who was going to challenge my vote." Miller said, "Well, what are you going to do about it?" Herriman replied, "I'll show you," raised his gun and shot him dead.

He was found guilty as charged, when the following sentence was passed upon him.

SENTENCE.

"By the law of the land and the judgment of your peers, it now becomes the painful duty of the court to fix your earthly doom. You have been prosecuted with all the leniency the law would allow. You have chosen your own time and place for trial. You have selected the persons to make deliverance between you and the people, and you have been ably and faithfully defended by your counsel, but notwithstanding all this, twelve impartial men have said upon their solemn oaths that you are guilty of the crime of murder. In consequence of this conviction you must suffer the awful penalty of the law which you have transgressed, and die a premature and ignominious death. Though you hurried a fellow being into the eternal world without a moment's warning, the law will be more considerate and merciful toward its victim, and give you a reasonable time for reflection and repentance. Improve with sleepless diligence the brief remnant of your earthly existence, and let the proceedings of this day impress upon your mind the necessity of a suitable preparation to stand in the presence of that Judge whose frown is eternal death. The condemnation of this tribunal will sever all the ties that bind you to this world and its fleeting concerns, and leave you entirely free to secure the favor and grace of Him who has power and will to forgive the penitent. Would to Heaven that you could live long and be a blessing to society, your friends and family, but you have made the forfeit of your own choice. The stern mandates of the law must be obeyed, and you must die.

"The sentence of this court then is, that you be remanded back to the jail of this county and remain there in confinement until Friday, the 17th instant; that on that day you be taken thence to the place prepared for

execution, and there, between the hours of one and three o'clock of said day, you be hung by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

He was not hung, though the rope was bought, the gallows erected, and an immense crowd gathered to see the hanging. The spectators were greatly disappointed, for they had come, some of them, from long distances, and had laid out all night that they might get choice places to witness the show.

An hour before the time fixed for the hanging, an order for a stay came from the supreme judge, John F. Kinney. An appeal was taken (reported in 2 G. Greene, page 270) from which it appears that the form of the oath taken by the jury was, "You solemnly swear the truth to speak upon the issue joined between the parties." The court says:

"It is so deficient in substance, so barren of solemnity, of essential declarations and restrictions, which should be required as the most imposing moral and legal restraint from those who are intrusted with the life and destiny of a fellow-being, that we can under no rule of practice affirm the judgment which resulted from their verdict. The oath required by statute is, you solemnly swear that without respect to person or favor, or fear, you will well and truly try and true deliverance make, between State of Iowa and the prisoner at the bar, whom you shall have in charge, according to the evidence given you in court and the laws of this State, so help me God.* * * The record discloses so obvious an error, the judgment must be reversed and a trial de novo awarded."

A hange of venue was had to Jefferson county, a verdict of manslaughter rendered, and a sentence to Fort Madison for eighteen years, but Gov. Hempstead pardoned him at the end of three years. Since that trial there have been several murders in the county, but no hangings and only one imprisonment following convic-

tion, and in that case the prisoner was while in the penitentiary adjudged insane, sent to Mt. Pleasant asylum, escaped from there to Illinois, from which state he came with the purpose of committing this murder.

The first case from the county heard in the supreme court was in 1843; Thomas Houston v. United States, Reported in Morris, 174,—an unimportant case. A more important case was that of Stephen Bunker v. Cyrus Cox, reported in Morris, 269. At that time (1844) the decision was a new departure, that to call a woman unchaste was actionable without proof of special damages.

The county has never been distinguished for the number or importance of the suits brought. It has been blessed with good judges, and parties and attorneys have generally acquiesced in the judgments of the inferior courts without appeal.

Upon the organization of the county of Slaughter (Washington) in 1837, it was placed in the second judicial district, composed of the counties of Louisa, Muscatine, Johnson, and Slaughter; and there were then but three judicial districts in the territory. In 1843, Keokuk county, and all territory west was attached to Washington county for Judicial revenue and election purposes. By an act passed in 1847, the state was divided into four judicial districts, and Washington county placed in the First District with Lee, Des Moines, Louisa, and Henry.

In 1858 Washington county was districted with Jasper, Marion, Poweshiek, Mahaska, Keokuk, and Jefferson as the Sixth district where it has since remained, though there have been some changes in the counties constituting the district.

The judges of the district have been as follows, and in the following order:

Territorial.

1838 1. David Irwin.
1838 2. Joseph Williams.

State.

1848 3. George W. Williams.
1851 4. James P. Carleton.
1854 5. Wm. Smyth.
1857 6. Isaac Cook.
1860 7. Wm. M. Stone.
1862 8. Wm. Loughbridge.
1866 9. E. S. Sampson.
1874 10 H. S. Winslow.
1878 11. John C. Cook.
1882 12. J. Kelley Johnson.
1886 13. J. Kelley Johnson, David Ryan W. R. Lewis.
1890 14. J. Kelley Johnson, David Ryan, A. R. Dewey.
1892 15. Ben McCoy, David Ryan, A. R. Dewey.
1898 16. John T. Scott, W. G. Clements, A. R. Dewey.
1902 17. John T. Scott, W. G. Clements, Byron W. Preston.

The old settlers were accustomed to tell amusing anecdotes of Judge Joseph Williams. He appears in their estimation to have been a good judge, good fiddler, good singer, a temperance lecturer, and, among his other numerous attainments, he was a fine ventriloquist—could beat a yellow dog barking, or a tom cat squalling. The other judges named above may have been superior to him in legal ability, but none so well remembered as a teller of anecdotes and as an all around good fellow, when off the bench.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Upon the organization of the circuit court (in 1869), Washington county was placed in the first circuit of the Sixth judicial district, and Hon. L. C. Blanchard, then of Poweshiek county, later of Mahaska county, was elected judge, and was continued as circuit judge for twelve years.

He was succeeded by W. R. Lewis, also of Poweshiek county. He was continued as circuit judge until the circuit court was abolished, January first, 1887.

From the above it will be seen that Washington county, in its sixty-nine years of existence as a county, has had but one resident judge, A. R. Dewey. All of the judges, district and circuit, were highly esteemed and were an honor to their calling and profession.

ATTORNEYS.

The earlier attorneys practicing in the first courts seem to have been imported from Burlington, Mt. Pleasant, Fairfield, and Iowa City. The resident attorneys, and they were few, rarely got their names in the record. They have each entered an appearance in a higher than earthly courts, and were as follows: Norman Everson, A. H. Patterson, D. L. Parker, E. Ross, Charles Foster.

Later came Joseph R. Lewis, John T. Burris, dead; J. F. McJunckin, dead; H. Scofield, dead; N. P. Chipman, G. G. Bennett, J. H. C. Dawson, dead; C. C. Patterson, Charles E. Patterson, J. F. Henderson, C. J Wilson, R. S. Mills, dead; Lemuel F. Sherman, Wm. Scofield, Jackson Roberts, dead; Sam. A. Russell, dead; A. S. Folger, A. R. Dewey, dead; H. M. Eicher.

And to these should now be added M. W. Bailey, S. W. Brookhart, J. L. Brookhart, W. H. Butterfield, Eardley Bell, C. A. Dewey, Edw. Eicher, P. J. Hanley, W. M. Keeley, J. J. Kellogg, S. W. Livingston, E. D. Morrison, J. L. Swift, Clifford Thorne, W. A. White, C. C. Wilson.

WAYNE COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

Wayne county, prior to its organization was attached to Appanoose for judicial and other purposes. On November 8, 1850. Dr. Isaac McCarty was appointed organizing sheriff, and in February following a temporary organization was effected. At the first regular election

in August, 1851, Seth Anderson was elected judge, and Thomas McPherson, clerk.

In the spring of 1852 a term of court was held by Judge McKay in a log house.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Samuel L. Glasgow was born in Ohio September 17, 1838. In 1856 he came to Iowa, locating at Oskaloosa. He read law, and was admitted to practice in 1858. He opened an office at Corydon where he began to practice his profession. In 1861 he assisted in raising company I, of the Fourth Volunteer infantry, and was chosen first lieutenant, and in 1862 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the twenty-third regiment. Upon the death of Colonel Kinsman he was appointed to the command of the regiment, and before the war closed he attained the rank of brevet brigadier-general. On his return home from the war he was elected to the eleventh general assembly. In 1867 he was appointed United States consul to Havre, France, where he remained a number of years. In 1872 he was sent to Glasgow, Scotland, as United States consul.

Hiram K. Evans was born on a farm in Wayne county, Iowa, March 17, 1863, where he spent his early manhood. He attended the district schools, the Allerton high school, and graduated from the college of law of the University of Iowa and was admitted at Iowa City June 22, 1886. He began to practice at Holdrege, Nebraska, in August of that year with Ellis M. Palmer. He remained there seven months, then returned to Wayne county, and practiced in Seymour from 1887 until November, 1889. Then he moved to Corydon, where he practiced alone until September 1, 1891, when he formed a partnership with J. W. Freeland under the firm name of Freeland & Evans. This relation continued until he was elected to the bench in 1904. He was county attorney of Wayne county from January 1, 1891, to January 1, 1895, and was representa-

J. W. FREELAND.

tive from Wayne county in the Twenty-sixth general assembly. He was regent of the University of Iowa from October, 1897, to May, 1904. He was elected district judge to fill a vacancy and qualified December 8, 1904. He was re-elected to a full term November 6, 1906; he was mayor of Corydon from 1902 to 1904.

John W. Freeland was born in Spencer, Indiana, August 29, 1840. He passed his boyhood on his father's farm, and when seventeen years of age, in 1857, settled at Corydon which has since been his home. He became a student and clerk in the law office of Mr. W. E. Taylor, and in 1861 passed an examination and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Freeland's practice has always been of a general nature covering all branches of the law. There have been few cases of importance in his section of the state during the last thirty years, in which he has not been retained. In 1892 he was a delegate to the national democratic convention. In 1862 he was elected judge of Wayne county and held that office three years until it was abolished. He was mayor of Corydon from 1894 to 1900. Mr. Freeland has always been active in political matters. He is an earnest, entertaining and forceful campaign speaker, and his services in this line have often been sought. He is now associated in the law business with H. H. Carter.

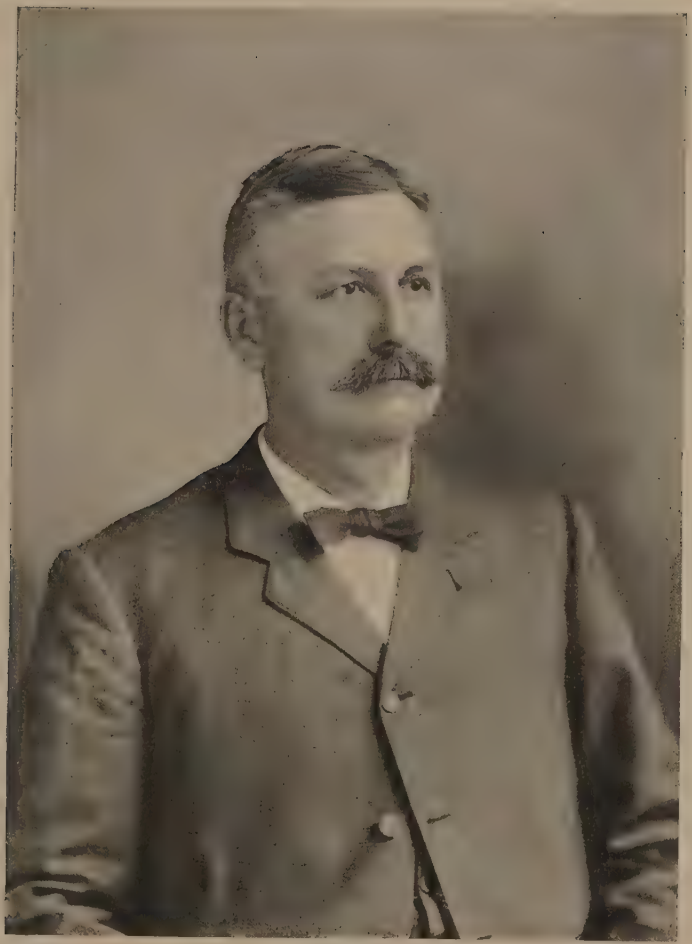
Charles W. Steele was born in Owen county, Ind., June 26, 1859. He graduated from Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, in 1880; read law in the office of W. F. Howell, Corydon, Iowa, and was admitted to the Wayne county district court in March, 1882. He began practice at Allerton, Iowa, but moved to Corydon in 1883, and has practiced continually there ever since. He was elected county attorney in 1888 and served two years. He has been in partnership with Lewis Miles since 1894. He is a member of the Masonic order. He was married in 1890 to Emma W. Jaco. He is a son of Joseph H. and Mary

A. (Burk) Steele, and spent his boyhood on a farm in Wayne county.

Lewis Miles was born in Ohio, June 30, 1845. He came to Wayne county with his father in 1853. He was reared on a farm until nineteen years old. He read law and was admitted to practice his profession in 1868, and opened up an office in Corydon in 1872. He served in the house in the thirteenth general assembly when he was twenty-four years of age. In 1879 he was nominated by the republican party for the state senate, but was not successful at the polls. He was one of the presidential electors in 1880, and three years later, in 1883, he was elected to the state senate, serving in the twentieth and twenty-first general assemblies. President Harrison appointed him United States district attorney for the southern district of Iowa, and after serving four years he was again appointed by President McKinley to the same office. He has since been retired and is residing at his old home, Corydon, and is associated in the law business with Charles W. Steele.

R. C. Poston was born in Wapello county, Iowa, February 21, 1855. Sixteen years of his boyhood and youth were spent in the county in which he was born. He then removed to a farm in Lucas county. In 1891 he settled at Corydon, and he was educated in the common schools, and had special studies in private schools at Chariton and Ottumwa, Iowa. In 1882 he graduated from the law department of the State University. After his admission in 1882 he began practice at Humeston, Wayne county, Iowa. He remained there until 1891, when he removed to Corydon, and formed a partnership with Mr. Hart, as Hart & Poston. This partnership was dissolved at the death of Mr. Hart in 1900. He was associated in the law business about eighteen months with K. E. Sallman.

The firm of Poston & Murrow was formed in August,



R. C. Cook

1906, and is engaged in general law practice. Mr. Poston is a Mason, Knight Templar and K. of P. Mr. Poston has always been an active campaign worker in the interest of the democratic party. He served as county attorney one term. He was married to Clara A. Williams, of Lucas county, Iowa, in 1882.

Horace H. Carter is a native of Iowa, born in Jefferson county July 25, 1869. His early life was spent in Jefferson and Henry counties. He was educated at the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant. He read law with Hon. W. S. Withrow, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1895, before the supreme court at Des Moines. He began to practice with T. M. McAdam at Mt. Pleasant. His present partner is the Hon. J. W. Freeland of Corydon. He is a republican in politics, and he has filled the office of county attorney of Wayne county with credit.

David L. Murrow was born May 9, 1871. He attended the district schools, read law at Drake University, and graduated with the class of 1901. He began the practice of his profession at once at Corydon. In August, 1906, he formed a partnership with R. C. Poston, under the firm name of Poston & Murrow.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The Wayne county bar at this time is as follows:

Lewis Miles, W. L. Livingston, J. F. Gallup, D. L. Murrow, H. H. Carter, J. L. Berry, D. D. Shirley, C. W. Elson, Hon. Hiram K. Evans, Mrs. Harriet B. Evans, J. W. Freeland, C. W. Steele, L. L. Livingston, W. O. Jamison, K. E. Sallman, R. C. Poston, D. H. Kerby, W. H. Tedrow, W. Wagner.

WEBSTER COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The third general assembly of the state of Iowa which convened at Iowa City on December 3, 1850, passed an act entitled "An act to establish new counties and to de-

fine their boundaries," which was approved January 15, 1851. By this act, the territory lying within townships 86, 87, 88 and 89 north, of ranges 27, 28, 29 and 30 west of the 5th P. M. were constituted a county, which was named Yell.

By an act of the Fourth general assembly, approved January 12, 1853, the counties of Yell and Risley, now Hamilton, were united in one and named Webster. The Fifth general assembly again changed the boundaries of the county by enacting the following, "that the townships 90 and 91 of ranges 27, 28, 29 and 30, which have heretofore been a part of Humboldt county, shall be and are hereby attached to Webster county." This was approved January 24, 1855. At this time Webster county contained forty congressional townships six miles square, equal to 921,600 acres of land, then the largest county in the state.

Organization of the County of Webster.—Chapter 12, laws of the Fourth general assembly, approved January 12, 1853, attached Yell and Risley counties to Boone county and prescribed the manner in which they should be organized. By virtue of this act the citizens of Webster county, in March, 1853, petitioned the Hon. Samuel B. McCall, county judge of Boone county, to order an election of county officers. The judge issued an order for an election to be held on April 4 1853. The election was held, the officers were county judge, Wm. Pierce; clerk, of district court, Jesse Goodrich; recorder, James Hook; for prosecuting attorney Geo. W. Hall and John H. Cofer each received twenty-eight votes—a tie; sheriff, James Doty; coroner, Theodorus Eslick.

The first official act of Judge Pierce of which there is record was the issuing of a marriage license, May 14, 1853, to John H. Holmes, who was hospital steward at the fort, and Miss Emily Lyon, a housekeeper for the officers. Soon after the organization of the county the dis-

trict judge of the Fifth judicial district appointed three commissioners to select a site and locate a county-seat. They selected the southwest quarter of section 6, township 87 north, of range 26, and a town was laid out and named Homer. In March, 1856, the citizens of the county petitioned the Hon. Wm. N. Mesewey, county judge, to order an election on the question of removing the county seat from Homer to Ft. Dodge. The election was held on April 7, 1856, and as soon as an officer could be procured the records were taken to Ft. Dodge and the present county-seat established. By Chapter 142, laws of the Fifth general assembly, approved January 24, 1855, the following unorganized counties were attached to Webster, to wit:

Wright, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Palo Alto, Kossuth, Hancock, Winnebago, Bancroft, and Emmett. These counties were all organized by the county judge. John F. Duncombe was the first attorney to locate and begin practice at Ft. Dodge. Hezekiah Beecher, finding no room to display his law library, burned a kiln of lime and built his own building.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John Francis Duncombe is a name familiar throughout Iowa and one that is indelibly written in this state's book of remembrance. Coming to Fort Dodge in 1855 he became the pioneer lawyer of this then frontier village. His manhood was then in its first drawing, but from the very outset he evinced a warm zeal for the town's upbuilding. As for his personal achievements, his toils reward has been grateful and prolific, but no citizen of Fort Dodge—it is common concession—has oftener or with readier generosity turned his wealth into channels of public enterprise.

Born Oct. 22, 1831, in Erie county, Pa., Mr. Duncombe received his collegiate training at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., and at Center College at Danville, Ky.,

taking diplomas from both of these institutions of learning. He then read law in his native town, with Marshall & Vincent, at which place he was admitted to the bar and for one year there engaged in practicing, leaving to make his future home in Iowa in 1855.

In 1857, when the news of the Spirit Lake massacre reached Fort Dodge, the young attorney was active in raising troops for an active campaign against the Indians, and was captain of one of the four companies who left Fort Dodge one morning in March of that year. In 1858 he wedded Mary A. Williams, daughter of the lamented Major Wm. Williams, the patriarch pioneer of Fort Dodge. In 1859 he was elected state senator as a democrat, this district then embracing one-fourth of the entire state. In 1858 President Buchanan tendered him through George W. Jones, then United States senator from Iowa, the office of register of United States land office, which he declined. In 1863 he was a candidate for lieutenant governor on the ticket with General J. M. Tuttle, and has twice been the favored nominee of the democratic party of his district, and at another period their candidate for judge of the supreme court. Three times Mr. Duncombe has represented his fellow citizens in the legislature. Perhaps the highest compliment to the talents and character of the man was his election to the regency of the state university, twice being nominated by the republican party, and the last time by the general voice of both democrats and republicans. Mr. Duncombe was a delegate at large to the national democratic convention which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency, and was chairman of the delegation. He was also delegate at large to the democratic convention of 1892, and was selected by the delegation to present the name of Horace Boies to that convention as Iowa's candidate for the presidential nomination.

It is a matter proverbial and a bright fact in Mr. Dun-

combe's career that he made the advancement of Fort Dodge an active principle of his life work, and it may be said that his public energy and liberality have carved his name on most of the institutions of which the city is proud. It was Mr. Duncombe who, in conjunction with C. B. Richards, developed the coal fields at Fort Dodge, Angus and Boone. He also built one of the large plaster mills near Fort Dodge, and was instrumental in making this the main industry of the city. The Duncombe house is another large testimonial to his public spirit, and it is a matter of community acknowledgment that his individual efforts and support were strenuously employed in all of the enterprises of winning railroads for Fort Dodge and in fact this is ever repeated in all movements that augured good to the city. Mr. Duncombe was the district attorney for the Illinois Central from 1870 until the time of his death, which occurred on August 2, 1902. His wife survived him and of a family of seven, five were living at the time of his death. Mr. Duncombe was a charter member of the chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity in his city and also a Scottish Rite Mason—thirty-third degree Mason.

Robert M. Wright was born in England November 1, 1844. In 1850 his parents came to the United States and settled in Kendall county, Illinois, whence they afterwards removed to Dekalb county, Illinois, and settled on a farm, where Robert passed his boyhood. He prepared for college at Aurora, Illinois, and then pursued the regular course in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1871 with the degree of bachelor of arts, and in 1874 he took the master's degree from the same institution. He taught school five years, read law, and was admitted in 1876. He then located at Ft. Dodge and began the practice of his profession. He formed a partnership with his old classmate, Mr. P. C. Hudson, which continued five years, and then he associated himself

with Mr. Frank Farrell (1883-1888), and in 1896 he formed with Mr. P. F. Nugent the present firm of Wright & Nugent. He has been a life-long republican, and in 1882 was elected to the nineteenth general assembly, serving three sessions and declined renomination. He was elected district judge in the fall of 1906 and is now serving as a member of the school board.

Thomas D. Healy was born May 25, 1865, in Lansing, Iowa. He was educated in Notre Dame University, Indiana. He read law at the University of Michigan, and was admitted before the Iowa supreme court in October, 1886. He opened an office soon after being admitted at Fort Dodge, and has been in practice there ever since. He is of the firm of Healy & Healy. Mr. Healy has served as city attorney of Fort Dodge. He was elected state senator for the district composed of the counties of Calhoun and Webster, and served from 1896 to 1904. He is an active republican, and served on the committee on resolutions in the republican state convention of 1893.

William T. Challand was born in Fort Dodge June 22, 1870. He read law at the State University of Iowa and was admitted at Iowa City in June, 1894. He served as county attorney of Webster county from 1896 to 1900, except in 1898, when he was in the Spanish-American War. He is a progressive republican.

Frank Farrell was born in Vermont August 9, 1844. He was educated in the Green Mountain Academy, Vermont, and graduated from the Vermont University in 1866. He read law part of the two years at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1869. He began to practice at Fort Dodge at once, and has been in the practice of the law here ever since. He was of the firm of Clark & Farrell five years, and then of Wright & Farrell three years, and then of Farrell & Price for about five years. Mr. Farrell is now practicing his profession alone. In politics he is a republican.

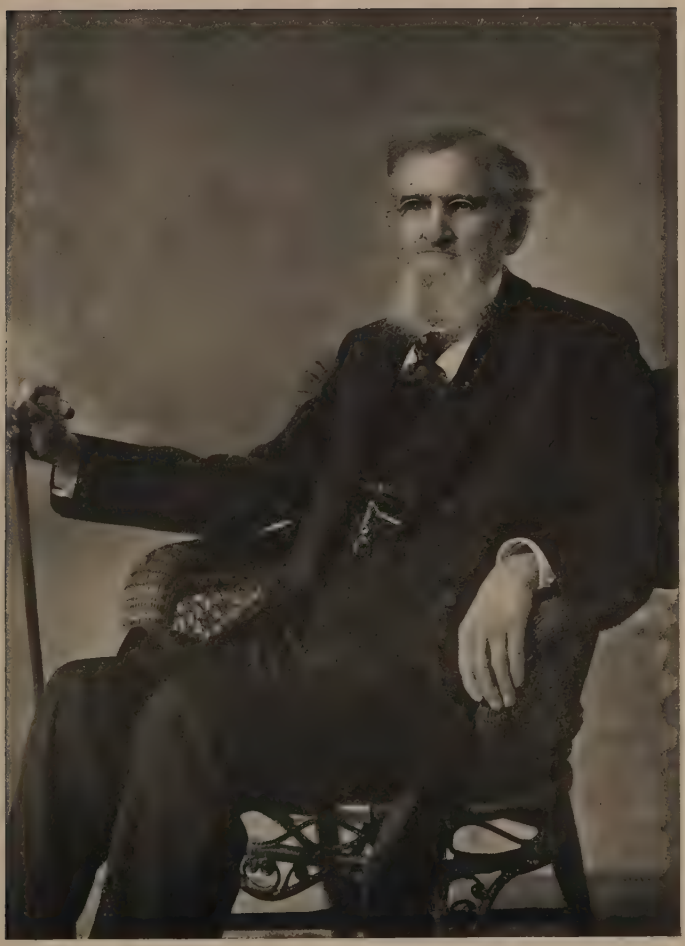
Michael F. Healy is a native of Iowa, being born at Lansing April 1, 1863, and is a son of Michael and Catherine (Murphy) Healy. He attended the public and sisters' schools of Lansing, and Notre Dame University, Indiana, Harvard College law school and the law school of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court at Dubuque, Iowa, in October, 1885. He began to practice law at Fort Dodge in January, 1886. In August of the same year he formed a partnership with Thos. D. Healy, under the firm name of Healy & Healy, and they are engaged in general practice. In politics he is a democrat.

A. N. Botsford began to practice law at Fort Dodge in 1865, having been admitted that year. He was born in New Town, Connecticut, April 23, 1842. He graduated from Yale in 1864, and the following year he came to Iowa. He was in the Forty-sixth Illinois regiment during the Civil War (1861-1862). He was the first city solicitor of Fort Dodge. He was a member of the law firm of Botsford, Healy & Healy from 1890 to 1900. He is now alone in the practice of law.

Herman A. Stowe was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, August 20, 1846, where he spent his early life. His father was Joseph M. Stowe, and his mother before her marriage was Laura P. Bates. At Lawrence University Appleton, Wisconsin, is where he was educated. He read law with Hon. Henry Rickel at West Union, Iowa; was admitted at the December term of the district court of Fayette county in 1872, and began to practice at Pottsville, Iowa. In 1883 he removed to Wright county. In 1884 he was with the Plano Manufacturing Co. as general field attorney, which position he held for three years, located at Fort Dodge. He was a private in Company D, First Wisconsin cavalry from December 7, 1863, to July 19, 1865. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the G. A. R. and of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Stowe retired from the practice of law in 1900.

Zadok W. Thomas has resided at Fort Dodge since 1884, the year he was admitted to practice law, and is a member of the firm of Thomas & Bosley. He was born in Ohio May 18, 1856. He got his education at the Oskaloosa city schools, Penn College and the State University of Iowa, where he read law, and he was admitted at Iowa City in 1884. In politics he is a republican. He was a member of the Fort Dodge city council one term.

Melancthon Woolsey Welles was born in Lanesboro, Massachusetts, May 26, 1802. He was a descendant of Thomas Welles, who came to the United States from England in 1635. The subject of this sketch was educated at Lonville Academy, Lewis county, N. Y., and left school at the age of 17. The last year in school he served as tutor in Latin and Greek, which shows the proficiency he had attained at the age of 16. He went to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1819 and read law in the office of Kelley & Cowles, then a prominent firm there. He was admitted to the bar at the age of 21, the youngest member of Northern Ohio at that time. He practiced law in Cleveland until 1828, when he moved to Akron, Ohio, which was his home for some years. He lived in Akron when the Ohio canal, from Cleveland to Portsmouth, was completed, a great industrial and commercial enterprise in its day. He was appointed and served as the first collector of tolls on this canal at Akron. He was also one of the early postmasters of Akron. He practiced law there and at Elyria and Cleveland until 1849. In Cleveland his partner in the firm of Wade & Welles was Edward Wade, brother of the famous Ohio senator, Ben Wade, and himself at one time a member of congress. In 1849 he located at Defiance, as agent for the Western Reserve school lands. He held this position until these lands were disposed of, when he came to Fort Dodge. These years in Ohio, about 39, were years of very active and earnest life with Mr. Welles. Not active in the pursuit of money,



Woolsey Welles

for money was always one of the least of his concerns, but active in the service of humanity, in the discharge of the duties which he conceived to devolve upon him. He never shirked the responsibility of a citizen to his country, or of a man to his God. When the duties of the position of collector of tolls at Akron required him to work on Sunday he resigned his position. When his best client informed him that it was injurious to his business to have his representative advocating the abolition of slavery and assisting runaway slaves, Mr. Welles promptly surrendered his best paying business to adhere to the cause of the slave. His first client as a young lawyer was a friendless negro boy in trouble. He began in politics as a whig, but early gave himself without reservation to the cause of abolition. He threw into that agitation all of the fervor and determination of his nature. He left the whig party, believing that slavery was the one supreme issue and assisted in the organizing of the liberty party. He voted for James G. Birney for president in 1844 and for the free soil candidates in 1848 and 1852. In 1856 he joined the republican party and voted for every one of its candidates from John C. Fremont to William McKinley. He became an active member of the American Temperance Society, and took up the work of organizing temperance societies all over the state of Ohio. He was active in the promotion of all educational work. He had an important part in the founding of Hudson College, a leading institution of learning in Ohio for many years, afterwards removed from Hudson to Cleveland and the name changed to Adelbert College. He was present and made an address at the laying of the corner stone of the first building erected at the establishment of Oberlin College, now one of our great institutions of learning. He took an active interest in Coe College, Cedar Rapids, and that institution conferred upon him in recent years the degree of LL. D. He joined the Presby-

terian church in 1830 and from 1832 to his death, November 18, 1896, he was an elder in that church. During the war he served as a member of the enrollment board for the draft for northwestern Iowa, and did all in his power to uphold the cause of the Union. It is marvelous to think of the span which his life covered in the history of our country. When a boy at school in 1812, he saw the troops pass through Lowville, on their way to Sackett's Harbor, an important point in that struggle. He was thirty years old before a railway was constructed in the United States, and middle age before the telegraph was invented. He rode on the first railway train ever ran in the United States, between Albany and Schenectady. He rode on the first steamboat that ever plied on Lake Erie, "Walk-in-the-Water." Through all of his youthful and active years he was fighting for his ideals in government and society. He had lofty conceptions of the duties and responsibilities of a citizen of the republic. He was a man of distinct convictions and had always the courage which positive convictions inspire. He was a man of unusual intellectual power and attainments, a forceful speaker, a methodical and capable lawyer.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The county was organized in the fall of 1857. The first county judge was Robert Clark and the first county clerk was B. F. Dinslow. Judge Clark for many years was county treasurer, and was in early days the prominent and distinguished personality of his county. He was genial, social, generous and hospitable. He was to Winnebago county what John Maben was to Hancock county—the generous helper and provider for all the needy settlers.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The members of the Winnebago county bar are as follows: J. E. Anderson, Homer A. Brown, W. A. Chap-

man, H. H. Dorland, Oliver Gorden, G. H. Belsheim, O. W. Harmson, L. O. Hatch, J. E. Howard, L. A. Jensen, T. A. Kingland, J. D. Leland, J. T. Patterson, Geo. E. Pike, George D. Peters, J. F. Thompson, B. J. Thompson and John Ott.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John F. Thompson has practiced law in Iowa for thirty-four years, and is the oldest lawyer in the practice of his profession at the Winnebago county bar. He was born in Ohio, September 3, 1848, and came to Iowa with his parents in the fall of 1857. He was reared on his father's farm in Clayton county. In May, 1863, he enlisted and went to war, when he was fourteen years and seven months old, as a bugler in the Fourth Iowa battery, and was wounded in the right thigh in the Red River campaign, and discharged in the fall of 1865. For many years he has been connected with the militia of Iowa, having served as first lieutenant of the military battalion of the U. S. I. He was inspector general of the G. A. R., and commander for many years. He was also a member of the commission to locate the Vicksburg military national park. Mr. Thompson graduated from the State University of Iowa and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He has been twice mayor of Forest City, president of the board of education and deputy register of the state land office. He is now president of the Forest City business men's commercial club, and was for many years president of the board of trade. Mr. Thompson is the oldest banker in Winnebago county, having organized the first bank in the county in 1876, and he is still president of it, and is the active business manager, having the distinction of being at the head of the same institution of banking in the state the greater number of years. Mr. Thompson has been very successful in his law practice and in the banking business.

H. A. Brown was born in Westfield, Vt., February 5,

1867. He read law at the Iowa University and was admitted in June, 1890. He practiced law at Forest City with C. H. Kelley from 1893 to 1898, and succeeded to the business in 1898, when C. H. Kelley went upon the bench. Since that time he has been alone in the practice of law. In politics Mr. Brown is a republican.

George D. Peters was born February 9, 1856, in Princeton, Illinois. He read law and was admitted at Springfield, Illinois, in January, 1880. He removed from Illinois to Spirit Lake, Iowa, in 1881, and formed a partnership with Wm. H. Bailey. In 1887 he removed to Forest City and became a law partner of W. H. Fisher, which partnership continued until 1894, since which time he has practiced alone. He was elected mayor of Forest City by the republicans and served one term.

Bert J. Thompson is a native of Iowa, having been born May 19, 1872, at Forest City. He graduated from Iowa College in 1894. He read law at Harvard University, graduating in 1904, and was admitted at Des Moines that year. He has practiced law in Forest City about two years. He was cashier of the Winnebago County State Bank from 1894 to 1901.

WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

The Iowa legislature, at its session of 1850-1, authorized the organization of the county and appointed John L. Carson organizing sheriff. At the election, David Reed was elected county judge; Joseph Brown, clerk; George Bachel, sheriff, and David Kuy Kendall, recorder and treasurer. The first term of court was held at the home of William Day, in Decorah, in September, 1851. The first lawyer in the new town was John B. Onstine, who came in on foot in July, 1851. Others in the order of their coming were: Dryden Smith, A. B. Webber, John L. Burton, L. Bullis and E. E. Cooley, the latter in 1854, and who served as district judge.

LEVI BULLIS.

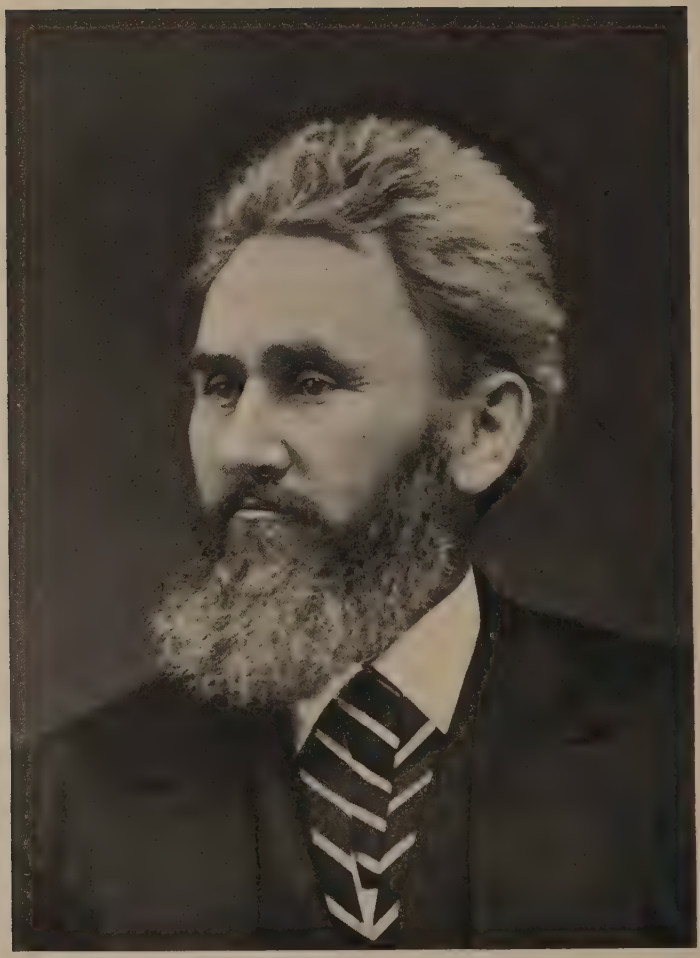
THE PRESENT BAR.

The members of the Winneshiek county bar are as follows: G. W. Adams, E. R. Acres, Arthur F. Amundsen, Howard F. Barthell, C. S. Boice, N. M. Berg, M. J. Carter, Elmer W. Cutting, M. A. Harmon, C. N. Houck, E. P. Johnson, Eugene G. Johnson, Perry S. Johnson, J. B. Kaye, R. F. B. Portman, Frank Sayre, Dan Shea, Wm. Strand and Norman Willett.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Levi Bullis was born at Schuyler Falls, Clinton county, N. Y., April 5, 1828, where the foundation for his long and honorable professional career of more than forty-eight years was laid by a good common school course, and later by a thorough education acquired at Ballston Springs law school. Mr. Bullis left his native state in 1853, and after spending a year in Illinois and several months at Portage City, Wisconsin, came in 1854 to Decorah and took up his residence and entered upon the practice of his profession, which he so dearly loved and which he followed with indefatigable zeal to the very last hour. His death removes from our midst the last survivor of the pioneer bar of Winneshiek county, and all but three of the pioneer practitioners of the old judicial district. Mr. Bullis was a representative type of the old school of the legal profession. A constant student, an inveterate reader, both in his profession and in general, Mr. Bullis acquired a vast accumulation of knowledge, and gathered about him one of the most extensive and valuable private law libraries, supplemented by biography, history, travel and literary works, to be found in the state. And this library was always at the welcome disposal of his legal associates and personal friends, and many a young student will ever, while life lasts, hold in grateful memory his kindness and assistance in this respect. A sense of loneliness comes to this writer when he thinks that no more will our eyes, as they wander from our

sanctum window across the street to that vine-shaded office on the hill, with its open door in summer time, be greeted with the familiar figure of our friend, seated in the old easy rocking chair upon the threshold just within, or on the little lawn without, gently rocking, as his ever studious mind absorbed the contents of book or paper. Who of our readers has not seen that picture. It seemed fitting to us that the life and character of this old resident, this staunch friend, this outspoken enemy if he was not friend, should be delineated and chronicled in substantial form by some old friend. And at our request a member of the bar of this county, who perhaps of all friends or acquaintances knew him best, associated with him most, who indeed imbibed through him his own knowledge of legal lore, contributes this impression of his true character. Geo. W. Adams writes: "In the spring of 1854 Levi Bullis, in the prime of early manhood, came and settled in Decorah, then a primitive town indeed. On the 23rd day of July, 1902, after more than 48 years of incessant labor, his body was laid beside his two children in God's half acre, and we hope that his indomitable spirit is at rest. Mr. Bullis, fresh from school, at once became prominent as a citizen, and his voracity for work and aggressive energy soon placed him in the front rank of his profession—a noble one when honestly followed—and he possessed the highest ideals of an attorney, and no man can truthfully say that he was not honest with his clients, or that he ever employed trickery or chicanery in the conduct of his cases. He won or lost in an open and fair fight, while putting forth every honorable effort possible. He was imbibed with a spirit of chivalry in a high degree, and was at all times willing and anxious to defend anyone whom he believed others were trying to oppress. No client whom he believed to have a just cause ever sought his services in vain. Though he loved to make money, yet he loved his profession better, and would undertake the



G. R. WILLETT.

cause of a poor client and furnish money to fight his battles. His zeal for what he deemed the right carried him beyond all bounds of reason. It made him intolerant, and in a great measure hampered his usefulness in the cause he wished most to serve. He was a man of heart, a man of action, and zealous as a martyr—a man of strong passion governed by impulse and calm judgment. Yet his heart was as pure as the heart of a child, and his life was as clean. He hated sham, he hated fuss and feathers. He loved young men; he loved children, and a little child could lead him. Above all things this many-sided man of whom it can truthfully be said that he was without a model and without a shadow, has his memory enshrined in the hearts of the poor and lonely, whom he loved and aided always."—Decorah Journal, July 29, 1902.

Howard F. Barthell is a native of New York state and was born at Troy, October 30, 1870. He attended the public schools of Troy, N. Y., and Decorah, Iowa, Slack's Business College of Decorah, and the State University of Iowa, where he read law, and was admitted June 14, 1893. He began to practice at Decorah, Iowa. He belongs to the Chapter Blue lodge and Knights Templars of the Masons; also the Odd Fellows. He has been justice of the peace for Decorah for the past ten years.

George Rice Willett was born of American parents in L'Acadie, Province of Quebec, November 11, 1826, and was the son of Mahlon and Margaret (Cooper) Willett. His early education he received at home, having a private teacher in the family, and later he attended the select school of the Rev. Joseph Braithwaite, a graduate of Oxford, England, and it was here that Judge Willett formed the habit of systematic and diligent study and laid the foundation for the fine legal training that came later. From 1850 to 1855 he was associated with his brother in conducting the woolen mills at Chambly, Canada, after which commenced the study of law at Champlain, New

York, under the direction of the Hon. James Averill, as preceptor, and later he took the regular course of the Albany law school. He was admitted to the bar in Albany, N. Y., in the spring of 1856, shortly after which he returned to Champlain, N. Y., and practiced there until October, 1857, when he came to Decorah, Iowa. Judge Willett originally intended to locate in Dubuque, but found so many lawyers at that point that he determined to seek a better location. He found it in Decorah, and accordingly brought out his family in November and immediately opened a law office. During the following spring the law firm of Cooley & Willett was formed, E. E. Cooley being the senior partner, and these gentlemen were together two years. Mr. Willett then took a partner, M. V. Burdick, later judge of the circuit court, the firm being Willett & Burdick. This partnership continued until the breaking out of the war in 1861. Judge Willett was one of the first to respond to Lincoln's call for men, and through his efforts a company was raised and he was made captain and sent to Des Moines to offer it as a part of the First regiment. On reaching there he found both the First and Second regiments with full quotas of men. He offered his men to the Third, and his action was ratified, and they were mustered in at Keokuk as company D, Third Iowa volunteer infantry. This was the first company raised in Winneshiek county and it first saw service in Missouri. Its first battle was at Blue Mills, September 17, 1861. Judge Willett was wounded in the left knee, and after some time in the hospital he rejoined the regiment at St. Louis. He soon found that his wound was a permanent one, and that he could not stand the marches; accordingly he resigned his commission in February, 1862, and returned home. During 1863-64 he served on the governor's staff with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and did recruiting service at Decorah. On returning home Judge Willett resumed the practice

A. Millett

of law, and when F. W. Burdick, the county treasurer, enlisted, our subject succeeded him in the office and served out his term, which expired January 1, 1864. In the fall he was elected county judge, and at the end of two years was re-elected, serving four years, all told. In 1872 he succeeded Dr. Bullis in the state senate, filling out the unexpired term of two years. He was then re-elected and served four years. In the winter of 1874 he acted as president pro-tem of the senate. He was chairman of the judiciary committee and the committee on constitutional amendments, and also served as a member on railroads, insurance and judicial districts. In 1877 the firm of Willett & Willett was formed, his son Norman being the junior member of the firm. Judge Willett was married January 18, 1848, at Champlain, N. Y., to Miss Olinda C. Kellogg, and their children were Mahlon, Norman, George, William and Ernest. Judge Willett died December 12, 1898, having practiced law in Iowa for over forty years, and during that time he was a leading character in many forensic battles, and always acquitted himself ably, commanding the love and admiration of his friends and the respect of his enemies. He was a hard student and a deep thinker, and had a sunny and attractive disposition; and this, added to his learning and ready command of language, made him a very agreeable companion.

Norman Willett was born August 15, 1853, at Chambly, Canada East, and is a son of G. R. and Olinda C. (Kellogg) Willett. He removed to Decorah, Iowa, in the spring of 1857 with his parents, and has resided there since that time. He was educated at Iowa College, Grinnell. He read law in his father's office and was admitted to practice his profession at Decorah, Iowa, in 1876. He began the practice as a member of the firm of Willett, Wellington & Willett, which continued until 1877, when the firm became Willett & Willett. In 1885 our subject retired and went on the road, returning in the spring of 1894, when

the firm of Willett & Willett was resumed, composed of father and son. His father died in December, 1898, since which time Norman Willett has been alone in general practice. A republican in politics, he served as county attorney of Winneshiek county from 1898 to 1904, with great credit to himself.

John B. Kaye was born in England June 10, 1841. He came to Maryland, where he spent three years; then removed to Pennsylvania for four years; then moved to Wisconsin and located on a farm, where he resided for fourteen years, until the spring of 1863. Mr. Kaye received a good education in the schools of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. He read law with Hon. J. A. Smith at Lake Geneva, Wis., and with Baker Bros. at Decorah, Iowa. He was admitted in February, 1872, and at once began to practice law at Calmar, Iowa, where he has continued in the practice of his profession since that time. A republican in politics he served as county attorney from 1887 to 1890.

Memnon J. Carter was born in Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio, March 11, 1849, being a son of Mahlon G. and Mary (Jackson) Carter. The Carters were originally from England, and the mother of our subject was a highly esteemed Quaker lady of Pennsylvania. In July, 1856, Memnon removed with his parents in Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he obtained his early education. He worked on the farm with his father until the latter's death in April, 1869, at which time he took upon himself the care of his invalid mother. That the trust was sacredly kept, the intimate friends of his family well know. In 1874 Mr. Carter removed to Ossian and began the study of law with G. L. Faust. After five months he accepted the office of deputy clerk of courts at Decorah. During this time he continued his law studies at night, under the tuition of Judge E. E. Cooley, and was admitted to the bar at the January, 1877, term of the circuit court

M. J. Carter.

by Judge C. T. Granger, then circuit judge, later judge of the Iowa supreme court. He was examined by L. Bullis, C. P. Brown and E. E. Cooley, committee, all deceased. In April, 1877, Mr. Carter commenced the practice of law in Ossian, where he has continued for the past twenty-five years, in one office, conducting a successful business. He is the only democrat ever elected county attorney of Winneshiek county and he served in that office in 1891 and 1892. He is a member of the banking firm of Meyer, Carter & Figge, of Ossian; also a K. P., K. T., M. W. A., Shriner, Elk, B. P. O. E. He was presidential elector of the Fourth district on the Bryan ticket; supporter of Judge Parker, and was defeated as a candidate for congress from the Fourth district in 1906. He was married April 4, 1878, to Miss Mattie Baker Harvey.

WOODBURY COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

Woodbury county is one of the largest in the state. It was first called Wahkaw, but was soon changed to Woodbury in honor of Judge Levi Woodbury, of the United States supreme court. The county was organized in 1853. Marshall Townsley was elected judge; Hiram Nelson, recorder and treasurer, and Joseph P. Babbitt, clerk. The first term of the district court was held September 3, 1855, at Floyd's Bluff, by Judge S. H. Riddle. The first case upon the civil docket is that of Henry Goulet v. August Traversier. The first judgment in a contested case was rendered in the suit of Joseph Robidean v. Francis Lachartre and Francis Bercia for $378.64 and costs, and the first jury trial was in the case of Marshall Townsley v. August Traversier. Until 1857 Woodbury county was a part of the Seventh judicial district. In the fall of 1857 M. F. Moore, an attorney of Sioux City, was elected judge of the Twelfth judicial district, which had been formed, embracing all northwestern Iowa, and he held the first

term of the new district on December 7 of that year. T. E. Clark was clerk; F. M. Hubbell, deputy, and S. A. Ayers, sheriff. Judge Moore's term expired in December, 1858. At the fall election of that year Hon. A. W. Hubbard was elected judge, and he held his first term of court in August, 1859. J. N. Field was clerk, and S. A. Ayers, sheriff. With this term of court began a new epoch in the judicial proceedings in northwestern Iowa. Hon. Isaac Pendleton was Judge Hubbard's successor, elected in 1862. In the fall of 1866 Henry Ford, of Harrison county, who had been district attorney, was elected to succeed Judge Pendleton. He held his first term of court in April, 1867. F. J. Lambert was clerk, and John Hagy, sheriff. E. H. Lewis, of Cherokee, who had also been district attorney, was elected judge in the fall of 1874. In 1868 the circuit court was established. Hon. Addison Oliver, of Monona county, was the first circuit judge, and he held the first term of the circuit court in Woodbury county in February, 1869. He held this position until the fall of 1874, when he was elected a member of congress. In the fall of 1875 J. R. Zuvier, then of Harrison county, afterwards of Sioux City, was elected Judge Oliver's successor, and he held the office two terms. Then the late George W. Wakefield, of Sioux City, succeeded Judge Zuvier upon the circuit bench, and he held his first term in June, 1885. By an act of congress passed in 1882, Sioux City was designated as one of the points at which the terms of the district and circuit courts of the United States should be held. O. P. Shiras, of Dubuque, was appointed district judge, and he held his first term of court at Sioux City, February 13, 1883. Judge Shiras was recognized by the bar as a clear headed judge and an able lawyer and jurist. Most of the important cases tried in northwestern Iowa and northeastern Nebraska, for many years, were conducted in whole or in part by Sioux City attorneys, and an extended statement of their

labors would be almost a recital of what the court records contain. In those days the contest frequently commenced in the justice court. J. C. C. Haskins and J. P. Allison held the justices' courts. Legal questions were presented and discussed before them with all the care bestowed upon their discussion in a court of record, and their decisions upon questions of law and fact were regarded by the bar as entitled to almost equal authority as those of courts of record. Cases were tried before them, the hearing of which continued for days, and the ground was fought over inch by inch.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Chauncey L. Joy was born in Sioux City, Iowa, February 7, 1866. His parents were William L. and Frances A. (Stone) Joy. They settled at Sioux City in May, 1857. Chauncey attended the public and high schools of Sioux City, and in 1886 was graduated from the collegiate department of Iowa State University. He read law in the office and under the direction of his father at Sioux City, and in 1887, soon after attaining his majority, was admitted to the bar at Dakota City, Nebraska, and afterwards to the Iowa bar. He at once began to practice law with his father at Sioux City. Since his father's death (1899) he has practiced law alone with gratifying success. He has been connected with many important cases of more than local interest, and has been attorney for the Sioux City Pacific Railroad company and the Illinois Central Railroad company. In politics Mr. Joy is a republican.

James L. Kennedy is a native of Jackson county, Iowa. He was born December 19, 1862, and is a son of Joseph C. and Jane (Long) Kennedy. He spent his boyhood in Colorado and Iowa, where he attended the public schools. He read law in Sioux City and spent one year at the State University of Iowa—fall and winter term of 1897 and 1898. He was admitted before the supreme court of Iowa in January of 1898. He then began to practice law at Sioux

City, where he now resides. Judge Kennedy organized and mustered into the national guard the first militia company of Sioux City and was commissioned its first captain in 1885, being company H, Third regiment, Iowa national guard. A republican in politics, he was elected city attorney of Sioux City for two terms and served from 1890 to 1894. He was appointed judge of the Fourth judicial district of Iowa for two years (from 1905), succeeding Hon. Geo. W. Wakefield (deceased). At the end of his term he was offered and declined the nomination by the republican party.

George W. Wakefield was born in De Witt, Illinois, November 22, 1839. He attended Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois, about three years in all, one year being after his return from the Civil War. He taught school previous to the War of the Rebellion and after his return therefrom on July 27, 1861, he enlisted as a private in company F, Forty-first Illinois volunteer infantry, and was honorably discharged as first sergeant on August 20, 1864. He read law and was admitted to the Illinois bar in January, 1868, and removed to Sioux City in March of that year and was admitted to the Iowa bar June 15, 1868. He built up an extensive practice and established a splendid reputation. He served as county auditor of Woodbury county two years (1869-1871); circuit judge for two years (1885-7), and in 1886 he was elected judge of the Fourth judicial district, which position he held from that time up to the time of his death, March 10, 1905. James L. Kennedy was appointed to fill the vacancy. Judge Wakefield was one of the promoters of the Sioux City public library, serving as president of the board of trustees from 1892 to 1903. He was popular as a judge and respected by the bar in a large judicial district, having never any opposition to his nomination.

Craig L. Wright was born in Keosauqua, Iowa, December 5, 1846, and is a son of George G. and Hanna M.

Wm. M. Wakefield.
District Judge.

(Dibble) Wright. His father was a judge of the supreme bench of Iowa from 1855 to 1870, and served as chief justice of that court in regular turn. In 1870 he was elected to the United States senate and served until 1876. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his native town till he was fifteen years of age. He took a collegiate course at the Iowa State University and graduated at the age of nineteen. In 1868 he received his diploma from the law department of the same institution at Des Moines. He also read law in the office of Withrow & Wright at the capital city, and in 1868 he was admitted to the bar at that city. On receiving his license to practice he settled at Sioux City and formed a partnership with W. L. Joy, under the name of Joy & Wright, which relation continued till 1884. During the next three years A. L. Hudson was associated as junior member of the firm. Mr. Wright then withdrew and was in practice alone till 1890, when the firm of Wright & Hubbard was formed, which continued till 1896, when A. F. Call was admitted as a partner, the name changing to Wright, Call & Hubbard. Mr. Wright is a republican in politics, but with the exception of the office of city attorney for Sioux City, which he filled in 1870 and 1871, he has held no political office, preferring to devote himself to his professional work. He is prominent in business circles in his city, and is one of the leading lawyers of his part of the state.

William L. Joy was one of the substantial citizens and a leading attorney of his section of the state. He was born in Vermont, August 12, 1830. His father was William H. Joy, and his mother was Hetty Leonard, before her marriage. His father was a New England farmer and miller by occupation. The subject of this sketch lived at home until his twentieth year, helping with his father's work and getting his preliminary education, preparatory to entering Amherst College, from which he was graduated with his class in 1855. He taught school

several terms, using the money thus earned toward defraying his expenses. After leaving college he began to read law with Judge Roberts of Townshend, Vermont, and in the spring of 1857 he was admitted to the bar. On the 5th day of May, the same year, he settled at Sioux City, Iowa, and began the practice of law in partnership with Mr. N. C. Hudson, under the firm name of Hudson & Joy, and so continued till October, 1866. He then practiced alone for about two years, and in 1868 he formed a partnership with Craig L. Wright, and for twenty years theirs was the leading and the most widely known law firm in Woodbury county. Besides his extensive general practice, Mr. Joy was attorney for the Illinois Central, Sioux City & Pacific, Dakota Southern, Columbus, Covington & Black Hills railway companies, and the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Land company. Mr. Joy took an active part in political affairs; was influential in the counsels of the republican party, and besides serving as a member of the Eleventh and Twelfth general assemblies of Iowa, spent most of the time of the session of the Thirteenth general assembly (1868) at Des Moines. Mr. Joy died July 1, 1899, at Corona, California.

William G. Sears was born in Windslow, Illinois, November 19, 1854, and is a son of Silas S. and Fidelia (Wait) Sears. He spent ten years of his boyhood in Illinois and in 1864 he removed to Iowa. He was educated at the Iowa State Agricultural College and the Iowa State University. He read law in the law department of the last-named institution, and was admitted to practice his profession in June, 1880, at Iowa City. He then went to Stanton, Nebraska, and formed a partnership with Mr. Ehrhardt under the firm name of Ehrhardt & Sears. Later he returned to Iowa, locating at Toledo, where he formed a law partnership with Mr. Merrett as Merrett & Sears. He then removed to Sioux City and associated himself with Mr. Lutz, under the firm name of Lutz &

Wm L Jay

W. B. Davis

Sears. In politics he is a democrat and served two terms as mayor of Sioux City.

Prince A. Sawyer was born in Dixfield, Maine, June 23, 1847. After obtaining an elementary education, he taught school, and in March, 1868, was admitted to the bar. Mr. Sawyer removed to Sioux City in November, 1890, and in 1893 was elected as a representative to the general assembly, declining a renomination. He has always been identified with local educational and religious matters, and is a member of the M. E. church.

Joseph S. Lawrence was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 12, 1854. In June, 1875, he graduated from Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., and in 1877 from the University of New York. From the institution named he has been honored with the degrees of A. B., A. M. and LL. B. Mr. Lawrence commenced the practice of law at Mohawk, N. Y. In 1880 he removed to Sioux City, where he has since been in practice. He served as the first police judge of Sioux City, resigning from that office in 1877. As a member of the state senate, he introduced the first anti-prohibition bill which emanated from the republican party, and was the acknowledged leader of the movement.

Frank L. Ferris was born in Ohio, December 29, 1856. He was educated in the common schools of his native county and at the New London (Ohio) high school. Mr. Ferris commenced the study of law in the Michigan State University, and continued in the office of Hon. R. C. Powers, of New London, being admitted to practice by the supreme court of Ohio May 3, 1881. He became identified with the law department of the Chicago & North-Western railway company in 1886, and in April, 1888, located in Sioux City.

Madison B. Davis, a native of New Hampshire, was born November 12, 1837, and is descended from good New England stock. His parents, Enoch and Susan (Tucker) Davis, were born in Massachusetts, but after-

ward settled on a farm in New Hampshire, and there died. Our subject lived at home until his fourteenth year, helping with the farm work and attending the district school, and then for five years was employed at teaching or going to school. After that he turned his attention to farming, and was thus engaged at the opening of the Civil War, in 1861. After his return from the war in 1865, Mr. Davis went to Ft. Madison, Iowa, and there took up the study of law in the office of Hon. J. N. Casey, and three years later was admitted to the bar in that city, and there began his practice, and continued it till his removal to Sioux City in 1875. During the thirty-one years that Mr. Davis has practiced his profession in Sioux City, he has been connected with very many of the most important cases of note that have come before the courts in that section of the state. Mr. Davis' professional career has been a busy one, but he has given much attention to public matters, and has been several times named for the district and circuit bench. He was also a candidate for the state senate, and failed of an election by only a few votes. In politics he is a gold democrat. At one time he was register in bankruptcy under the old law.

John R. Carter was born in the town of Lewis, New York, January 24, 1862. Passing through the public schools, he entered the high school at Elizabethtown, New York. In June, 1885, he graduated from the Boston University law school, with the degree of LL. B. In October, 1885, Mr. Carter removed to Sioux City, being admitted to the bar of Iowa in October, 1886, and to the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Iowa in May, 1887. He was admitted to practice in the state courts of Nebraska in 1888, and his professional duties extended over these commonwealths.

George Jepson is a native of Denmark, and was born December 3, 1864. He received a good English education in the public schools of Seymour, and later studied law,

and was admitted to the bar in 1887. Since the establishment of the Swedish and Norwegian vice-consulate at Sioux City, Mr. Jepson has acted as its attorney and legal adviser, and has also looked after the interest of the Royal Danish consul (located at Chicago) in northwestern Iowa.

Henry J. Taylor was born in Wisconsin, April 8, 1855. He graduated from the law department of the University of Wisconsin in 1880. Mr. Taylor began his law practice at Madison, Wisconsin, where he continued it about four years, and during part of this time filled the office of county superintendent of schools. In 1885 he settled at Sioux City, where he is now practicing his profession.

Asa H. Burton is a native of Lee county, Iowa. He was born on a farm August 9, 1861. Asa grew up on his father's farm, where he worked and attended school during winter months, until he was nineteen years old. He then attended the academy at Denmark, Iowa, acting as assistant teacher during two years of his course, and in 1883 he was graduated in the college course. He began his law studies at Burlington and then took a two years' course in the law department of the Iowa State University, from which he graduated in June, 1885, and was admitted to the bar. February, 1886, he settled at Sioux City. A republican in political opinion, he was elected city attorney in the spring of 1894 and re-elected in the spring of 1896, and in 1900 was elected mayor of Sioux City for a term of two years.

William H. Farnsworth, corporation lawyer, was born in Rockland, Maine, August 14, 1861. At an early age he removed to Blair, Nebraska, being a graduate of its high school, and reading law in the office of L. W. Osborn of that city, later consul-general and chief justice of the supreme court of Samoa. Mr. Farnsworth was admitted to the bar at Blair, May 21, 1881, and subsequently served as city attorney for six years; assistant county attorney

of Washington county, Nebraska, for two years; and in 1896 as government attorney for special bank receivers. He removed to Sioux City in January, 1891.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The active members of the Sioux City bar are as follows: J. Amerland, George W. Argo, A. L. Beardsley, T. F. Bevington, G. H. Bliven, C. Bradstreet, H. I. Brown, R. H. Brown, J. M. Brown, E. M. Corbett, A. H. Burton, J. R. Carter, H. W. Chase, A. D. Collier, Ed Daniels, M. B. Davis, C. A. Dickson, S. Page, R. M. Dott, Jas. Doughty, H. A. Evans, E. P. Farr, F. L. Ferris, W. F. Foley, W. E. Gantt, H. L. Gardiner, F. W. Lohr, F. E. Gill, Armand Granger, M. M. Gray, J. W. Hallam, T. J. Steverson, C. C. Hamilton, G. B. Healy, T. G. Henderson, A. L. Fribourg, Jno. A. Holmes, J. W. Hubbard, E. H. Hubbard, E. A. Bugers, R. Hunter, G. F. Iddings, John H Jackson, G. Jepson, C. H. Jepson, C. A. Johnson, John F. Joseph, C. L. Joy, Kass Bros., G. W. Kellogg, J. L. Kennedy, J. S. Lawrence, Andrew Lehr, E. E. Lewis, J. S. Lathrop, J. C. McConkey, J. B. McCormick, W. B. McCormick, D. Mould, R. A. Marks, Wm. Gilchrist, G. C. Scott, R. H. Munger, T. P. Murphy, M. Neilan, J. S. Nelson, O. D. Nickel, C. R. Jones, Wilber Owen, G. M. Pardoe, E Pendleton, A. O. Wakefield, H. W. Pitkin, A. F. Puck, J. H. Quick, S. J. Quick, L. Robinson, F. B. Robinson, J. G. Lynch, J. O.'D Rossa, F. W. Sargent, H. C. Sanderson, P. A. Sawyer, W. A. Turner, M. L. Sears, F. W. Mears, W. G. Sears, J. P. Shrup, D. C. Shull, W. F. Farnsworth, H. H. Sims, E. B. Spaulding, W. P. Stafford, E. J. Stason, T. E. Stevens, W. W. Stevens, A. C. Strong, U. G. Whitney, G. H. Sullivan, T. F Griffin, Geo. O. Swasey, M. J. Sweeley, O. J. Taylor, O. C. Tredway, Van Wagenen & Van Wagenen, J. N. Weaver, Geo. G. Weintz, C. K. Williams, C. D. Wood, C. L. Wright, A F. Call, George Geaman.

WORTH COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

Worth county was organized in October, 1857. Judge A. Hitchcock, of Mitchell county, to which Worth was then attached, issued an order September 1, 1857, dividing Worth county into two townships, and directing that an election be held October 13 to select county officers. Dr. James Keller was elected judge; B. K. Walker, clerk; C. S. Lane, treasurer and recorder, and Amos Bentley, prosecuting attorney. There was no court-house built, and the first court was held in a log cabin at Bristol, by Judge John Porter, in September, 1859. There were present on this occasion John Porter, judge; B. K. Walker, clerk of the court, and Lorin B. Turnure, sheriff. After the organization of court, George Stoskoph, a native of France; Ole Torsen, a native of Norway; Thorsen Ulsen, Ole Hansen, Tolif Ingebretson, Knudt Holvorsen, all natives of Norway, and John Cullen, a native of Ireland, appeared and were made citizens of the United States. There being no further business, the court adjourned. On the 5th day of June, 1862, the district court was convened with John Porter, judge; B. K. Walker, clerk, and A. L. Towne, sheriff of the county, present. At this session John N. Perry was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at this court, and the several district courts of the state, he being the first lawyer admitted in the county. The fourth term of court was held at Bristol in June, 1863, commencing on the 4th day of the month, John Porter still presiding as judge, and he was attended by H. V. Dwele, clerk of the court; Charles Wardall, sheriff of the county, and I. W. Card, acting prosecuting attorney. On the 4th of July, 1864, the Twelfth judicial district was created, and comprised the counties of Worth, Winnebago, Hancock, Mitchell, Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Butler and Bremer, the counties composing the district, however,

remaining connected with their former districts until January, 1865. On the 8th of November, 1864, William B. Fairfield, of Floyd county, was elected judge and John E. Burke, of Bremer county, district attorney. The first term of court under the new administration of these able jurists was held at Northwood in the early part of May, 1865. Judge Fairfield was re-elected in 1868, and I. W. Card was elected district attorney. In 1870 Judge Fairfield resigned and George W. Ruddick, of Bremer county, was elected to fill the vacancy. Worth county, together with several others, made the second circuit of the Twelfth judicial district. H. N. Brockway was the first circuit judge, having been elected at the election of November 3, 1868. He served from January, 1869, until January, 1873, when Robert G. Reiniger succeeded him. The first term of the circuit court for Worth county was held at Northwood, commencing January 25, 1869. H. N. Brockway presided as judge; W. H. Perkins was sheriff, and H. V. Dwelle, clerk.

In 1851, by an act of the general assembly, county courts were established, and the office of county judge created. By the same act the office of probate judge was abolished, as were the offices of county commissioners; the duties of these two offices devolving upon the county judge. The county of Worth, not being organized until a later day, never had either a probate judge or a county commissioner. The first judge was James Keller, who filled that responsible position from the organization of the county in 1858 until 1861. Judge Keeler was one of the early settlers and it was in his official capacity that it devolved upon him to perfect the organization of the county, dividing it partially into townships, and such other work as was necessary to perfect a system of county government in consonance with the state laws. Judge Keeler's successors were David Wright, in 1861 and 1863; Enos Smith, in 1865, and J. N. Perry, in 1867. The dis-

trict judges are Hon. J. F. Clyde, Hon. C. H. Kelley, Hon. C. P. Smith. The attorneys are Ed. Collin, Frank Forbes, Kepler & Westfall, W. A. Willing and Thompson & Sabin.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Malvern H. Kepler was born in Scott county, Iowa, on a farm, April 14, 1870. At the age of sixteen years he moved to Toledo, Tama county, Iowa, where he attended Western College from 1887 to 1892, receiving the degree A. B. in 1892. He studied law at Iowa City from 1894 to 1896, graduating from the law department in June of the latter year, and was admitted at that time. In July, 1896, he began the practice of his profession at Toledo, and formed a partnership with R. P. Kepler under the firm name of Kepler & Kepler, which continued until January, 1897. In 1898 he removed to Northwood, Iowa, and has practiced there since, the past three years with W. A. Westfall, under the name of Kepler & Westfall. He was chairman of the republican central committee of Tama county in 1897-8. He served also in that capacity in Worth county in 1900, 1901 and 1906. Has also been county attorney of the latter county since January, 1903, and was re-elected to that office without opposition for a third term. He was married May 5, 1898, to Miss Minnie E. Muckler, of Toledo, Iowa.

WRIGHT COUNTY.

HISTORICAL.

Wright county held its first meeting for organization in 1855. The first election was held in August of that year, and the following officers were elected: David Dean, judge; C. H. Martin, county clerk; N. B. Paine, prosecuting attorney; Anson Brassfield, recorder and treasurer; S. Carpenter, sheriff, and S. B. Hewett, Jr., surveyor. Prior to this time Wright county had been attached to Webster county for judicial and other purposes. Soon after the election, Judge Dean appointed

John Rose and Nicholas McClure commissioners to locate the county seat.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The attorneys of Wright county are as follows: Judge J. H. Richards, W. T. R. Humphrey, Nagle & Nagle, Ladd & Rogers, Birdsall & Birdsall, Peterson & Knapp, E. P. Ripley, W. E. Bullard, David Rorick, E. Schaffter, J. W. Henneberry, A. Yearrus, S. Flynn, J. W. McGrath, Porter Donly, Lyman Moats, R. W. Birdsall and C. E. Bowen.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Benjamin P. Birdsall was born in Weyanwega, Wisconsin, October 26, 1858. His parents were Benjamin and Anna D. (Hyde) Birdsall, both natives of New York state. In 1846 they removed to Wisconsin, where they remained until 1870, when they came to Iowa and located at Alden. In the schools of Alden, Iowa, our subject received his preliminary education, and afterwards attended the State University at Iowa City. He first read law with Hon. C. M. Nagle of Alden. He was admitted at Hampton, Iowa, by the district court in March, 1878. He began to practice law at Alden after his admission, where he remained until 1884, when he entered into partnership with C. M. Nagle at Clarion, Iowa, as Nagle & Birdsall. They dissolved December 1, 1893, when Mr. Birdsall went upon the bench. He served as district judge of the Eleventh judicial district from January 1, 1894, to January 1, 1901. He is a republican in politics, and has taken more or less active interest in the affairs of his party. He served for six years as mayor of Clarion. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights Templar and the Elks, and a member of congress.

Charles F. Peterson was nominated by the Thirty-seventh Iowa senatorial district republican convention on the 3,699th ballot, at the fifth session, in Eagle Grove, recently, over Dr. Ward, of Eldora, and Dr. D. C. Chase, of Webster City. He was born in Jefferson county, New

York, September 3, 1856, and removed with his parents to Iowa, who settled in Wright county in 1869, where he has since resided. He attended the common schools, and afterwards, with the assistance of his parents and resources derived from his own labors in teaching school, completed his education at the Iowa State University, graduating from the law department in 1878. He entered the practice in Clarion in the fall of the same year, and ever since has practiced there. In 1890 he was elected county attorney and served in that capacity for two terms. Mr. Peterson has been especially prominent as a lawyer in litigation growing out of the drainage legislation of the last few years, and has successfully maintained the power of the legislature over the subject. He has always been a loyal republican, and is now in full accord with the policies of the party in state and nation.

Elias P. Ripley was born at Rick Springs, Maryland, July 11, 1837. When he was two years old his parents removed to Ohio, and in the public schools of that state he received his early education. When he was about sixteen years of age, in 1854, his father removed to Iowa, where the boy continued his education in the select and high schools. His scientific and literary attainments were the result of home study, while he was both a scholar and teacher. He read law in the office of J. H. Scales at Ackley, Iowa, and was admitted at Webster City April 7, 1880. He was also admitted to the United States circuit court of the northern district of Iowa December 27, 1901. He was associated in the law business with J. H. Scales after his admission to the bar until he removed from Ackley to Belmond, Ia., about 1880. Since that time he has practiced alone. Not being physically qualified to be accepted in volunteer service of the United States army during the War of the Rebellion, after offering his services, he became a member of the Iowa reserve, under Captain Hiscrodt, with Adjutant General Baker state

commander. He was appointed and served as United States enrolling officer, and was an active member of the Union League. He has been a Mason since 1867; also a member of the Chapter Royal Arch. A republican in politics, he served as postmaster for ten years (up to 1879) at Ackley. He has held other minor offices, among them city attorney for Belmond, Iowa. In view of his long service in the postoffice, Mr. Ripley did not enter the practice of law until comparatively late in life, but his professional progress has been continuous and substantial.

Eugene Schaffter was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, September 3, 1864. He attended the Normal Institute at Paxton, Illinois, and was one year at the University of Berlin, Germany. He read law with Douglas C. Filkins at Eagle Grove, Iowa, and was admitted at Des Moines, October 5, 1887. He was in partnership with Douglas C. Filkins up to September, 1902, since which time he has practiced alone. He was mayor of Eagle Grove two years (1901-1902).

Peter Donly was born in La Porte, Indiana, November 27, 1871. He passed his early life on a stock farm, known as "River Bend Stock Farm," ten miles north of Webster City, Iowa. He was educated at the Webster City public schools. He read law with McGrath & Bryan, Eagle Grove, and was admitted at Des Moines in January, 1896. He settled in business at Eagle Grove that year, and has been in active practice since. In politics he is a republican.

John W. McGrath was born in Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1860. He came to Iowa, read law at Iowa City, and was admitted in March, 1887. He then located at Eagle Grove and began to practice law with Mr. Eugene Bryan. Mr. McGrath was county attorney of Wright county for two terms.

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